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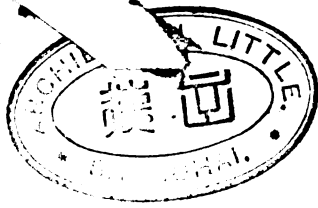
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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

BY THE

REV. R. MORRISON, D. D.

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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

VOL. II.

MA

MA

1

馬
馬
馬

The ancient form of this character resembles the mǎ, the tail, and the four feet of a horse. A surname. The name of a gate, and of a pavilion.

The horse they say, has no liver, hence so easily frightened; it is a hoax to tell a person to go and buy. 馬膽 Ma tan, a horse's liver. 騎馬

Kh'e ma, to ride on horseback.

天馬 T'een ma, name of an animal. 上馬 Shang ma, to mount a horse.

螭馬 Tsaou ma, a species of cricket. 馬

車 Ma ch'ay, a cart or chariot drawn by horses. 馬藺 Ma

ch'e, name of a plant. 斗椅

Tow e, or 馬護 Ma hoo, a stool, without back or arms, a square-topped stool on which the Tartars sit cross-legged. 馬

褂 Ma kwa, a riding jacket, the short garment of the present

dynasty. 馬陸 Ma lüh, apparently a species of millepides.

馬鞭 Ma p'een, horse-whip.

馬上 Ma shang, on horseback;—to do a thing on horseback, means to do it immediately. 馬頭 Ma t'ow, a land-

ing place, by the side of a river. 馬桶 Ma t'ung, a close stool.

嗎

Common form of 罵 Ma, to rail; to scold. 嗎酒

Ma tsew, to chatter or talk

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much, with wine is one's hand.
嗎 Ma, in Canton, is used for the European measure of length, called yard. It is also an interrogative termination in conversation, and in colloquial books.

媽 From *female* and *horse*. A mare, the epithet by which children designate their mothers; mamma. Servant women and nurses are also called **老媽** Laou-ma, and **阿媽** O-ma.

罵 To rail at; to abuse by opprobrious language; to scold. **輕士善罵** Kh'ing sze shen ma, flippant people are fond of scolding. **詈罵** Le ma, to rail and abuse. **相罵** Sèaug ma, to rail at each other.

瑪 **瑪瑙** Ma naou, or **瑪瑙石** Ma naou shih, the cornelian stone.

禡 Certain sacrifices offered by persons who travel, intended to be addressed to the road. Also sacrifices offered by military commanders before a battle.

碼 Is used for the cornelian stone. See **瑪** Ma. Weights used in scales are commonly called **碼子** Ma-tsze. Ma is used at Canton for the European yard.

螞 An insect that is a blood sucker; a leech.

嗎 To add to; to make ingenious appendages.

譟 Loquacity; to chatter and talk with the wine in one's hand.

麻 Name of an instrument of music; a surname. A plant of which the skin is made into cloth, and the seeds eaten. Read

Mà, hemp, also called **大麻**

Ta ma. **麻布** Ma poo, grass

cloth; otherwise called **夏布**

Hèa poo, summer cloth. **麻**

六甲 Ma lüh kēā, Malacca,

otherwise called **滿刺加**

Mwan lă kēā; and **呷地** Kēā

te. **麻線** Ma sēen, hempen

thread. **麻繩** Ma shing, hem-

pen cord or rope. **麻油** Ma

yew, hemp-seed oil. **麻枲**

Ma se, hemp generally; Se, is

the male plant. **麻母** Ma

moo, the female hemp plant.

麻子 Ma tsze, hemp seed.

麻有公有母 Ma yew

kung yew moo, the hemp plant

has male and female. **麻蒸**

Ma ehing, hemp stalk steeped

and broken.

摩 A large kind of cow.

痲 A cutaneous spotted disease, to which all children

are subject, attended with fever, probably the measles. 出痧

Ch'üh ma, to be attacked with the measles. 脚痧 K'ö ma, the feet asleep—stagnation of the blood. 痧瘋 Ma fung, an incurable kind of leprosy, to

which the Chinese are subject. See 瘋 Fung.

蔴 A Canton local word, 蔴牙蔴籃 Ya ma lan, ivory camp basket.

蟆 蝦蟆 Hēa ma, a frog.

Mǎ

帨 A kind of napkin rolled round the head in the ancient Chinese manner; a kind of turban; the hair done up in a certain way. A kind of bandage or sash. 帨額 Mǎ ngel, a military ornament for the fore-

head.

抹 Mǎ or Mō, to rub or brush in order to cleanse; to obliterate or blot out. 抹煞 Mǎ shā, to brush away, or usurp entirely; to seize or carry off the whole.

MAE

買 To buy; to purchase. 做

小買賣 Tso seaou mae mae, to carry on a petty trade. 買水 Mae shwuy, a certain ceremony of procuring water and sprinkling a corpse.

買囑 Mae chüh, to bribe a person to obey one's dictates.

買貨 Mae ho, to buy goods.

買賣的人 Mae mae teih jin, a dealer; a trader. 買來

Mae lae, to procure by purchase.

買弄 Mae lung, to effect by the influence of money. 買

賣 Mae mae, buying and sell-

ing; trading; dealing. 買辦

Mae pan, a kind of marketman; one who procures provisions and other necessities in large houses and public offices; a comprador.

潰 Name of a river in Käng-se province.

賣 To sell; to part with for money. 賣去 Mae k'eu,

to sell off. 賣官 Mae kwan, to sell offices in the state. 賣

肖 Mae seaou, the shewing off of a handsome vain woman. 賣

個人情 Mac ko jin ts'ing,

to procure favor or influence by money or bribes. **賣手段** Mae show twan, or **賣弄** Mae lung, a vain ostentatious display of one's cleverness.

賈埋

Name of a plant—used for food, and in medicine.

To inter; to bury; to put anything into the ground; to secrete; to conceal; to harbour; to lay up. The Canton people used it for annexing to; connecting with; which is expressed elsewhere by **連** Lēen, or **相連** Sēang lēen. **收埋** Show mae, to lay up; to put away. **掩埋** Yen mae, to cover over; to close, or shut. **各處埋伏** Kō ch'oo mae fūh, to lie in ambush in various places.

買埋 Mae mae, to buy and lay up till wanted. The Canton people say, **想埋** Sēang mae, to think on all the particulars with one's self, so as to be ready prepared. **埋沒** Mae mūh, to conceal, to hide. **埋沒姓名** Mae mūh sing ming, to conceal one's name and surname. **埋葬** Mae tsang, to inter; to

bury. **埋藏** Mae ts'ang, to hoard or lay up in secret. **埋堆** Mae tuy, to heap up. **埋怨** Mae yuen, to harbour resentful feelings. **埋蛇** Mae shay, to bury a snake—a highly meritorious act to prevent people treading on it, which act, they say, is deadly.

邁

To travel remotely; to exceed; to extend far; to

rise supereminent; old. **年邁** Nēen mae, or **老邁** Lau mae, aged; sixty years of age; old. **邁種超羣** Mae chung ch'au kh'eun, to exceed or rise superior to one's own race; and surpass the whole group. **邁邁** Mae mae, negligent; remiss.

霾
霾

Sand and earth that has been raised by a whirlwind, and rained down as if from the clouds. Wind and dust darkening the heavens. A severe and sudden storm of this kind occurred in Peking, May 8th. 1818, and which much alarmed the reigning Emperor *K'ia-k'ing*.

MAN.

曼

A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and. **曼衍** Man yen,

extending interminably; infinite extent. **曼姬** Man ke, a famous beauty, mentioned in history.

慢 Slow; remiss; negligent; careless. **君子寬而不慢** Keun teze kh'wan urh pūh man, a good man is easy and liberal, but not negligent.

嫚 Remiss; inattentive; disrespectful; contemptuous; to insult; to disgrace; to defile. **侮嫚** Woo man, or **褻嫚** Sēh man, disrespectful, contemptuous.

幔 A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

慢 Leisurately; easily; slowly; remissly; negligent; disrespectful; rude; proud. **怠**

慢 T'ae man, idly; remissly; carelessly; negligent. **慢慢**

Man man, to behave negligently and disrespectfully. **慢慢**

Man man, or **慢些** Man sēay, slowly; to take time to do; used imperatively, take time; a little slower. **慢藏誨盜**

Man ts'ang hwuy taou, to lay by carelessly, is an invitation to steal.

爛 **爛慢** Lan man, said of flowers that open in clusters or large numbers at the same time. The character Man, is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

蔓 Creeping plants; to shoot forth and spread wide, as

creepers. **蔓延** Man yen, to spread and shoot forth; diffusive, applied to style,—not esteemed. **蔓衍** Man yen, excessively diffusive verbiage.

謾 To insult; disrespectful. Used for **慢** Man; used also as a particle. **欺謾** Kh'e man, to treat insultingly; to attempt to deceive; to deceive superiors, even heaven.

趨 To walk slowly.

蠻 The southern barbarians, a tribe that chatters like some birds. The name of a bird. A surname. Commonly used for a rude and barbarous people, or those that the Chinese esteem so. Unreasonable.

蠻貊 Man meh, barbarous nations. **蠻妻拗子無法**

可治 Man ts'e yaou teze woo fā kh'o ch'e, there are no laws that can govern a barbarous wife, and an obstinate son. **蠻**

性 Man sing, a barbarous disposition. **刁蠻** Teau man,

perverse and unreasonable;—not governed by reason, but by wilful passions. **蠻拳打死**

老師傅 Man kh'eu'en ta sze laou sze foo, the fist of the barbarian has killed the boxing master—the uninstructed has defeated a master of ordinary rules.

MANG.

盲 A foolish old person; an old dotard; to give no answer when spoken to.

忙 From *heart* and *lost*. Fluttered; hurried; pressed with business; excessively occupied; hurry; precipitation.

不要忙 Pūh yaou mang, don't be in a hurry. **忙速** Mang sūh, hurry, haste, bustle.

茫 Wide, extensive as the surface of the ocean. **汪洋** Mang yang, extensive; ocean-like.

茫 Mang, or Mang mang, the confounding and dazzling immensity of the surface of the ocean; vastness; vagueness; incertitude. The name of a district. **茫然不知** Mang jen pūh che, stupid vagueness of conception, stupid ignorance. **茫蒼** Mangts'ang, the dreary appearance and effect of a road through a desert or common.

盲 Mang, Wang, or Māng. From *lost* and *eye*. An eye without a pupil; blind; precipitate,—applied to the wind. **盲眼** Mang yen, blind eyes. **盲于心** Mang yu sin, blindness of heart or mind. **盲風** Mang fung, a brisk gale of wind.

砒 A rocky hill; the name of a hill.

芒 Mang, or Mang tsze, the sharp beard or point of grain; any sharp point. **芒種** Mang chung, a term answering to June 7th.

芒芒 Mang mang, is applied to what is excessively great, crowded or thickly compressed; to fatigue, and to great folly. **光芒** Kwang mang, shedding forth a radiance or glory.

銚 A fine fat glossy Chinese face; a smooth; easy; flowing style. **鋒鏑** Fung mang, the edge of a sword; a sharp edge.

麤 The beard of wheat.

彪 A dog with a thick coat of hair; mixed; blended; confused.

哢 Confusion, from a diversity of language or dialect.

龐 The appearance of a large rock; large; great; abundant; affluent. A surname. Read Mung, as **龐茸** Mung jung, to speak in a confused manner, in mixed dialects. **龐雜** Mang tsū, blended and

crowded together.

玃

A dog with a thick coat of hair. The Dictionaries prefer the character given above, without *dog* by the side.

莽

A dog fond of hunting rabbits amongst the grass; thick brush-wood; jungle; confused, indistinct, disorderly. The name of

a plant which poisons or stupefies fish. The name of a country. 草莽 Ts'aou mang, wild

plants; rustic; countrified. 莽

狀 Mang chwang, or 鹵莽

Loo mang, careless; irregular; inconstant; incoherent in speech and in action; disorderly.

蟒

蟒

The royal serpent; the largest of the serpent tribe. Name of an insect which devours leaves.

蟒龍 Mang lung, a

large serpent of Cochin china, said to have a square head. 蟒

袍 Mang p'au, a certain embroidered court dress; worn by the officers of government on any public occasion.

憊

憊憊 Loo mang, perturbation of mind; suspicion.

莽

莽沆 Mang hang, a vast expanse of water. 莽

浪

Mang lang, a great desert.

MǎNG.

孟

A senior or superior; the beginning of; large; great.

The name of a district; a surname. To use effort, the senior of certain relations; a woman's elder brother. The first month of any of the four quarters of the year. 孟豬 Mǎng

choo, the name of a lake. 孟

春 Mǎng ch'un, the first month of spring quarter. 孟夏

Mǎng hèa, the first month of

summer. 孟秋 Mǎng ts'ew, the first month of autumn. 孟

冬 Mǎng tung, the first month

of winter quarter. 孟侯

Mǎng how, the son of the Emperor at the age of eighteen.

孟浪 Mǎng lang, great in

one's own esteem; ungrateful

and discourteous. 孟子 Mǎng

tsze, Mencius, a disciple of Con-

fucius; writer of that portion of

the Four Books, which goes by

his name, B. C. about 350: con-

temporary with Xenophon, He-

rodotus, and Socrates.

猛

A fierce strong dog; strong; vehement; formidable; vi-

cious; injurious; cruel. The

氓 Subjects of the empire;
氓 according to some, it denotes those who have been
蚩 fugitives or emigrants
苗 from other nations and
have been naturalized;
simple; imprudent; coun-

of bamboo. A surname. Read Ming, to energize; to use great effort.

月 A covering for the head;
a child's cap—used by
barbarians.

冒 From *to cover*, and *the eye*. To advance blindfold; to hold something before the eyes and still go on; to shut one's own eyes; to wish to be deceived. Blindly; rashly; to rush upon heedless; to assume; to affirm falsely. That which covers the head. Read Meh, to covet; to offend; the name of a people. **貪冒** Tan maou, to prefer being blinded; not wishing to see the truth. **冒觸** Maou chüh, to give offence intentionally. **冒犯** Maou fan, to offend ignorantly or inconsiderately. **冒死** Maou sze, to rush rashly on death, to brave death. **冒嫌疑** Maou hëen e, to brave suspicions; to do what may lead one's character to be suspected. **冒險** Maou hëen, to brave danger; to run risks. **冒昧** Maou mei, to act rashly from ignorance. **冒名** Maou ming, to assume another name. **冒風雨** Maou fung yu, to brave the weather.

帽 A cap. **帽盒** Maou hō, a hat box. **帽店** Maou tēn, a hat shop; a hatter. **帽子** Maou tze, a cap or hat. **帽頂** Maou ting, the knob or button of various materials, worn by the Chinese as a mark of their rank.

媚 Envious; ill-will, occasioned by the happiness or eminence of others; to look at with hatred and dislike.

媚 Inordinate desire; covetous. **媚嫉** Maou tseih, or **妒媚** Too maou, envy; envious; dislike.

楣 A cross bar connected with hinge of a door.

涓 Water rising high; the swelling of water by any increase of its quantity. -

睞 To look down and examine minutely; to look near to or carefully at.

毛 The hair on the eyebrows; the hair of brute animals; feathers; down; nap of cloth, the short hair on the human skin; grass or herbage; the grain on the earth; to deprive of the hair; the name of a bamboo. **柔毛** Jow maou, sheep wool. **回毛** Hwuy maou, curly hair. **不毛** Püh maou, victims not of an unmixed colour. **二毛** Urh maou, grey hairs. **不毛之地** Püh maou che te, ground without any grass or herbage. **毛蟲** Maou ch'ung, animals covered with hair. **毛骨聳然** Maou küh sung jen, the hair and bones to stand erect; to be

struck with astonishment. 毛病 Maou ping, a disease of the hair; any slight defect of character.

旄 A cow's tail held in the hand to make signals with, by posture makers; used also in the army, as a kind of banner; riding in a particular manner. 旄丘 Maou kh'ew, a hill higher in front than on the further side. 旄牛 Maou new, a particular kind of wild cow. 旄頭 Maou t'ow, a certain constellation.

眊 A dull eye; dull; stupid; drunk; old. 憤眊 Kwei maou, not knowing what one does, muddled, clouded; stupidified. 眊眊 Maou maou, occurs denoting, to consider. 眊噪 Maou ts'au, or 眊耗 Maou ts'au, stupidified; unsuccessful, as a literary candidate.

耄 Thirty years of age; others say, it denotes also seventy and eighty; aged. 耄耄無知 Laou maou woo che, old and ignorant. 耄期倦于勤 Maou kh'e keuen yu kh'in, diligent in study even at the age of ninety,—said of the ancient Shun.

芼 Herbage overspreading anything; veg-table food:

a kind of soup made of vegetables and meat.

耗 Maou and Haou, destitute of; exhausted. Compare with Haou.

覓 To select; to choose; to look askance.

酖醕 Maou t'au, exceedingly drunk.

卯 A horary character, the fourth of the 地支 Te che, including the interval from five to seven o'clock in the morning; also expressed by 卯時 Maou she.

交卯 Keaou maou, five o'clock in the morning. 正卯 Ching maou, six o'clock in the morning.

不對子午卯酉 Püh tuy tsze woo maou yew, mid-night and noon, morning and evening, not corresponding; i. e. discordance or irregularity in the thing spoken of. Flourishing; abundant; luxuriant.

死卯 Sze maou, the day of one's death.

撞卯 Chwang maou, to rush against the time; i. e. to fail of being present in proper season.

開卯 Kb'ae maou, commence a series of terms, as in the payment of duties to government.

昂
昂

A certain star; one of the twenty-eight constellations.

聊 瞭聊 Keau maou, to look askance.

茆 A certain water plant; herbs or plants growing luxuriantly.

猫 } A cat; the animal that
hunts mice and field-rats,
which destroy the grain;
貓 } hence the character is
compounded of young
grain, which the cat defends.

猫猪 Maou choo, a certain species of swine. **貓兒** Maou urh, a cat. **貓兒頭鷹** Maou urh t'ow ying, strix bubo, the great owl.

錨 } From *metal* and *cat*. The
iron utensil used in boats
to catch hold of the
錨 } ground; an anchor. In
Canton called Naou. **抛**

錨 P'au maou, to cast anchor.

起錨 Kh'e maou, to weigh anchor. **船錨** Ch'uen maou, a ship's anchor.

茅 Reeds or rushes that grow high out of the ground.

Name of a nation; of a pavilion; of a gate; and of a hill. A surname. **茅房** Maou fang, or **茅舍** Maou shay, a thatched cottage. **茅塞** Maou seh, choked up with reeds — said of the mind. **茅土之胙** Maou t'oo che tsoo, earth rolled up in a plant, and given to a prince

in token of the territory granted him to rule over. **茅菜**

Maou ts'ae, a wild kind of endive.

茅店 Maou t'een, a thatched shop. **茅草** Maou ts'au, thatch; reeds used for fuel.

蜚 } An insect that devours
grain; reptile that devours
the roots of plants; grows
蚤 } numerous when corrupt
magistrates prevail. **蝨**
賊 Maou tseh, an insect
which destroys the root,
is called Maou; on that destroys
the grain, is called Tseh. **弧**
弧 Maou-hoo, a particular kind
of flag.

貌 } The general colour or fi-
gure; the air; the man-
ner; the visage; the coun-
貌 } tenance. A surname.
Read Mō, to draw a like-
ness. **容貌** Yung maou, the

external figure; the aspect. **面**

貌 M'een maou, the counten-
ance. **禮貌** Le maou, polite

carriage; polite. **相貌** S'ang
maou, likeness in general. **貌**

醜 Maou ch'ow, ugly. **貌醜**

而心險 Maou ch'ow urh sin
h'een, an ugly face and a mali-
cious dangerous heart. **貌好**

Maou haou, a good appearance.

貌似善 Maou sze shen,
looks like the virtuous; hypo-
critical.

MAY.

乜 Aslant. **眼乜** Yen may, squinting eyes. A surname. In the Canton dialect,

pronounced mat, and denoting, *who? what?*

ME.

米 Rice with the husk. A surname; name of an ancient school. **粉米** Fun me, to embroider, as if scattering rice. **小米** Seaou me, a kind of millet. **米粉** Me fun, rice flour. **米價平減** Me kēa p'ing kēen, the price of rice is lowered and is moderate. **米糧** Me lēang, rice; grain.

采 To enter; to go round; deep; obscured.

眯 } The mind perturbed and stupified; puzzled; bewildered; befooled.

眯 } Dust or motes entering the eye, and blinding it; or obscuring its vision; to dislike; to loathe.

迷 A deceived, perturbed state of mind; a blind stupid attachment to; a state of intellectual and moral stupefaction, such as is induced by vice; to stupify; to puzzle; an enigma is called. **迷語** Me yu, see

below. **執迷不悟** Chīf me pūh woo, pertinaciously stupid. **迷魂陣** Me hwān ch'in, a cloud or region that stupifies the mind. **迷惑** Me hwō, to stultify and deceive; to bewilder; stupify and seduce, said of sensuality. **迷樓** Me low, name of an ancient labyrinth, built by the Emperor Tsin-che-hwang. **迷途** Me t'oo, the path of vice and stupefaction.

謎 Dulness or obscurity of vision; badness of sight. An enigma; a riddle; to puzzle; a rather modern word. **謎語** Me yu, a puzzle; an enigma.

醺 Intoxicated; drunk.

麋 A large species of deer, compared to a buffalo.

Water plants mixed. A surname. **犖麋** Ch'ow me, an ugly-looking person. **麋茸** Me jung, the tips of a stag's horns,—used in medicine.

鮓
蘘

The name of a fish; some say, the spawn of a fish.

Plants that grow and float according to the course of the water. **蘘蕪** Me woo, name of an odoriferous plant.

摩
糜

Certain ornamental parts of a horse's harness.

Rice boiled down to a gruel consistence. **糜**

費 Me fei, to destroy entirely; to exterminate. **糜爛** Me lan, to boil to rags. **糜爛其民** Me lan kh'e min, to tyrannize and break to pieces the people; slaughter and carnage of the people. **糜滅** Me mē, to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

縻
靡

A halter for a cow; to connect or fasten to; something by which to lead or drag.

Laid prostrate or inclined; to pour out; to scatter; extravagant; wasteful; selfish and small; destitute of; without; not having; not being; implicated in crime. Me me, slowly; leisurely. **波靡** P'o me, profuse,—applied to the public manners. **侈靡** Ch'e me, prodigal. **靡常** Me ch'ang, inconstant; not forever. **靡麗** Me le, gay, showy; handsome display. **靡曼** Me man, ele-

gant; adorned with beautiful colours. **靡日不思** Me jih pūh sze, to think on every day.

糜

Boiled to rags; destroyed; a hot appearance; a people oppressed and broken. **糜爛** Me lan, boiled to rags; broken; macerated; oppressed.

剗
弭

To open out; to cut open. A local word.

A bow with certain ivory ornaments, and wrapping at each end, is called **弓** Kung, without those ornaments it is called **Me**. A bow unstrung and the two ends turned back. To desist; to stop; to set at rest; to repress; to keep down; to destroy; to pass to oblivion. Name of a place.

洴
彌
弥
弥
弥

The appearance of water; to wash a corpse; to drink.

To let go the string of a bow; to shoot the arrow; to reach or extend every where; the close of; the end of the first moon after lying in; to extend; remotely; to spread to heaven noxious influence. A surname. **打彌** Ta me, the name of a state. **彌縫** Me fung, or **彌補** Me poo, to mend; to repair; used also in a moral sense; to screen or cover over. **彌勒佛** Me leh fūh, one of the

names of Buddha; the first of the triad, he whose rule is already past. 彌月之敬 Me yuě che king, the presents sent at the close of a month after lying-in. 彌綸 Me lun, the principles of nature; to supply what seems deficient. 彌龍 Me lung, certain ornaments of a carriage. 彌彌 Me me, in a small degree.

彌 Appearance of an extensive collection of water. 渺彌 Meaou me, a wide expanse of water. 彌彌 Me

me, the appearance of water flowing.

彌 } A female monkey. 彌
猴 } Me how, a monkey.

麋 } A young deer; a young
animal of any kind.

鼃 } Me ma, a species
of turtle.

咩 } May, or Me, the bleating
of a sheep. 咩咩 Tseu
may, the name of a city in 雲
南 Yun-nan.

MEAOU.

妙 } Spiritual and incompre-
hensible; transmutations;
妙 } delicate; minute; fine; sub-
tile; spiritual; abstruse;
wonderful; good in a high
degree; excellent. 奇妙 Kh'e
meaou, strange; wonderful. 微
妙 We meaou, minute and sub-
tile. 精妙 Tsing meaou,
subtile essence; abstruse specu-
lation. 妙計 Meaou ke, or
妙算 Meaou swan, a fine plan;
a divine calculation. 妙年
Meaou nēen, young; youth. 妙
事 Meaou sze, a fine affair; a-
mazingly good. 妙想 Meaou
sēang, a fine thought.

杪 } The highest point of a
tree.

秒 } The pointed beard of grain;
anything very small and
minute.

眇 } From *dark* and *small*.
Small; minute; abstruse.

眇 } One eye small; piercing
view; eye deep sunk;
wanting one eye. Small; mi-
nute; subtile. 深眇 Shin

meaou, profound and abstruse.

眇能視 Meaou nāng she,
he who has but one eye, can
yet see.

緲 } Fine; flowing, applied to
style.

渺 渺瀰 Meaou haou, the appearance of the ocean, viewed at an immense distance; white; glittering; vast; confounding and indistinct. **渺渺乎**

Meaou meaou hoo, how vast; how boundless. **渺茫** Meaou mang, immense; dazzling; confounding, as the surface of the ocean, applied to subjects, which from their vastness or intricacy, cannot be subjected to strict investigation and proof; hence it implies what is vague and doubtful.

蔞 Delicate fine plants; a small delicate stem of a plant.

杳 Distant; obscure, as the sun sitting behind trees.

杳冥 Meaou ming, deep; obscure; profound. **杳眇** Meaou meaou, a distant, indistinct view.

苗 From *field* and *plant*. Grain growing in a field; the first budding forth of any plant; excellent grain; the summer's hunt; numerous descendants or progeny. An ancient and still independent tribe of mountaineers on the south-west corner of **貴州** Kwei chow province. Name of a territory, and of a hill. A surname. **禾苗** Ho meaou, young paddy.

麥苗 Meh meaou, young wheat. **苗裔** Meaou e, posterity. **苗子** Meaou tsze, a tribe of savages, who have wings and live like brutes. (Kang-hc.) Name of a tribe of barbarians.

描 To draw; to sketch pictures. **描金** Meaou kin, to put gold on China or lacker ware. **描畫** Meaou hwa, or **描寫** Meaou sêay, to sketch or copy.

貓 } A cat. See Maou.

貓 } Meaou, or Maou, an anchor.

藐 Small; to esteem small and petty; contemptuous; to view with disrespect and contempt. **藐輕** Meaou kh'ing, to regard lightly; to disregard.

藐視鬼 Meaou she kwei, a proud contemptuous devil. **藐視** Meaou she, to look at with supercilious contempt; to disregard.

廟 } A temple dedicated to ancestors; a temple of Buddha, a place dedicated to the worship of departed spirits and the gods. **寢廟** Ts'in meaou, Ts'in, is the back or interior part; and Meaou,

the front of a temple. 廟號
Meaou haou, the title or designation of deceased Emperors.
廟貌 Meaou maou, the ap-

pearance or arrangement of a temple. 廟堂 Meaou t'ang, the hall of a temple; the more public apartments.

MĚĚ.

滅 To consume or destroy, as by fire; to terminate.
Same as 滅 MĚĚ.

滅 To pluck up with the hand; to rub; to work with the fingers.

滅 } To destroy or consume with fire; to exterminate; to cut off; to annihilate; to extinguish. 吹滅

滅 } Ch'uy mĚĚ, to blow out a light. 自取滅亡 Taze

ts'eu mĚĚ wang, to bring ruin on one's-self. 勦滅 Tseau

mĚĚ, to destroy to the foundation; to exterminate a race of people. 滅絕 MĚĚ tseuĚ, to

cut off; to be without posterity. 滅亡 MĚĚ wang, to destroy,

as a house or family. 滅盡 MĚĚ tsin, completely destroyed.

蔑 Scraped or pared; light, thin, easy; negligent; un-

civil; contemptuous; not; a negative particle; destroyed. 蔑
禮 MĚĚ le, rude. 蔑無 MĚĚ
woo, without, destitute of. 蔑
有 MĚĚ yew, have not.

篾 } Twigs for making baskets of; to split up reeds
篾 } and twigs for the purpose
篾 } of making baskets or
篾 } mats.

幪 A certain transverse belt or skin in military carriages, intended to sit on; to cover.

蟻 蟻 蟻 MĚĚ mung, certain small insects generated by damp and putrid masses, and which are destroyed by the sun.

蟻 Putrid blood; defiled by blood. 汚蟻 Woo mĚĚ, to defile; to misinterpret a person's actions.

MĚEN.

丐 A low wall to ward off arrows; unable to see; an

undistinguished mass or crowd, on the right and left.

洒

The name of a river; an excessive quantity of water.

俛

To hang down the head. **俛啄** Mēenchō, to hang down the head and peck.

免

From T'oo, a hare, the dot being omitted. To dispense with; to prevent; to avoid; to put away; to stop; to put off; to free from; to put off the cap, and bind up the hair in the rites of mourning. A surname. Read Man, silent; a mourning cap. Also read Wān, to hear a son; anything new. **幸而免** Hing urh mēen, happily avoided, or dispensed with. **除免** Ch'oo mēen, to dispense with entirely; to excuse; to forgive. **免罪** Mēen tsuy, to forgive an offence. **免勞** Mēen laou, to prevent trouble. **免脫** Mēen t'ō, to put away. **免官** Mēen kwan, to remove from office. **免冠** Mēen kwan, to put off a cap.

勉

To endeavour; to use effort; to force one's self to do; diligent; to urge to; to persuade to; to stimulate. **奮勉** Fun mēen, prompt, ardent effort, or to excite and stir up to exertion. **勉強而做** Mēen kh'ëang urh tso, to force one's-self to do, either from dis-

like to, or from the difficulty of that which is to be done. **勉勵** Mēen le, strenuous effort.

勉強 Mēen kh'ëang, by constraint, by a force put upon one's-self.

娩

To bring forth offspring; to bear a child. Read Wān, slow; sauntering; flattering female deportment; used in a good sense. **分娩** Fun mēen, the act of parturition.

挽

To bring forth young; to bear a child.

冕

A kind of crown worn by the Emperor and inferior princes in ancient times. The top part appears like a flat board laid on the head with pearls or gems strung on silk, and suspended in regular rows, before and behind. The difference of rank was marked by the number of gems. The Emperor is said to have had two hundred and eighty eight. **麻冕禮也** Ma mēen le yay, a linen crown was the (ancient) dress of ceremony. **冠冕堂皇** Kwan mēen t'ang hwang, the crown, palace, and Emperor,—these words express an open, noble, and dignified behaviour, in any station.

棉

木棉 Mūh mēen, the name of a tree, the bom-

bax pentandrum, of the flower of which cloth is made. 一包棉花 Yih paou mēen hwa, a bale of cotton. 棉花 Mēen hwa, cotton. 棉花紗 Mēen hwa sha, cotton yarn. 棉布 Mēen poo, cotton cloth.

綿 { A preparation of fine silk, having the appearance of cotton; floss silk; uninterrupted continuation of; connected; to continue to posterity; remote; enduring; thick; close; weak. A surname. 綢綿 Ch'ow mēen, closely bound. 綿長 Mēen ch'ang, enduring long; lasting a long time; perpetual. 綿柔 Mēen jow, soft; delicate; weak. 綿力 Mēen leih, having little strength, weak. 綿密 Mēen meih, close thick texture; closely united. 綿綿不絕 Mēen mēen pūh tseuē, uninterrupted succession or continuation of. 綿遠 Mēen yuen, remote; distant.

睇 Black eyes. 睇眇 Mēen maou, to see to a great distance.

面 { The face; face to face; the surface; the first appearance of things; the front; towards. 當面 Tang mēen, face to face. 背

面 Pei mēen, back to back. 滿面春風 Mwan mēen ch'un fung, a vernal breeze spread over the whole countenance. 裡面 Le mēen, within; the inner surface. 上面 Shang mēen, the surface; the upper superficies; to rise to the face. 面折 Mēen chě, to point out a person's faults, or to reprehend him to his face. 面斥 Mēen ch'ih, to speak sharply to and find fault with a person to his face. 面旁 Mēen p'ang, the side of the face; the jaws. 面稟 Mēen pin, to state to a superior verbally, and face to face. 面申 Mēen shin, to explain to in person, not by letter. 面送 Mēen sung, to deliver to in person; to give into a man's own hand. 面壁功深 Mēen peih kung shin, the face to the wall, the merit is great,—attainments are made by the student who retires for study. 面前 Mēen ts'een, before one's face. 面從 Mēen ts'ung, to follow with the face; to give countenance to, by smiles or looks of approbation.

勸 To endeavour; to encourage; to excite; to stimulate; a local term. 勸勸 Shaou mēen, to endeavour; to excite.

恡 To think; to reflect; to endeavour.

洄 Sunk or immersed in. **沉**
洄飲酒 Ch'in mēn
yin tsew, addicted to drinking.

緬 Fine silk; remote; distant; absent; to think about over and over; backwards and forwards. **緬**
緬 想 Mēn sēang, or **思**

緬 Sze mēn, to ponder; to think upon what is absent. **緬**

甸 Mēn tēn, country on the west of Yun-nan province, answering to Birmah.

麵 Wheaten flour. **麵食**
麵 Mēn shīh, pastry. **麵**
麵 粉 Mēn fun, flour.

甬 Thus read, forms part of the name of a place.

眇 To look askance.

眇 Read Ming, to shut the eyes. Read Mēn, confused; perturbed; applied to the mind, or to the eyes; bewildered. **瞑目** Mēn mūh, to shut the eyes, as in death. **瞑眩** Mēn heuen, said of a certain medicine which confuses the mind, and bedims the eyes.

瞋 To hear; to listen.

𦉰 The top of the skull which covers the brain.

𦉰

MEH.

𧢲 A certain tribe in the north. Quiet; settled; fixed.

𧢲 𧢲 Tō meh, an animal resembling a mule, but smaller, produced from a male ass and a cow. (Kang-he.)

陌 A raised path between fields, in the Chinese man-

ner, that serves as well for a division, as to walk on; a street in the market place; a road. A surname. **阡陌** Ts'een meh, a path north and south, is called Ts'een; east and west, is called Meh. **陌上** Meh shang, in the streets; on the road. **陌路相逢** Meh loo sēang fung, to meet upon the street or high way.

脈

From *flesh* and *blood*, and a *stream dispersed in all directions*. A vein of an animal body, or a streak in stone or wood. The pulse; the blood flowing; the current of blood; one vein of thought, or a complete idea from beginning to end; one line of succession. 診脈 Chin meh, or 看脈 Kh'an meh, to feel the pulse. 血脈 Heuë meh, the veins. 一脈而來 Yih meh urh lae, coming in one unbroken line of descent or succession. 地脈 Te meh, the veins of the earth. 脈循環腹背無所不至 Meh seun hwan fūh pei woo so pūh che, the blood circulates to the belly and back, and extends to every part. 脈息平和 Meh seih p'ing ho, the beats of pulse even and regular. 脈絡 Meh lō, the arteries. 脈理 Meh le, a vein in wood or stone; also the principle of the pulse. 脈門 Meh mun, the parts at the wrist where the pulse is felt.

眈

Meh, or Kwa, the eye; to look at lightly.

霖霖 Meh mūh, small rain, that distils without

noise.

莫

Commonly read Mō, as a negative. Occurs in She-king, read Meh meh, silent, still and respectful.

暮

Still; quiet; silent.

貘

To mount a horse; to leap or pass over.

獬

An animal said to resemble a wild boar; to have the trunk of an elephant, the eye of a rhinoceros, the tail of a cow, and the foot of a tiger.

麥

The bearded grain; wheat, of which several species are distinguished. A surname. 粗麥 Ts'oo meh, oats, not esteemed. 大

麦

麥 Ta meh, or 大粗麥 Ta ts'oo meh, barley, thought unfit for human food. 三角麥 San kēō meh, buck-wheat, used partially to make pastry of. 麵麥 Mēen meh, wheat, used for bread, &c. 粗麵麥 Ts'oo mēen meh, rye, used partially. 蕎麥 Kh'eaou meh, a species of wheat said to have triangular grains,—probably the same as San kēō meh. 麥秋 Meh ts'ew, autumn; harvest.

默

A dog driving out a person for a while; dark;

still; in a deep sombre recess; silent. A surname. 緘默 Kēen meh, complete silence, as if the mouth were sewed up. 默默無言 Meh meh woo yen, silent—not uttering any words. 默然久 Meh jen kew, kept a long silence. 默德那 Meh teh na, Medina. 默識于心 Meh shīh yu sin, silently to impress upon the mind. 默書 Meh shoo, to write out from memory. 默想 Meh sēang, to meditate in silence. 默示 Meh she, a silent declaration of the will of heaven; revelation of the Divine will.

嘿 Quiet; still; silent. Occurs denoting—a feeling disquieted, or discontented. 嘿嘿不自安 Meh meh pūh tsze ngan, Meh meh, not self-composed. 嘿然 Meh jen, silent; silently. 嘿想 Meh sēang, to think silently; to meditate. 嘿而逃去 Meh urh t'au k'eu, preserved silence, and ran away.

墨 From *earth* and *black*: *black*, is from *two fires* and an *opening*, where the black smoke issues forth. See Heh. Black ink; a dark colour; black as ink. One of the five Chinese punishments consisting in mark-

ing the face of a criminal with ink; a measure of five cubits; darkness of countenance; a dark visage; obscure. The name of a place. A surname. Read Mei, a weak frail appearance. 文墨之人 Wān meh che jin, a man of letters and ink, a literary man. 翰墨 Han meh, pencils and ink. Han is a poetical word for pencil. 磨墨 Mo meh, to rub (Chinese) ink. 落墨 Lō meh, to drop ink, i.e. to write. 淋漓墨 Lin le meh, to shed forth ink, as in watering plants; to write with great freedom; a flow of words. 貪墨 T'an meh, to covet ink; denotes a magistrate being corrupted by bribes. 彈墨線 T'an meh sēen, to strike a line with a string. 姑墨 Koo meh, the name of a county. On epitaphs, the use of the word Meh, implies the censure of corruption in a magistrate; and of slander, injurious to virtue and the virtuous. 墨魚 Meh yu, name of a certain fish. 墨灰 Meh hwuy, an ink-like or black kind of ashes or dust. 墨翟 Meh t'ei, a certain leader of a sect in the time of Mencius. 墨麟 Meh lin, a person of note during the dynasty Ming.

嚙

Meh, Me, or Mei, fallacious speech. 嚙屎 Me ne, artful; crafty.

經

A string or cord of two folds, or according to others; a three-fold cord; to bind with a cord.

MEI.

妹

The name of a state; the name of a territory; the younger of sisters; the senior is called 姐 Tsëy, and 姊 Tsze; hence 姊妹 Tsze-mei, sisters, generally. Mei, is a very general epithet applied to women, without understanding it strictly. Name of a flower. 歸妹 Kwei mei, denotes the settling or marriage of a woman. 外妹 Wae mei, sisters by the same mother, but a different father.

昧

From *sun* and a *negative*. A deprivation of the light of the sun; obscure; dull as about the time of sun-rise or sunset. Name of a medicine. 冒昧 Maou mei, rashly and blindly; acting without due consideration, or right understanding of a subject. 朦朦昧昧 Mung mung mei mei, dull; obscure; stupid; going on without a clear understanding of what one is about. 幽昧 Yew mei, dull and obscure, — applied to a path. 昧心 Mei

sin, to deceive one's own heart.

昧

Dullness of sight; indistinctness of vision.

靺

A plant used as a dye.

魅

An unnatural monster, demon, fairy, or elf, that proceeds from mountains, to frighten and injure human beings; described as having a human face, body of a brute, four feet; and delighting in seducing or tempting mankind; otherwise called 魑魅 Ch'e-mei.

寐

To desist from effort; to rest; to shut the eyes and withdraw the soul; to sleep; sleepily; stupid. The name of a fish. 夢寐 Mung mei, to dream in sleep. 寢而不寐 Ts'in urh pūh mei, to sleep without shutting the eyes; unsound sleep. 寤寐 Woo mei, to be awake, and to sleep.

寐

The name of a fish.

枚

From *wood* and to *strike*. A small tree, the stem of which is fit to make a staff of, a

switch for a horse, branches are called 枝 Che; one of a thing: a numeral particle. A surname. Certain inner eaves of a house. 銜枚 Hēen mei, a cross piece of wood put in the mouth as a gag when entering into battle. 幾枚 Ke mei, how many? 洋錢二枚 Yang ts'ēen urh mei, two pieces of foreign money. 猜枚 Ch'ae mei, to guess the number of fingers thrown out when drinking, it thus written by some. See Ch'ae.

玫 玫瑰 Mei kwei, a certain red stone.

嫵 From *woman* and *small*. A small delicate woman; elegant; handsome; good.

黴 Black mould induced by long exposure to rain; dirty spots on the face; black; spoiled.

媒 One who goes between certain persons, not yet fully known to each other, in order to arrange marriages, or family alliances; a go-between. Whatever operates as a cause of bringing to pass; obscure; to covet. 自媒 Tsze mei, to push one's self officiously into other people's affairs. 龍媒 Lung mei, a high spirited horse. 酒媒 Tsew mei, a certain ferment for liquor. 媒

灼 Mei chō, 媒人 Mei jin, or 媒婆 Mei p'o, a person, who in China, goes between families to arrange marriages; the last expression denotes that the go-between is a woman.

媒 Spoiled. 媒爛 Mei-lan, putrid or spoiled from age.

煤 A collection of soot; coals. 烟煤 Yen mei, or 火 燐煤 Ho t'an mei, soot, condensed smoke. 墨煤 Meh mei, ink. 煤炭 Mei t'an, or 石炭 Shih t'an, coals.

禱 Sacrifice offered by the Emperor, for the purpose of obtaining an heir.

鷙 To ensnare birds by some artifice and catch them.

每 Grass growing or springing up; each; every; commonly; on every occasion; constantly; always; although; notwithstanding; to covet or desire; a surname. 每人 Mei jin, each person. 每一件事 Mei yih kēen sze, each or every affair. 每田 Mei tēen, a fruitful field.

痲 Disease occasioned by anxiety; anxious concern of mind. 痲痺 Chin mei, indis-

position arising from an accumulation of anxious cares, and vehement feeling.

梅 A general term for the genus, *prunus*. **酸梅** Swan mei, a sour prune. **楊梅瘡** Yang mei ch'wang, a bubo, or inflammatory tumour in the groin. **楊梅** Yang mei, the name of a red fruit. **標梅** Peaou mei, the falling prunes,—applied to the marriageable age. **梅花** Mei hwa, name of a flower. **梅嶺** Mei ling, a well known mountain which divides the province of Canton, on the north, from Kéang-se province. **梅信** Mei mei, obscurely. **梅子** Mei tsze, prune. **梅雨** Mei yu, rains in the 3rd and 5th moons.

脰 The flesh upon the back; the ribs or sides of the back. Defined also—above the heart, and below the mouth.

脰肉 Mei jow, the flesh upon the back, said to be a dainty bit of pork.

莓 A certain herb which grows in damp places, a kind of moss; a fertile field.

鑊 A certain kind of large lock; a lock with which loads are fastened to each o-

ther; two locks inserted in one ring. **門鐔** Mun mei, certain rings which serve to fasten a door, and which are called **子母環** Tsze moo hwan, the mother and son rings, from one being larger than the other.

霉 Rain in the hot weather, or summer months which causes clothes to mould and rot; damp; mould. **穀霉朽** Kūh mei hew, grain rotted with the damp. **迎霉雨** Ying mei yu, rains in the 3rd moon. **送霉雨** Sung mei yu, rains in the 5th moon. **發霉** Fā mei, to mould; to be spoiled with the damp. **霉爛** Mei lan, rotten with the damp, said of clothes laid up, as in case of pawning them; the pawn-brokers are not answerable.

眉 The eyebrows; an epithet of aged persons; certain stone ornaments; the ground about the mouth of a well. A surname.

攢眉 Tswan mei, to contract the eyebrows, as in a frown.

愁眉 Ts'ow mei, sorrowful eyebrows, to make a rueful countenance. **救燃眉之急** Kew jen mei che keih, to save from danger imminent as burning eyebrows,—used when

begging the loan of money. **老**

君眉 *Laou keun mei*, name of a kind of Pekoe tea. **眉目清秀** *Mei mūh ts'ing sew*, elegant eyebrows—not thick and bushy. **眉壽** *Mei show*, the eyebrow of old age.

堦 A kind of mound or altar of earth, or its surrounding wall.

媚 From *woman* and the *eye-brows*. To speak to; to accord with; smirking; smiling; wheedling; flattering; adulation; looks of love, and seduction; adulation from men. Name of a place. **狐媚** *Hoo mei*, artful and seducing. **詔媚** *Ch'en mei*, flattery; flattering. **嫵媚** *Woo mei*, soothing; flattering. **嬌媚** *Keaou mei*, elegant; fascinating appearance. **媚權** *Mei kh'uen*, to flatter power. **媚態** *Mei t'ae*, the mincing gait of a Chinese woman.

帽 The name of a hill.

楣 The eaves of a house; the cross beam at the top of a door. **門楣** *Mun mei*, the lintel of a door.

湄 The *eyebrows* of a lake. Plants growing on the margin of a stream; water plants growing freely and much mixed together. The name of

a lake.

郿 A certain place in Shen-se.

浼 To stain; to defile, as by foul water; in the language of affectation, to defile another person with one's mean affairs; to annoy by making requests; i. e. to request, or ask to do. **浼**

托 *Mei t'ō*, to request or engage a person to do something for one. **浼浼** *Mei mei*, water flowing; the appearance of water.

玕 **瑁** *T'ae mei*, or **玕** **瑁** *T'ae mei*, a species of tortoise-shell. Read *Maou*, a sort of sceptre held in the hand.

袂 The sleeve or cuff; an embroidered sleeve; to take hold of and open; to open and spread out. The name of a state. **分袂** *Fun mei*, to separate, as friends going to different places.

美 From *large* and *sheep*. Sweet; good; excellent, in its kind; elegant; beautiful; to be fond of pleasure; to delight in. **讚美** *Tsan mei*, to praise; to commend; to extol. **美人** *Mei jin*, or **美女** *Mei neu*, a beautiful woman. **美人局** *Mei jin keūh*, place

where are handsome women; to employ it as a bait for extorting money,—a practice of Chinese blackguards. 美士 Mei sze, an elegant scholar. 美味 Mei wo, a pleasant taste. 美快不可勝言 Mei kh'wae pūh kh'o shing yen, inexpressible delight.

彪 The manes of anything; the subtle part which re-

mains after the grosser parts are destroyed or corrupted; an apparition.

塵 Minute particles of earth; dust; 'weak; unstable; wanting hardihood and intellectual courage to advance. 塵土 Mei t'oo, dust; or 煙塵之塵 Yen ch'in che mei, smoke and dust, seem to express stupidity and weakness.

MEĪH.

一 From hanging down at the ends. To cover; to overspread; to cover anything with a napkin.

宓 To stop; rest; repose; stillness; silence; silent; secret. A man's name. Read Fūh, a surname.

睿 To look with care; to look attentively to; to look for a short time.

謐 A whisper; careful; attentive; at rest; still; silent. 寂謐 Tseih meih, still; quiet; silent.

密 Hills forming a kind of amphitheatre, or large hall; to stop; to rest; profound; still; silent; secret. Name of a state, and of a district. A surname.

祕密 Pe meih, secret; hidden.

細密 Se meih, small; delicate. 靜密 Tsing meih, still; silent; close; secret.

機密 Ke meih, a secret spring or moving cause. 稠密 Chow meih, close; thick.

近密 Kin meih, intimate; familiar.

密厚 Meih how, close; intimate friendship or acquaintance.

密室 Meih shih, a secret apartment. 密友 Meih yew, an intimate friend.

蜜 Honey; applied figuratively to what is sweet and flattering. 蠶蜜 Fung meih, bee's honey. 土蜜 T'oo meih, ground honey, so called from the bees in the north making their hives in the ground. 木蜜 Mūh

meih, honey found on trees. 波羅蜜 Po lo meih, the jaca, or jack fruit. 蜜蜂 Meih fung, a honey bee. 蜜蠟 Meih lä, wax. 蜜糖 Meih t'ang, honey.

汨 汨羅 Meih lo, the name of a river in Hoo-kwang.

覓 { From *claws* and *to see*, trying to find; and from *not* and *to see*. To search for that which is not seen; to seek; to search; to enquire after. 覓飲食 Meih yin shih, to go about from house to house, seeking something to eat and drink.

纜 { The ropes or cords of a net.

冥 To cover over; a certain snare for taking wild animals. Read Ming, obscure.

塤 To plaster, as a wall; to smear; to daub.

糸 Fine silk; small; fine; delicate; connected. What *one* silk-worm emits, is called

忽 Hwüh, *five* Hwüh, make Meih, and *ten* Hwüh make 絲 Sze.

冪 To cover; 'to cover anything with a cloth.

冪 The cover of a vase or tripod in which are placed the victims for sacrifice; a cloth cover.

冪 To put transverse spokes through the rings of a large tripod for the purpose of lifting it.

MEW.

繆 Silk wound round; closely bound; perverse. 綢繆 Ch'ow mew, closely bound together; intimately connected; thick; close. 紕繆 Pe mew, a man who is an enemy to himself and others also.

謬 Mistake; erroneous; fallacious; false; irregular speech. A surname. 詐謬 Cha mew, erroneous. 謬誤 Mew woo, erroneous; deceitful; false.

MIN.

民 A general budding forth or growth; growing up, or vegetating merely, without knowledge. The people or subjects of a country, in contradistinction from those in the service of government or who possess rank. The prince is the *mind* or *soul* of the people, and they are his *body*.

愚民 Yu min, the simple foolish people.

庶民 Shoo min, the common people.

士爲四民之首 Sze wei sze min che shew, scholars are at the head of the four classes of people, viz.

士農工商 Sze nung kung shang, scholars, husbandmen, mechanics and merchants.

司民 Sze min.

大民 Ta min, or **小民** Seaou min, names of stars.

民兵 Min ping, a kind of militia in China; an armed police.

民部 Min poo, formerly the board of revenue, now called

戶部 Hoo poo.

愍 Painful feeling; a wounded mind; commiseration; chiefly on account of the state of the people; concern for one's country: strong; violent.

岷 The name of a hill in Szech'uen; and of a district

in Shen-se.

混 The appearance of water; an extensive sheet of water; water flowing away; exhausted; exterminated; put an end to; destroyed. Name of a marsh. **混沒無傳** Min mih woo ch'uen, dead and forgotten; nothing narrated respecting one who is no more.

珉 A certain valuable stone of an inferior sort. A man's name.

湮 Turbid foul water; stupid, confused. Read Hwan, disturbed, unsettled.

緡 A certain line for taking fish; a line or cord; a string of Chinese coin; the name of a city. As a local word, it denotes to give one's garments to another person. **緡蠻** Min man, the note of a certain bird.

砮 A certain valuable stone of a secondary sort.

忒忒 Exertion; to exert one's self; effort employed; the heart's wish unaccomplished. **忒忒** Min min, a state of disorder or confusion.

旻 An autumnal sky; melancholy feelings suggested by the fall of the year. **號泣**

于昊天 Haou k'eih yu min t'een, to weep and call upon or invoke heaven. 昊天 Min t'een, heaven, in allusion to its brightness and splendor in autumn.

𢇛 𢇛 Min min, cordial agreement and harmony.

憫 } Grief; sorrow; commiseration; to compassionate or feel for the distresses of others. 憫惻 Min

𢇛 ts'eh, to compassionate; to commiserate. 憫人之孤 Min jin che koo, to compassionate peoples' being destitute of any assistance, as orphans, widows, and those who have no one to depend on.

閔 } Mourners standing at the door or gate, the mind or feeling wounded by painful reflections; disease induced by grief. Exertion; effort. Name of a place. A surname; a man's name.

籊 } A hollow kind of reed fit for making mats of; hollow as a reed.

閩 } From an insect in a gateway. A species of serpent. The ancient designation of the inhabitants of Canton and

福建 Füh-k'een, previous to their union with China. 閩省 Min sāng, the province now called Füh-k'een (Fokien).

敏 } To advance with celerity; to speak in a free and flowing style; clearness and quickness of perception; grave, serious, respectful; the great toe of the foot. Name of a tone in music.

聰敏 Ts'ung min, clearness of perception and quick parts.

敏而好學 Min urh haou hëö, clever and fond of learning.

敏慎 Min shin, possessing quick parts and close attention.

敏捷 Min tsëë, or Tsëë min, celerity; quickness, applied to the mind, or to the actions.

𢇛 } Min, Mang or Mëen. See Mang. Read Min, to strive; to force one's self; to do against one's will.

𢇛勉 Min mëen, a kind of force or constraint put upon one's self; to use effort unwillingly.

𢇛 } To exert; to use effort. 𢇛勉 Min mëen, effort; exertion; to force one's self.

澗 } Name of a river in Honan.

MING.

名 From *evening* and *mouth*, because in the dusk, in order to be known, it is necessary to call out one's name. (Shwō-wǎn.) To name; to designate; a name; a title; being named much; famous; meritorious; fame; repute; reputation; nominal; a surname. Occurs in the sense of 字 Tsze. To do a thing under such a name, is to do it under such a pretence. **自名** Tsze ming, to name one'sself. **乳名** Joo ming, milk name; i. e. the name given to an infant at the breast. **御名** Yu ming, the Emperor's name. **買名** Mae ming, or **沽名** Koo ming, to buy a name; i. e. to use various arts to procure notoriety. **好名聲** Haou ming shing, a good reputation; a good name. **有功名** Yew kung ming, possessing merit and fame, denotes commonly having some rank, obtained either by purchase or any other means. **不顧名** Pūh koo ming, to disregard one's reputation. **不要名** Pūh yaou ming, not desirous of fame. **求名求利** Kh'ew ming kh'ew le, seeking fame and gain. **冒名** Maou ming, to assume an-

other's name, or reputation; to forge a name. **奪名** Tō ming, to assume the name or credit of, openly and by violence. **匿名** Nefh ming, to conceal a name; anonymous. **脫名** T'ō ming, to throw off one's name; give it up, or desert from where it is enrolled. **借名** Tsëay ming, to borrow a name; to make a pretence of. **人一名** Jin yīh ming, one man. **幾名** Ke ming, several persons; or interrogatively, how many persons? **記名** Ke ming, to record the name of; or make a list of persons. **名帖** Ming t'ěě, a card with one's name on it; a visiting card. **有名無實** Yew ming woo shīh, it is *nominally*, but not *really* so. **名實不稱** Ming shīh pūh ch'ing, the name and the reality do not balance in the scales. **名臣** Ming ch'in, eminent or celebrated statesmen. **名醫** Ming e, famous medical practitioners. **名號** Ming haou, an epithet, or denomination by which anything or person is known. **名目** Ming mūh, a list or index of names. **茗** The buds of the tea plant; tea plucked in the even-

ing; tea; name of a flower; and of a hill; used to denote generous wine. 茗邈 Ming mǒ, a high, tall appearance. 茗種 Ming chung, a name of tea.

詔 From *name* and *to speak*. To name, or give an appellation to everything; to discuss the names of things; or distinguish things by appropriate names.

醕 A certain preparation of boiled wheat and other grain to form a drink of. 酩酊 Ming ting, very drunk.

銘 To remember the name and the merits of; to write and to engrave, and to publish; to cause to be known and remembered in succeeding generations. 銘心 Ming sin, or 銘刻心 Ming kh'eh sin, to engrave upon the heart; to remember in honor of.

明 The united splendors of the *sun* and *moon*. Clearness, brightness, brilliance; bright; clear; intelligent, perspicuous; to shed light on; to illustrate or explain. 分明 Fun ming, clearly; manifestly. 明朝 Ming ch'au, the last Chinese dynasty, which closed, A. D. 1643. 明晰 Ming chě, clear; perspicuous. 明投賣

Ming t'ow mae, to sell by auction,—the Chinese of the interior do not appear to have the usage. 明白 Ming peh, clear; to understand clearly. 明驗顯報 Ming yen hūen paou, a clear verification and manifest retribution,—in the punishment of sensuality. 明辨 Ming pēn, clear; discrimination; perspicuous distinction. 明其等 Ming kh'e tǎng, to illustrate or explain the order.

明 To see with great clearness.

萌 To bud forth. Also read Mǎng, which see. 萌兆 Ming chaou, incipient action or motion, the first symptoms of.

盟 An open or explicit declaration before the gods; to bind one's-self with an oath; an oath; taken with the shedding of blood, and sipping or drinking of it; implying a wish, that in case of violating the promise made, the individual may be treated as the slain animal. 盟後無疑 Ming how woo e, after an oath there are no doubts. 盟心 Ming sin, a heart not afraid to appeal to the gods. 盟誓 ming she, to take an oath over a sacrifice. 盟兄弟 Ming heung te, sworn brothers; persons not re-

lated, who bind themselves to seduce others, a practice now strictly prohibited by the government for obvious reasons.

冥 Derived from *day sixteen*, and *to cover*, because on the sixteenth the moon begins to be obscured; ten to be added to the six, is implied in the character *day*. Obscure; dull; gloomy; deep and silent recess, as of a cavern or wood; dark; the obscure perceptions of childhood; the setting sun; obscure; a state of obscurity; the invisible state of departed spirits; *hades*,—a middle state previous to the final retribution. **幽冥** Yew ming, the obscure regions of the dead, *hades*. Read Meih, to cover, or blindfold; to take and tie animals. **冥頑不靈** Ming wan pūh ling, dull; stupid; unintelligent. **青冥** Ts'ing ming, heaven. **北冥** Peh ming, the northern sea. **間** Ming këen, in *hades*.

俱 From *man* and *clouded*. Very drunk.

娛 Clear; pure; bright appearance. **嫵娛** Ying ming, a young woman. **娛好** Ming ting, to control one's self, a plain, even face.

溟 A small drizzling rain; cloudy vapours, as about

hills; an extensive sheet of water presenting to the eye no limit; a certain northern sea. **溟沐** Ming mūh, filled or macerated with water; rendered glossy by gradually instilling moisture.

瞑 Ming, and Mëen, to shut or close the eyes; dullness of sight; the eyes of fish, it is said, are not shut night nor day. Compare with Mëen. **甘心瞑目** Kan sin ming mūh, to close the eyes cheerfully in death. **瞑瞑** Ming ming, the appearance of looking at without distinguishing.

艷 To close the eyes, the same as the preceding. **艷艷** Ming ts'ing, a mixture of blue and black colours.

莫 **莫莢** Ming k'ë, a fortunate plant; a leaf grows every day from the first to the fifteenth of the moon; and from the sixteenth to the end of the moon, one falls every day. **思莫子** Sze ming tsze, the name of a medicine.

螟 A certain small insect which destroys the heart of grain.

皿 Ming or Mäng, vessels which are used in eating or drinking, crockery and earthen ware. **器皿** Kh'e ming,

all manner of household utensils.

命 From the mouth, and to order. Fate; fatum est quod dii *fantur*. The fate; the lot; the destiny of individuals in this life; the life of human beings; an order; a command; a decree; a precept. **天命** T'een ming, the decree, or will of heaven. **好命** Haou ming, a good destiny; ill-fated, is expressed in various ways. **苦命人** Kh'oo ming jin, a bitter fated man. **死命** Sze ming, a deadly fate. **算命** Swan ming, to calculate destinies; to tell fortunes. **性命** Sing ming, or **生命** Säng ming, life. **傷命** Shang ming, to wound life; i. e. to kill. **喪命** Sang ming, or **失命** Sh'ih ming, to lose one's life. **不顧性命** Püh koo sing ming, to disregard life. **皇上命令** Hwang shang ming ling, the Imperial order. **領命** Ling ming, I received (your) commands, — a civil mode of expression. **覆命** Füh ming, to

return an account how orders have been executed. — — **如命** Yih yih joo ming, every thing has been done according to order. **稟命** Pin ming, or **請命** Ts'ing ming, to request commands; to ask permission. **命薄如紙** Ming p'ö joo che, fate thin as paper, a bad fate. **命長** Ming ch'ang, long life. **命案** Ming ngan, cases of murder. **命有吉凶** Ming yew keih heung, there are fates felicitous and infelicitous. **命毒** Ming tüh, poisonous fate.

鳴 The note or voice of a bird; the voice or cry of any animal; a noise made by the wings of an insect, or by a bell; sound emitted from anything. The name of a bird. A surname. To sound the fame of; to cause to emit sound. **牛鳴** New ming, the lowing of a cow. **自鳴得意** Tszé ming teh e, to sing or hum from attaining one's wishes, and feeling happy.

MO.

摩 From hand and hemp. To touch; to rub with the hand; to rub against each other; to feel; to

grind; to press or urge; to destroy or extinguish. **揣摩** Ch'uy mo, to feel; to endeavour to find out, to conjecture. **拊**

摩 Foo mo, to soothe as by patting a child on the head.
相摩 Sāng mo, to rub against and vex each other. **磋摩** Ts'o mo, to rub and polish.
消摩 Seaou mo, to operate upon by medicine. **摩竭提國** Mo keih t'e kwō, also written **摩伽陀** Mo kūay t'o, the state or district of Magādhū, where Buddha was born.
摩弄 Mo lung, to feel about and play with. **摩尼** Mo ne, the name of a place where Buddha resided with the assembled gods. **摩拏** Mo so, to play with. **摩盪** Mo t'ang, are used to denote the *operations* of nature in creation.

磨 To rub; to grind; to afflict; a stone or mill. Used in common with the preceding. Name of a place. **照磨** Chaou mo, keeper of the seal. **水磨** Shwuy mo, a wa-

ter mill. **如琢如磨** Joo chō joo mo, like cutting and polishing. **打磨** Ta mo, to rub or grind; to screw out of a person. **磨菰** Mo koo, a fleshy edible Tartar root. **磨鍊** Mo lēen, to practice; to fag at study. **磨礱** Mo lung, a stone for grinding; a millstone. **磨難** Mo nan, to vex; to afflict.

魔 Demons supposed to afflict human beings, devils. **降服諸魔** Kēang fūh choo mo, to subject all devils. **天魔舞** T'een mo woo, certain genii. **魔鬼** Mo kwei, a wicked super-human spirit; a devil.

麼 么麼 Yaou mo, small; delicate; minute; an interrogative particle. **甚麼** Shin mo, or **什麼** Shě mo, what? **他來了麼** T'a lae leaou mo, has he come?

MŎ.

末 The highest part of a tree; small; thin; weak. The *end*, in contradistinction from the *origin*, the *root*, or the *beginning*; the close; the last; the termination of. Mō, applies to the four extremities of an ani-

mal body; and to trading people, as the lowest order of the community. The name of a hill; a surname. A negative particle. Mō, denotes the ends; minute leavings, the dust of things broken small and reduced

to powder. 茶末 Ch'a mö, the broken dust of tea which is bought by the poor. 硫磺末 Lew hwang mö, brimstone in flour. 本末 Pun mö, the origin and the end; what is *fundamental* and what is *accessory*. 末日 Mö jih, a last or final day. 末句 Mö keu, the last sentence of a paragraph; the last member of a sentence. 末季 Mö ke, a closing, or the last portion of any period. 末時 Mö she, the last time; the last period. 末疾 Mö tselh, the four extremities diseased. 末親 Mö ts'in, the last or meanest of your relations; meaning one's-self, when speaking to one's kindred.

妹 The name of a female famous in ancient times.

棄妹 Kh'e mö, to reject or despise mechanical arts; according to some, to reject or throw away fragments of food. 妹學 Mö hëö, the mechanical arts.

抹 Mö, or Meh, to rub; to rub out; to blot out; to obliterate; to brush; to dust; to rub a knife across one's throat.

塗抹 T'oo mö, to blot out or erase an erroneous character.

抹頸 Mö king, or 抹死

Mö sze, to cut one's throat. 抹了自己的天理 Mö leaou tsze ke toih t'üen le, to obliterate the *moral sense* in one's mind. 抹煞 Mö shä, to take or brush away entirely. 抹枱 Mö t'ac, to rub a table; to scrub it clean.

沫 Name of a river; name of a city; slightly obscure; one of the stars of Ursa-major. Used to denote—spittle, slaver. 白沫子 Peh mö tsze, white spittle.

秣 To feed a horse with grain. The name of a place. 秣其馬 Mö kh'e ma, to feed a horse. 秣馬膏車 Mö ma kaou keu, to feed the horse and grease the carriage wheels, to make the preparations necessary for a journey.

茉莉花 Mö le hwa, a well known flower in China; *jasminum grandiflorum*.

莫 } The sun obscured by an intervening forest; a cessation of; a negative; not; do not. It generally denotes the highest degree of the adjective which follows, when that adjective has a noun following, as 莫大天 Mö ta t'üen, there is nothing greater than heaven. 莫非 Mö

fei, not not; is it not? it certainly is. **莫若** Mō jō, not as; not so good as; better, so and so. **莫甚於斯** Mō shin yu sze, nothing in a higher degree than this. **莫動手** Mō tung show, don't move the hand; don't stir; don't do anything. **莫過於** Mō kwo yu, nothing more than; nothing more so than.

漠 Stillness; quiet; silence; rest. Read Meh, in the same sense.

寞 Silence; stillness; quiet. **寂寞無聲** Tseih mō woo shing, still and without noise; or Tseih mō, denotes an absence of noise.

幕 **幕賓** Mō pin, **幕友** Mō yew, or **幕客** Mō kh'eh, friends of the acting officer, who assist him in a capacity superior to that of a clerk; a private secretary; otherwise called **師爺** Sze yay, or **作幕** Tsō mō, to act in the capacity of a Mō-jin.

摸 Mō, or Moo, to seek by feeling with the hand; to feel; to grasp with the hand. **用手摸物** Yung show mō wūh, to feel for a thing with the hand. **摸不着頭路** Mō pūh chō t'ow loo, unable to feel his way; unable to devise

any plan of proceeding. **摸索** Mō sō, to seek for with the hand.

漠 Floating sands, as in the sandy deserts of Tartary; a dry careless manner. Name of a river. **沙漠** Sha mō, the sandy desert in Tartary, known by the name Shamo. **淡漠** T'an mō, pure, without vicious passions; indifferent to. **漠漠然** Mō mō jen, extensive fields of sand; widely spread out. **漠不相關** Mō pūh sēang kwan, of no consequence to the person speaking.

瘼 A disease which consists in an itching eruption.

膜 The thin delicate skin beneath the external skin of animals; the thin peel, on the internal surface of reeds, or within the outer bark; to touch delicately; to soothe; to soothe by submission or kneeling to. **膜視** Mō she, to view as of no consequence. **竹膜** Chūh mō, the internal peel of the bamboo.

貌 To sketch a likeness of any thing; to make a draught of. Read Maou, the figure; appearance or resemblance.

藐 **藐藐** Mō ts'ze, the name of a plant. Read Meaou, to view with contempt.

邈 Remote; distant; to view, as far off; to look at in a distant manner; to view with contempt. **邈爾難追** Mō urh nan chuy, remote and impossible to be overtaken; either physically or mentally. **邈然不可復求** Mō jen p'uh kh'o

fūh kh'ew, irrecoverably gone; gone so remotely as not to be again sought after. **邈邈** Mō mō, distant; far gone; mournful; sorry.

殤

To die. See **殛** Mūh.

MOO.

拏 The fingers of the hand; the definition is rejected by Kh'ang-he.

牡 Moo, or Mow, the male of quadrupeds. See Mow.

母 The character is said to represent the female breast;

a mother; figuratively, that which produces. **繼母** Ke moo, a step mother. **祖母** Tsoo moo, a grand-mother. **雞公** Ke kung, a cock. **乳母** Joo moo, a wet-nurse. **父母** Foo moo, father and mother.

大父母 Ta foo moo, heaven and earth. **雞母** Ke moo, a hen. **母親** Moo ts'in, a mother. **母子** Moo tsze, a mother and child; thus, and reversed, Tsze moo, applied to things which produce, and the things produced; as also to things of which there is a large and a small of the same kind.

姆

A widow of the age of fifty, who becomes a kind of school mistress; the wife of a younger brother, calls her husband's sister Moo. Used to denote—a midwife, vulgarly called **受生** Show sāng, or **接生** Tsëë sāng.

拇

The great toe of the foot.

駢拇

Pēn moo, the great toe or thumb growing on to the adjoining toe or finger.

犇

A term for a cow; a female cow.

募

To call upon; to invite to do; a general invitation or request as when calling upon people to join the army; requesting a public subscription for the repair of temples; to give a bounty to induce to enter some employment. **招募** Chaou moo, an invitation or request addressed to all persons. **募兵** Moo ping, to invite by proclamation

to join the army. **募緣** Moo yuen, or **募化** Moo hwa, begging appeals made to the public by the priests of Füh and Taou.

募化重修 Moo hwa chung sew, a public invitation to subscribe to the repair of a temple.

墓 A hillock; a grave; a tomb. **墳墓** Fun moo, is the common term for a tomb or grave. **爭墓地** Tsäng moo te, to contend about the place of interment. The great preference given to certain situations leads to frequent litigations about graves. **墓厲** Moo le, the limits of a grave; the present law is that the limits shall extend. **七尺** Ts'ih ch'ih, seven cubits, within which space no other person has a right to bury. **墓誌** Moo che, or **墓識** Moo che, an inscription on a tomb-stone; an epitaph.

嫖 The name of an ancient royal concubine.

慕 To desire ardently; to think upon with affection; to look up to with esteem and respect; to accustom one's self to think of; to have a hankering after; to wish for. **慕容** Moo yung, a double surname. **慕勢** Moo she, to love power; to be ambitious. **慕其**

家資 Moo kh'e k'ea ts'ze, to wish to obtain the property—of some rich person by adulation.

摸 Moo, or Mō, to touch; to feel. See Mō.

摹 To touch; to imitate a form; to sketch from memory; a form; a pattern; the manner of. **規摹** Kwei moo, the external manner; the deportment; a rule; a law. **摹寫** Moo s'ey, to draw a likeness.

暮 The evening. A surname. **朝暮** Chaou moo, morning and evening. **暮鐘** Moo chung, the evening bell. **暮夜** Moo yay, evening and night.

謨 Plans fully matured and settled; well organised plans. **謀謨** Mow moo, to devise and settled what is to be done. **謨訓** Moo heuen, to instruct in what is requisite in one's situation.

模 A pattern or mould; the form or manner of; external figure. A surname. **模子** Moo tsze, a form to be imitated; a pattern. **模樣** Moo yang, a pattern. **模範** Moo fan, a mould for casting anything in. **規模**

Kwei moo, manner or deportment; behaviour; a rule; a law.

毯 Feathers folding over each other, as in the natural state of birds.

膜 Read Moo, to kneel long on making obeisance to a

person, is called **膜拜** Moo pae. Otherwise read Mō, which see.

畝 Moo or Mow, the Chinese acre of land. See Mow.

MOW.

厶 Sze, or Mow, deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. In this sense

私 Sze, is commonly used.

Read Mow, in the sense of **某** Mow, a certain person, place, or thing; the proper name not being known, or purposely concealed. A blank is sometimes filled up, thus **厶厶厶** and read Mow, mow, mow. Ideas well expressed, or passages which are emphatic, are often in MS, and sometimes in print, marked with a string of these Mow, and which are called **連厶** Lēen mow, answering the purpose which Europeans effect by drawing a line below a word in MS. or printing it in Capitals. The Lēen mow, are vulgarly denominated **尖圈** Tsēen kh'euen.

連綴打厶 Lēen chuy ta mow, to mark with a line of Mows. **連點** Lēen tēen, a string of dots, thus **。。** gives inferior emphasis; and **連圈**

Lēen kh'euen, a string of circles, thus **○○○** gives the highest emphasis to, or intimates the fullest approbation of a passage. **厶地** Mow te, a certain country.

牟 The lowing of a cow; to like; to advance; to pass over; to encroach upon or invade; to take; to seize; barley; a certain vessel to contain grain in temples. **中牟** Chung mow, the name of a territory. **侵牟** Tsin mow, to usurp what belongs to another; to seize from the people.

侔 Equal to; of the same rank or class; even. **迥不相侔** Heung pūh sāng mow, totally different; quite unequal.

勗 To urge or persuade, to diligence; effort; endeavour.

眸 The pupil of the eye; and the eye generally; they

suppose the eye shews the character, and teach to watch a person's eye. 存乎人者莫良於眸子 Ts'un hoo jin chay, mō lēang yu mow tsze, there is nothing about a man which shews his character more than the eye. 眸子 Mow tsze, the pupil of the eye. 眸子不容僞 Mow tsze pūh yung wei, it is not easy to act the hypocrite with the eye.

麴 Barley; in Chinese called large wheat. 麴麥 Mow meh, barley and wheat.

矛 A spear or halberd with three hooks. 矛盾 Mow t'un, a spear and shield; two things, sentiments or expressions, which oppose each other. 自相矛盾 Tsze sēang mow t'un, to contradict one's-self.

倣 倣 倣 Keu mow, mean; miserable.

塼 Mow, or Woo, an earthen vessel to contain grain. A boiler with a cover to decoct medicines. 黃塼 Hwang mow, an earthen boiler made of yellow clay, used for decocting certain medicines, employed to heal ulcers.

慙 慙 慙 Kow mow, a simple foolish appearance.

瞽 From *effort* and *eye*. To bend down the eye and look intently; a dimness of sight; confused; dishevelled hair. The name of an insect. A surname. 瞽瞍 Mow mow, dim; dull; clouded.

鑿 A kind of iron boiler; armour for the head; a helmet; certain circular casing inside a cap. 兜鑿 Tow mow, a helmet.

楸 Plants growing freely and luxuriantly; a certain species of melon. 楸盛 Mow shing, plenty; luxuriant; abundant.

懋 From *heart* and *plenty*. The mind fully engaged in action; strenuous effort; abundant; flourishing luxuriantly. Used also in a moral sense. 懋修 Mow sew, strenuous endeavours in the cultivation of virtue.

蚤 蚤 蚤 Certain insects which are destructive to grain.

表 表 表 The parts of a garment above the sash or girdle; long garments. 廣表 Kwang mow, Kwang, denotes east and west; Mow, north and south.

戊 One of the *ten* astronomical characters, called **十幹** Shih kan, the middle one of the *ten*, answering to the period when all things in nature are flourishing.

茂 From *flourishing* and *plant*. Plants and trees growing freely; luxuriant; flourishing; affluent; strong; in high health; elegant; strenuous effort; five persons are called Mow. Name of a territory. A surname. Also read Moo and Mō. **茂盛** Mow shing, or **豐茂** Fung mow, exuberant; abounding in a high degree.

某 From *mouth* and *one* in it. Sour fruit; used for the name of anything when that is not known, or is wished to be concealed. Also read Moo. Used for the pronoun I, and also for other persons without mentioning their names; as **某人** Mow jin, a certain person. **某客** Mow kh'eh, a certain stranger. **某某** Mow mow, is used when reading and passing over names or sums, and so on, without pronouncing the proper characters.

謀 To deliberate; to plan; to devise; to consider probable evils and provide against them; to scheme, to contrive;

to plot; to consult with; to lay plots for the acquisition of. Name of a vegetable; of an instrument of music; and of an office. A surname. **議謀** E mow, to consult with or about. **謀臣** Mow chin, a statesman whose duties consist in devising stratagems. **謀國** Mow kwō, to meditate the conquest of another country. **計謀** Ke mow, a stratagem. **謀畧** Mow lēo, schemes, plans, stratagems. **謀面** Mow mēen, to study a person's physiognomy. **謀事** Mow sze, to plan; to devise; to lay a stratagem; to contrive an artifice. **謀士** Mow sze, persons skilled in devising stratagems. **謀利心** Mow le sin, a mind covetous of gain. **謀度** Mow tō, to scheme and to conjecture.

牡 } The male of brutes; a bolt of a door; a piston or embolus; the part of a Chinese lock which is inserted into the case containing the spring. Name of a hill. **牡丹茶** Mow tan ch'a, a variety of the camellia japonica. **牡礪** Mow le, a kind of oyster. **牡麻** Mow ma, the male hemp plant. **門牡** Mun mow, or **戶牡** Hoo mow, the bolt of a door. **牡牝** Mow

pin, male and female. 牡丹
Mow tau, a famous Chinese
flower; the *Pœnia Montan.*

畝 } Read Mow, or Moo, six
畝 } cubits make a 步 Poo,
or pace, a hundred of
those paces make a Mow
of land, the Chinese acre,
a hundred of the ancient acres
were equal to only forty of the
modern ones; by the arrange-
ments of Tsin, 240 paces were

made into one acre. Name of
a hill; and of a territory. 田
畝 T'een mow, fields; land.

姆 } Also read Moo, which
姆 } see.

貿 } To barter commodities
貿 } for each other; to deal;
to trade; to carry on commerce;
to buy or sell. 貿貿 Mow
mow, dulness of the eye; ob-
scure vision. 貿易 Mow yih,
to trade by barter.

MŪH.

木 A tree, striking its roots
downward and growing
upwards; wood. One of the
five elements of the Chinese;
one of the eight musical sounds;
stiff; unbending. Name of a
plant. A surname. 樹木
Shoo mŭh, a tree. 木杖 Mŭh
chang, a bludgeon; a club. 木
香 Mŭh hēang, *putchuk*, a
fleshy root. 木角 Mŭh kēō,
a kind of wood scoop. 木部
Mŭh poo, in Botanical language,
denotes the class or genus of
trees. 木料 Mŭh leaou, wood,
as a material, of which to make
anything. 木樾樹 Mŭh
hwan shoo, *sapindus abruptus*.
木槿樹 Mŭh mēen shoo,
bombax ceiba. 木星 Mŭh
sing, the planet Jupiter. 木

頭 Mŭh t'ow, wood. 木鐸
Mŭh t'ō, a kind of bell with a
wooden tongue, used by heralds
in ancient times to call the mul-
titude together, to listen to their
message from the prince. See
道 Yew.

沐 To wash and oil the hair;
to enrich, as by dews or
precious ointments; to be enrich-
ed; to receive favors or bless-
ings; to regulate. A surname.
溟沐 Ming mŭh, gentle small
rain. 沐浴齋戒 Mŭh yŭh
ch'ae keae, to bathe and fast.
沐手 Mŭh show, to wash the
hands, sometimes performed as
a religious ceremony, denoting
respect to sacred things, as 沐
手謹序 Mŭh show kin seu,
I washed my hands and rever-

ently composed this preface.

沐恩弟子 Müh ngân te tze, a disciple who has received blessings—from some divinity; then follows the person's name; this is the way in which persons who repair temples sign.
洗沐 Se mûh, or **沐浴** Müh yûh, to wash the head and bathe.

霖霖 Meh mûh, small rain, that falls without noise.

目 } Originally intended to resemble the eye; the eye; that which directs; the head or principal person.
合 } The index of a book; a square on a chess-board is called **方目** Fang mûh. To name or designate; to look with the eye. **合目** Hō mûh, to shut the eyes,—and compose the thoughts is the way. **培養目力** P'ei yang mûh leh, to strengthen the eyes. **條目** T'eaou mûh, a list of; a schedule; an index. **眼目** Yen mûh, the eye. **綱目** Kang mûh, the noose of a net; a compendium; a general account of; applied to history, to botany, and so on. **節目** Tsëë mûh, the several sections of. **題目** T'e mûh, a text or theme; a little of a thing, to afford occasion for

more enlarged discussion, or further action. **凡目** Fan mûh, a general list, in which the several persons or things are stated separately. **科目** Kh'o mûh, the literary ranks Keu-jiu and Tsin-sze. **橫目** Hung mûh, a certain plant. **四目** Sze mûh, the four quarters of the globe. **目錄** Mûh lûh, an index to a book; a list of the contents. **目擊耳聞** Mûh kelh urh wân, to have seen with one's own eyes, and heard with one's own ears. **目下** Mûh hēa, in one's eye sight; immediately. **目不識丁** Mûh pûh shîh tîng, eye not know a nail,—ignorant of letters. **目蓮** Mûh lēen, name of a priest who rescued his mother from the sufferings of a future state. **目之** Mûh che, to look at it. **目無法紀** Mûh woo fā ke, to pay no regard to the laws. **目中無人** Mûh chung woo jin, to look with contempt on every body. **目諸物** Mûh choo wûh, to name everything.

苜蓿 Mûh sūh, a certain kind of grass, used to feed cows and horses.

睦 A kind benignant eye; respectful and cordial; true; kind feeling, attached to; a-

greement amongst kindred and friends. 和睦 Ho mŭh, living at peace and in harmony.

睦鄰 Mŭh lin, to agree with neighbours, in an individual or national sense. 睦親 Mŭh ts'in, harmony subsisting amongst relations.

晶

Mo, or Mŭh, pretty eyes; or otherwise deep sunken eyes.

𣎵

The ancient form of this character represents a hand below water. To take anything out from amongst water; to dive into water in order to take out something.

歿

To terminate; to end; to die; the dead; the same as the following. 歿存均

感 Mŭh ts'un keun kan, both the dead and the living are thankful,—said to friends who have assisted at funerals. 歿

於陣 Mŭh yu ch'in, died in the ranks.

沒

To exceed or transgress; to covet; to sink; to terminate; to end; to die; a negative particle. Name of a river.

乾沒 Kan mŭh, Kan, expresses to enrich, Mŭh, to impoverish; to enrich one's-self at the expense of another person.

湮沒 Min mŭh, to sink to utter oblivion. 亡沒 Wang

mŭh, to die; to perish. 沒人理 Mŭh jin le, no body pays any attention to it. 沒藥 Mŭh yŏ, myrrh.

𦍋

Certain ornamental binding to a carriage, five different leather belts of different colours which fasten it together, and serve also for ornament.

驚牧

A kind of wild duck.

From *to strike* and a cow.

One who tends cattle; a herd; a pastor; a shepherd; a keeper of horses; to put out to pasture; to feed; pasture; to oversee; to take care of one's-self or others; a man's name. A surname. 人牧 Jin mŭh, a local magistrate. 井牧 Tsing mŭh, or 田牧 T'een mŭh, a husbandman; a pastor. 牧羊 Mŭh yang, to keep sheep. 牧

馬苑 Mŭh ma yuen, pasture or grass for a horse. 牧馬

Mŭh ma, to take care of horses at grass. 牧民 Mŭh min, to rule or take care of the people.

牧牛 Mŭh new, to tend cows. 牧童 Mŭh t'ung, a boy who takes care of cattle; a shepherd's boy.

穆

Grain; a pleasing, beautiful appearance; personal demeanour that commands re-

spect, esteem and admiration; grandeur; respect; cordial feeling; pleased. A surname. Syn. with the following. 昭穆 Chaou mŭh, a certain order observed in placing the tablets in temples; Chaou, denotes the left side; Mŭh, the right. 穆穆 Mŭh mŭh, an expression of admiration, applied to 文王 Wăn wang, a famous ancient king.

繆

Read Mew, and Lew, close intimate intercourse.

Read Mŭh, a certain name of bad import applied to a person after his death; a modern surname. Read Leaou, to wrap or wind about.

母

The name of a place.

Thought the same as 牧

Mŭh, a shepherd; the land of shepherds.

MUN.

門

From 戶 Hoo, a door with *one fold*, repeated.

To be distinguished from 鬥 Tow, to fight. A two-leaved door; a gate; a door of any kind; an entrance. Name of an office; of a territory; of a surname. A family; a sect; a division of a subject; a class of persons; a profession. 醫門 E mun, the medical profession. 窗門 Ch'wang mun, a window. 佛門 Fŭh mun, the sect of Buddha. 單門 Tan mun, a single-leaved door. 扇門 Shen mun, a two-leaved door. 教門 Kcaou mun, a sect or class of persons who hold certain opinions or doctrines. 素門 Soo mun, an obscure family. 門風 Mun fung, the credit or re-

putation of a family. 門下

Mun hŭa, or 門生 Mun sāng,

a pupil; a scholar. 門戶 Mun

hoo, a door. 門戶不對

Mun hoo pŭh tuy, an unsuita-

bleness in the circumstances of

families so as to prevent a mar-

riage alliance. 門樓土地

Mun low t'oo te, the gods of the

door and of the upper story.

門內 Mun nuy, inside the

door, or gate. 門上 Mun

shang, or 門子 Mun tsze, at-

tendants in the outer apart-

ments, and at the gates of pub-

lic offices; gentlemen's porters.

門旺 Mun wang, a splendid

family. 門外 Mun wae, out-

side the door. 大門口 Ta

mun kh'ow, or 高門 Kaou

mun, a great or high gate, means

a family of wealth and grandeur, really—or one which affects to be so. 玷辱門風 Tēn jūh mun fung, to debase or dishonor the character of a family.

們 們渾 Mun hwān, fat; full; plump appearance.

A particle added to pronouns and appellatives of persons, to form the plural; as **我們** Wo mun, or **俺們** Ngan mun, we, or us. **你們** Ne mun, ye, or you. **他們** T'a mun, they, or them. **弟兄們** Te heung mun, brothers. **爺們** Yay mun, the attendants of officers of government in public offices.

各位爺們 Kō wei yay mun, all you gentlemen. **姑娘們** Koo nēang mun, you ladies. By the Tartars, **這們** Chay mun, is used for this, here, &c. **那們** Na mun, for that; there; they, &c. •

悶 (Grieved; sorry. **厭悶** Yen mun, sorrowful. **煩悶** Fan mun, the mind vexed and grieved. **悶得狠了** Mun teh hān leaon, exceedingly sorry. **心下納悶** Sin hēa nā mun, become sorrowful and melancholy. **愁悶** Ts'ow mun, or **憂悶** Yew mun, grieved; sorry; melancholy.

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choly.

捫 To touch with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to feel; to take hold of; to shake; to stamp. **持捫** Che mun, to take hold of; to grasp. **傷胸** Shang heung mun tsūh, to wound the breast, and stamp with the feet,—has an allusion to ancient story, and expresses counterfeiting external appearances contrary to one's real wishes. **捫虱** Mun seh, to feel for, or crack lice. **捫心** Mun sin tsze wān, to lay the hand upon the heart and ask one's-self.

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臺 Read Mei, indefatigable. **臺** Read Mun, water running between two hills which seem to form a door or passage for it.

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澹 A hill terminated and leaving a passage for water. Same as the preceding.

浩澹 Haou mun, the name of a district.

蔓 Name of a certain plant; a species of grain.

蔓 Name of a certain plant; a species of grain.

璫 A certain stone of a red-dish hue.

懣 From *full* and *heart*. Vexation and grief. **懣** Mun mun, or **煩懣** Fan mun, vexed and grieved; sorrow and concern of mind.

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MUNG.

蒙 From *to cover* and *a hog*. Covered over; dull; stupid boy; unintelligent. Same as the following.

蒙 The name of a plant; of a vegetable, and of a medicine. Large; dull; obscure; dulness of perception; rash; to behave to rashly or rudely; in affected humility, used to denote—receiving anything, implying at the same time something degrading to one's-self, as rash, blind, and so on, but meant as an expression of gratitude. A term by which the mean and petty are designated, as a stupid school-boy. Name of a hill; of a river, and of a gate. **多蒙** To mung, many thanks. **洪蒙** Hung mung, chaos. **大蒙** Ta mung, the place of the rising sun. **啟蒙** Kh'e mung, to enlighten the dull. **蒙番** Mung fan, a foreign tribe on the west of Szech'uen. **蒙恩** Mung ngän, to be grateful for kindness received. **蒙混** Mung hwän, or **蒙愚** Mung yu, dull, confused, clouded, simple state of intellect. **蒙訓** Mung heun, to teach boys. **蒙古人** Mung koo jin, a Mungkoo Tartar. **蒙**

昧 Mung mei, rash, dull, precipitate; to act blindly. **蒙蔽** Mung p'e, obscured; covered over. **蒙師** Mung sze, a teacher of boys. **蒙士** Mung sze, a dull scholar. **蒙童** Mung t'ung, a school boy.

蒙 Language which is obscure, wanting in perspicuity.

蒙 **蒙懂** Mung tung, blind, so stupid as not to see the sun.

蒙 To cover over and shelter, as a house does. **幪** **幪** P'ing mung, a screen; a covering; a shelter..

The comforts of a shelter, are best known, they say, in the midst of a bleak wind and heavy rain. **幪幪** Mung mung, abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

蒙 To gather or collect together.

蒙 Name of a tree with yellow leaves; the Mango tree. **檬菓** Mung kwo, mangoes; fruit of the mangifera Indica.

蒙 Small drizzling rain; thick; foggy. The name of a river. **蒙鴻** Mung hung, original vapours; thick, undisturbed.

tinguished mass of vapours.

矇 矇矇 Mung lung, the sun obscured by vapours.

矇昧 Mung mei, dim apprehension; dull perception; stupid.

矇 矇矇 Mung tung, a long narrow species of war junk; used on the Po-yang lake at a famous battle, A. D. 1420; in which six hundred thousand men were engaged on one side.

矇 A small flying insect; a summer's insect.

矇 矇矇 Mung kwei, the weasel according to some, others say, a species of monkey.

矇 A large appearance, fleshy, big. Used also for obscure; to obscure. **矇矇** 了 Mung lung leaou, to hide from and deceive.

矇 } A vessel filled full of food; the appearance of such a vessel.

矇 } The moon amongst clouds; obscure; to see obscurely, to see appearances in one's sleep; to dream; a dream. Dreams, by diviners of their import, are divided into six sorts. The name

of a marsh. **夢一場** Mung yih ch'ang, a dream; anything that is like a dream; the present world. **夢兆** Mung chaou, some intimation or prognostic in a dream. **夢見** Mung k'een, to see in a dream. **夢** 間 Mung k'een, in a dream. **夢寐** Mung mei, dreaming in one's sleep. **夢想** Mung s'ang, dreaming thoughts; reverie. **夢** 魘 Mung yen, unpleasant dreams, occasioned they say by laying one's hand upon one's heart; the nightmare.

霏 Small drizzling rain.

管 Dimness of the eye; obscure vision; want of light; dulness; obscurity; to feel ashamed; to be sorry. Read M'ë, meaning dull. Read also Mang, in the same sense. The third form is not authorized.

懵 Dull; stupid; grieved; vexed; sorry. **懵然罔覺** Mung jen wang k'ë, quite lost to all observation. **懵懵** Mung mung, dull; stupid; ignorant; ashamed.

MWAN.

曼

A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and. See Man.

漫

To cover, or be covered with earth.

幔

Man, or Mwan, a kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

漫

Appearance of being filled with water; excessive quantity of water, destroying things by its superabundance; spreading and extending remotely; set loose; the source of a river; colour of the clouds.

爛漫

Lan mwan, widely diffused; extensively disclosed.

性急

Sing keih, a hasty disposition.

性漫

Sing mwan, a slow mild disposition.

靡漫Me mwan, vague, loose; diffusive style. See **慢** Man.**漫漫**

Mwan mwan, level; even; a long road; a distant appearance.

漫些

Mwan säy, slower a little.

漫道如此

Mwan taou joo ts'ze, don't talk thus.

縵

Plain, unembroidered silk, applied to long tracts of land which have not undergone much cultivation.

蔓

Mwan, or Wan, plants which creep and spread

widely, applied also to other things which extend widely and become intricate. A surname. Long; extensive; a certain vegetable.

謾

To insult; disrespectful. See Man.

鄴

The name of a place.

鏟A brick-layer's trowel, vulgarly called **坭鏟**Ne mwan, or **坭刀** Ne taou, a mud trowel or knife.**滿**

To cover or be covered with earth. One says, the rotting of iron; rust.

滿

Full; the whole of all; sufficient; enough; the completion of a fixed period.

充滿

Ch'ung mwan, filled; completed,—applied either to things or to time.

滿心歡喜

Mwan sin hwan be, rejoiced with all his heart.

滿堂

Mwan t'ang keih k'ing, the whole house filled with joy and blessings.

滿福滿祿

Mwan fih mwan lüh, full of blessings and wealth.

滿期

Mwan kh'e fä mae, the time being elapsed, sold off.

滿面

Mwan mēan, over all the face.

滿地兒孫

Mwan ta

urh sun, the whole floor filled with children and grand-children. **滿身** Mwan shin, the whole body. **滿頭** Mwan t'ow, the whole of the head. **滿地金錢** Mwan te kin ts'een, the ground all covered with gold and coin. **滿月** Mwan yuē, the month completed,—applied to the month of a woman's confinement. **滿口應承** Mwan k'ow ying ch'ing, to have the mouth full of promises; a profusion of promises. **滿洲** Mwan chow, Manchow, or Manchu Tartars.

幕
瞞

Read Mō and Mwan, the back of coin. A surname. Dulness of sight; to blind or deceive another person. A surname. To deceive and impose upon. **我不瞞你** Wo pūh mwan ne, I won't conceal it from you. **瞞騙** Mwan p'een, to deceive and impose upon. **瞞着親友** Mwan chō ts'in yew, concealed it from his relations and friends.

蹣

To pass over a wall. Read Pwan, as **蹣跚** Pwan shan, to walk in a lame manner.

NA.

那
那

Read No and Na, to transfer; commonly used for pointing to another person, place or time; a; that; there; then. A surname. See No. **那處** Na ch'oo, that, or that place. **那個** Na ko, that thing, or person. **那裡** Na le, where? how! **那年** Na nēen, that year. **那時** Na she, that time; then. **那事** Na sze, that affair.

拿
拏

To prosecute and seize; to take hold of. **拿問** Na wān, to seize and examine. **拿獲盜犯**

Na hwō taou fan, to apprehend, seize, or take up robbers or banditti. **拿不穩** Na pūh wān, or **拿不住** Na pūh choo, unable to get a firm fast hold, or to ascertain a point with certainty. **拿他的錯** Na t'a teih ts'o, seized hold of his mistake, error, or fault.

訛

謔 Ch'ay na, inexplicable jargon; the nonsensical jargon of a drunkard.

說

訛說 Chen na, incorrect bad pronunciation; a kind of stammering; bad utterance.

般 爬般 Pa na, to collect together and throw away, as filth that is collected.

髻 髻髻 Pa na, the hair in confusion; dishevelled hair.

NĂ.

乚 Read Füh. Bending or curved towards the left; commonly read Nă, a line drawn from left to right.

內 Commonly read Nuy, within. Anciently, read Nă, to put within; to receive inside.

媯 媯媯 Nă ǒ, to take or collect together. **媯媯**

Wa nă, the appearance of a fat little child; a handsome appearance.

忸 Mournful; sorry.

拈 From *hand* and *to put within*. To place anything in water; to immerse.

納 From *silk* and *to put or receive within*. Silk put to steep or soak; to put into; to give to; to present or offer to; to receive into one's possession. A surname. Used to denote within. **容納** Yung nă, to contain; liberal feelings. **納職** Nă chih, to receive tributary offerings from smaller foreign states. **納福** Nă fūh, to receive or enjoy happiness; to

be in comfortable circumstances. **納餉** Nă hēang, or **納稅** Nă shwuy, to pay duties to the government. **納貢** Nă kung, or **納贊** Nă tsin, to offer presents; to present offerings to a superior in token of devoted submission and attachment. **納納** Nă nă, of large containing capacity.

衲 衲衣 Nă e, certain garments of the Buddha priests. **衲子** Nă tsze, a priest, a term by which they designate themselves; the expressions **貧衲** P'in nă, or **衲弟** Nă te, are also used by them.

貉 A fox-like animal, that hunts the mouse species.

輓 A certain ring or bar to which a pair of horses are fastened to a carriage.

鈹 To hammer, or work iron.

捺 To press upon heavily with the hand. **撇捺** P'üē nă, lines drawn from right to left in writing, are called P'üē; those from left to right, are called Nă.

NAE.

乃 } A particle expressive of demurring, *but*; *it may be*; often translated is, *am*, was, then, will then, certainly. At the beginning and end of sentences, it is an expletive, sometimes used in the sense of *you*, a certain person. The name of a place; the name of a fruit. The Chinese thus define it, a particle connecting the preceding and the following; a particle continuing a subject; denoting a difficulty of expression; denoting a slowness of expression; denoting a sentence already finished. **若乃** Jō nae, or **乃若** Nae jō, as to, or but as to.

奶 } The female breast; milk; to suckle. **牛奶** New nae, cow's milk. **奶子** 茶 Nae tze ch'a, a preparation of milk which Tartars drink as tea. **奶** 孀 Nae nae, a term of respect addressed to young married women. **奶媽** Nae ma, or **奶婆** Nae p'o, a nurse to give suck to a child; a wet-nurse. **奶皮** Nae p'e, the skin of milk; the scum or cream. The Tartars congeal it and carry it on journeys. **奶頭** Nae

t'ow, the nipple of the breast.

甬 } Nae, or 甬鼎 Nae ting, a large vase or tripod.

耐 } A certain light punishment, which may be borne; to deem light and bear with; to endure; patient endurance; to bear; to forbear. **忍**

耐 Jin nae, patient endurance or forbearance. **耐煩** Nae fan, to bear trouble and annoyance patiently. **耐繁** Nae fan, to bear patiently a press of occupation, or business. **耐寒**

Nae han, to bear the cold. **耐性** Nae sing, a patient disposition. **耐風霜** Nae fung shwang, to bear wind and hoarfrost.

奈 } Name of a plum-like fruit of which there are three species, of different colours and of an acid taste.

奈 } To occur or meet with.

無奈何 Woo nae ho, or **沒奈何** Mūh nae ho, having no resource. **奈何** Nae ho, in any affairs undecided on, to solicit assistance or a decision from others. **奈得我何** Nae teh wo ho, what can he do to me? **奈何他不得** Nae ho t'a pūh teh, you can do nothing to him.

NAN.

南 From *luxuriant vegetation*, and 羊 Jin, giving sound. The region of heat and luxuriant vegetation; the region which sustains and cherishes plants and living creatures; the south; the name of a piece of music. A surname. Nan, the south, and the other words referring to the points of the compass, are in historical works, used as verbs also, for going to the south, north, &c. To rhyme, read Nin, or Ning. **指南車** Che nan ch'ay, a compass. **指南針** Che nan chin, the needle of a compass. **和南** Ho nan, to fold the hands, and bow in the manner of the priests of Füh. **南昌府** Nan ch'ang foo, the capital of Këang-se province. **南方** Nan fang, the southern regions; in the south. **南海縣** Nan hae hëen, the district in which the European factories, at Canton, are situated, and the magistrate of that district. **南極** Nan kèih, the south pole. **南京** Nan king, the city so called, formerly the seat of government. **安南** Ngan nan, Cochinchina; in the classics called **南交** Nan keaou, in the time of Han, called 交

趾 Keaou che, or **趾** Che. **南郊** Nan keaou, the hill on which the Chinese sacrifice to heaven, at the winter solstice. **南面** Nan mën, towards the south; sitting with the face towards the south, which the emperors of China always do, when sitting in state. **南無** Nan woo, are two characters which precede the epithets of Buddha and various other demi-gods; it seems to answer sometimes to O! in ascribing praise or offering supplications. **南灣** Nan wan, Praya Grande, at Macao. **南越** Nan yuë, an ancient name of Canton province.

喃 呢喃言不了 Ne nan yen püh leaou, Nen, is interminable talking; incessant chattering; hence applied to, **燕語** Yen yu, the chattering of swallows.

楠 Nan, or **石楠** Shih nan, the name of a wood. **楠木** Nan mūh t'ae e, table and chairs made of the Nan wood.

謔 謔謔 Nan nan, muttering indistinct speech, babbling loquacity. **訕訕** Chen nan, the sound of conversation.

難 難 難

Difficult; difficulty; used for what is very difficult or impossible; distress; suffering; grief; grievous; great; important. 艱難

Kēen nan, distressing difficulties. 險難 Hēen

nan, dangerous and difficult. 木

難 Mūh nan, the name of a pearl. 難成 Nan ch'ing, difficult to effect. 難以測量

Nan e ts'eh lëang, difficult to comprehend. 難能 Nan nāng,

difficult to be able. 難事

Nan sze, a difficult or distressing affair. 難得 Nan teh,

difficult to obtain. 難獲真

才 Nan hwǒ chin ts'ae, difficult to procure true talents,—

for the service of government. 難道

Nan taou, it is hard to say, it cannot, must not, or shall not be.

難

Fear; reverence.

男

From *field* and *strength*.

An official charge or office; the lowest of the five titles of nobility. The male of human species; the male throughout nature. 植物亦有男

女 Ch'ih wūh y'ih yew nan neu, plants all have male and female.

竹有雌雄之類 Chūh

yew ts'ze heung che luy, bamboos have female and male species. 男子 Nan tsze, a man;

a husband. 男女授受不

親 Nan neu show show pūh

ts'in, men and women in giving

and receiving must not approach

each other,—but the one lay on

a table what is to be given, and

the other come and receive it. 剛柔

Kang jow, 乾坤

Kh'een kh'wān, 男女 Nan

neu, 牡牝 Mow pin, 雄雌

Heung ts'ze, or 陽陰 Yang

yin, these expressions are all so

many terms for *male* and *female*

in the sexual system, which is

supposed to pervade nature.

The first character in each ex-

ample denotes the male, and the

other the female.

赧

To redden in the face; to blush; to feel ashamed;

bashful. 赧顏相見 Nan

yen sǎang kēen, saw each other

with blushing countenances.

枏

梅枏 Mei nan, name of a tree which bears an acid fruit; the leaves of the tree are like those of the mulberry.

蚌

Name of a large snake, said to be edible.

蚌

蚌

蚌

NANG.

囊 A bag; a sack; a large bag or sack; to hold in a bag. A surname. **行囊** Hing nang, travelling bag, expresses whatever one takes with him on a journey. **囊俗稱口袋** Nang sūh ch'ing kh'ow tae, a sack is commonly called Kh'ow tae. **囊空如洗** Nang k'ung joo se, purse is as empty as if it had been washed.

儻 Slow; tardy.

攘 To advance or push forward violently; to fill by force. **推攘** Tuy nang, to push from one with the exertion of strength.

曩 In former times; formerly; in times past; the other day. **曩日** Nang jīh, on a former day; some days ago. **曩昔** Nang seih, in former times.

漾 The appearance of water flowing. The name of a river.

NĀNG.

能 To be able; ability; power; talent; skilled in work; competent for one's duties. Name of an animal resembling a deer. **才能** Ts'ae nāng, talent and capacity. **能人** Nāng jin, an able person. **能幹** Nāng kan, able to manage business; clever in business. **能事** Nāng sze, com-

petent for business; capable.

惺 Weak; wearied.

獐 A dog of a very hairy kind; a vicious dog; clamour. **噪獐** Ts'aou nāng, clamorous contentions.

葶 Plants growing in confusion.

NAOU.

叻 Clamorous noise. **喧叻** Heuen naou, out cry; vo-

ciferation; clamour. Also read Na. **嘮叻** Laou naou, noise

of people's voices.

忤 忤 Hwǎn naou, confusion of intellect; perturbation of mind; confused and excessive talking; clamour.

腦 From to *arrange* and **囟** Ch'uen, which represents the hair, and **腦** Sin, the *brain* itself. **頭髓** T'ow suy, the marrow of the head; i. e. the brain. **莫** Mō, or **無頭腦** Woo t'ow naou, no head nor brains; denotes—inability to find out the causes of an affair, more from the unaccountableness of the affair itself, than from deficiency of talent in the person considering it. The MS. Dictionaries say, it denotes—imprudent; foolish.

腦 The marrow of the head; the brain; glossy and soft, as if rubbed with marrow. **腦袋** Naou tae, the bag that contains the brains; the head. **樟腦** Chang naou, Chinese camphor.

腦漏 Naou low, is said to denote rheumatism. **我要你的腦蓋** Wo yaou ne teih naou kae, I want your skull,—is a threat intended to induce inferior officers to be careful of their behaviour. **腦蓋** Naou kae, the top of the skull, which covers the brain.

惱 From *heart* and *brain*. Something that vexes one's mind and disturbs one's brain; having vexation; indignation and resentment. **煩惱** Fan naou, or **懊惱** Ngaou naou, vexation and disturbance of mind. **惱恨** Naou hǎn, anger and indignation. **惱怒** Naou noo, or **發惱** Fǎ naou, anger; angry; to become angry; to give vent to one's anger.

謔 To speak contumeliously to each other; to vex or provoke by words.

瑙 **瑪瑙** Ma naou, the cornelian stone.

撓 To twist; to contort; to wrench; to disturb; to vex; to mix in a confused manner; to scratch. **撓亂是非** Naou lwan she fei, to pervert right and wrong; causing confusion and animosity by slander and tale-bearing. **撓心** Naou sin, to vex and disturb the mind.

撓 Crooked wood; bent; distorted, in a moral sense;

to bend; to wrench; to break; weak; flexible; to disperse, as the wind. Read Jaou, an oar; to row. 枉橈 Wang naou, distorted representations; misrepresentations or false charges. 柔橈 Jow naou, supple and delicate,—applied to the body. 纖橈 Sien naou, in the west country, denotes anything small and delicate. 橈船 Naou ch'uen, to row a boat.

誆 Noisy clamorous contentions; debate; wrangle. 喧誆 Heuen naou, clamorous debate. 誆誆之學 Naou naou che hëö, a state of learning in which every one follows a different master, and whose opinions clash.

鐃 A kind of bell used in the army, but which has no tongue; the sound of the bell. The noise of metal instruments, or trumpets in contradistinction from drums; at the sound of the Naou, the drums stop, and the troops form themselves into a certain position.

狻 A certain kind of dog. Name of a mountain. **慊** Weak, feeble, delicate.

狻
慊
鬧
令

A species of monkey.

Weak; feeble.

From *gate* and *market*. The noise, tumult, clamour and bustle of a market place; to rail and scold at in anger; streperous;

to make a bustle about. 好不

熱鬧 Haou püh jě naou, a great bustle and tumult of joy.

吵鬧 Ch'au naou, to make a streperous noise when blaming or scolding any one. **擾**

鬧 Jaou naou, to make a disturbance. **大鬧一場** Ta naou yih ch'ang, to make a great bustle and noise for a while.

鬧熱 Naou jě, bustle and heat; hurry, tumult, from a great concourse of busy people on any occasion, or tumult of joy. **鬧稟帖** Naou pin t'ěč, to make a disturbance by numerous petitions.

臠 The bones of the front of a tortoise; the bones of the arms; hot and broken as over-boiled meat. Some say, a part of a dress.

淖 Mire; miry. Name of a stream; a surname. Read also Chō, and Chaou.

NE.

尼 To approach from behind; to accord with; concord; part of the name of Confucius. A nun or priestess of Buddha. Stopped; fixed; settled. **僧尼免進** Sāng ne mēen tsin, priests and nuns, are not allowed to enter here,—is pasted up at the door by many persons who do not wish to be importuned for charity. **尼姑** Ne koo, or **尼僧** Ne sāng, a nun; a priestess. **尼丘** Ne kh'ew, or **尼山** Ne shan, the name of a hill; to this hill the mother of Confucius addressed her prayers and received Confucius as a son, in consequence; hence *Ne*, forms parts of his name.

你 Thou; thee. **你們** Ne mun, you or ye. **是你們的事** She ne mun teih sze, it is your affair. **是你們的麼** Chay ko pūh she ne mun teih mo, is not this yours? **你的** Ne teih, thine, or yours? **你們的** Ne mun teih, your, yours.

呢 A colloquial particle, interrogative; also suppositive, if, when. Read *Nè*, to

call to, or direct a person. **怎麼是孝呢** Tsāng mo she heaou ne, what, then, is filial piety? **呢喃燕語也** Ne nan yen yu yay, *Ne-nan*, the chattering of swallows.

泥 The name of a place; water mixed with earth.

妮 A slave girl, in a family, is called **妮** *Ne*, or **妮子** *Ne tsze*.

愧 **忸** **怩** Nūh ne, a feeling of shame; ashamed; to colour up with shame.

泥 From *water* and *mud* mixed. Mire; to put in the mire; miry; rotten; soft; weak; thick; clammy; adhesive; stagnant; impervious; bigoted. Name of a river. A surname. **拘泥不通** Keu ne pūh t'ung, bigoted and impenetrable to reason and to argument. **紫泥** Tsze ne, a certain national seal. **拖泥帶水** T'o ne tae shwuy, dragged through mud and water,—an obscure style. **泥窗** Ne ch'wang, a window pasted with paper. **泥說** Ne shwō, muddy clayey speech; i. e. a stiff senseless adherence to any cer-

tain form of speech. 泥於

風水 Ne yu fang shwuy, bigotedly attached to the superstition of the Fung-shwuy. 泥

首 Ne show, to put one's forehead in the mire; said by the courtiers to His Majesty, when expressing that they will prostrate themselves before him.

泥

Mire; clay; miry; clayey.

渠

The feces of wine.

泥

From grain and coming after. Grain springing spontaneously from the seed which fell the preceding year; wheat. Read Neih, the first ripe grain.

祀

Mourning dress for the head. 荷祀 E ne, a good well-looking dress.

泥

To call upon, or to a person; speech which is unintelligible.

倪

Appellative of little children; a limit; the utmost limit; the banks of a river. A

surname. 端倪 Twan ne, the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. 不露端倪 Püh loo twan ne, not to make the least disclosure. 俾倪 P'e ne, to peep; to look obliquely.

貌

俊貌 Swan ne, an animal said to resemble a lion, and which can go five hundred le at a time.

貌

A species of deer; also used to denote a lion-like animal. This character is commonly written erroneously for 貌 Maou, the external appearance.

蜺

A certain small insect; used also to denote the rain-bow. 子蜺 Kěe ne, appearance of stretching out the head.

霓

虹霓 Hung ne, the rain-bow. 霓現雨

止. Ne hēn yu che, where the rain-bow appears the rain stops.

霓裳羽衣 Ne shang yu e, variegated dresses,—worn by the inhabitants of the moon, now worn on the stage.

鯢

Ne, or E. A fish said to have four feet. See E. The M.S. Dictionaries consider 鯨 Kh'ing and 鯢 Ne, the whale; the first being the male, the other the female.

輓

A certain transverse bar in a carriage.

麋

A certain lion-like animal; a young deer. A man's name. 麋裘 Ne k'ew, a large garment made of young deer skin.

福 A father, in life, is called **父** Foo, after death **考** Kh'au, and when in the hall or temple of ancestors, he is called **福** Ne. The hall or temple of a father. A surname; the name of a place. A tablet, dedicated to ancestors, when moving from place to place, is called Ne.

瀾 Me, or Ne, the appearance of water flowing. See Me.

忼 A cheerful disposition.

膩 Fat; glossy; smooth; oily matter; congealed. **肥**

膩 Fei ne, fat. **垢膩** Kow ne, dirty and greasy. **膩滯**

Ne ch'e, a stoppage in the stomach from excessive eating.

膩滑 Ne hwă, fat and smooth.

餌 A composition of flour; a cake; a bait, literally and figuratively. Properly read Urh, which see.

NĒANG.

仰 Nēang, or Ngang, used by females for the pronoun I. Read Yang, towards; to look up to; to look towards; to hope for; to wait. See Ngang.

仰 Yang, is now used in the former sense. **印印** Nēang nēang, great, how great! high; dear in price; strenuous effort.

自印 Tsze nēang, to exert one's self.

仰 Nēang, or Yang, to raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire; to look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence. An expression of affectionate regard; to order an inferior; to transmit an official document to another officer.

Read Yáng, to trust to; to rely, or wait on. A surname. See Yang. **仰賴** Nēang lae, to look up to, and depend upon.

娘 A designation of young females. Also a vulgar term for mother. The first form is in most general use. **爺娘** Yay nēang, or **耶娘** Yay nēang, father and mother. **雪衣娘** Seih e nēang, a name of a parrot. **雪面娘** Seih mēen nēang, name of a horse. **娘子** Nēang tsze, or **姑娘** Koo nēang, respectful epithet for a young female, either married or not. **娘娘** Nēang nēang, a title of ladies of the Imperial

house, and of goddesses; the Empress or Queen.

釀

To ferment liquor, or wine; to ferment; to ex-

cite, as sedition or rebellion.

釀酒 Nēang tsew, to make liquor or wine.

NEAOU.

鳥
鳥
鳥

The feathered tribe; a bird. Name of a state; of a star, and of a hill.

Name of an office. **鳥**

舟 Neaou chow, a light boat for a party of pleasure. **鳥檻** Meaou lan,

an aviary. **鳥鎗** Neaou ts'ang, a fowling piece; a musket, or match-lock. **鳥道**

Neaou taou, a tortuous path; a winding road.

蔦

Neaou, or Teaou, plants which grow from or rest

upon another; as parasites. **蔦**

羅之親 Neaou lo che ts'in, a relation of mutual dependence, or rather entire dependence of one on the other,—is an expression used by either side when negotiating a marriage.

裊

To wind round with a cord; connected with to a great distance, or depth; profound; remote; soft; delicate.

裊裊 Neaou neaou, winding upwards like smoke. **裊窰**

Neaou swan, profound, or deep; wrought with care; not super-

ficial, applied to style and thought. **裊遠** Neaou yuen, distant, remote.

褻

Soft; flexible and long.

The definition given in the preceding is by some applied to this character.

儵

Handsome; excellent; to bend.

嫵

From *woman* and *weak*, or small. Long and small;

delicate, feeble as a woman; moved by the wind; reeds waving in the wind; pleasant sound, as is made by trees shaken by the wind. **嫵娜** Neaou no, wriggling mincing walk; wriggling motion, like a worm.

溺

Read Neih, to sink into.

Read Neaou, to pass urine; urine. A vulgar word, the same is expressed by Ngo-neau.

嫵

To pull about, and play with, in a lascivious manner; lewd gambols; light, seductive speech and behaviour.

尿

From *body* and *water*.

Animal water; urine; to pass urine, more delicately

expressed by 小便 Seaou pĕen, the smaller convenience.

屍 A vulgar character used in the sense of the preceding.

嬉 To play and make fun; to jest and laugh. Also a troubled mind; feeling an aversion to. Read Yaou, delicate and beautiful. Read Jaou, flattering and fascinating.

NĒĒ.

捏 From *child* and *hand*. A child handling its toys all the day. Read E, to determine upon; to decide; to grasp. Read NĒĒ, to take with the fingers and collect together; to make up a story, or false pretext. A surname. 捏陷 NĒĒ hĕen, or 誣捏 Woo nĕĕ, to make up false charges which involve and ruin other people. 捏造謠言 NĒĒ tsaou yaou yen, to raise false reports, or idle stories.

呈 捏 To stop or fill up; to put down. The second is a vulgar unauthorized form.

皇 捏 Name of a certain stream or river; black dirty mud, at the bottom of stagnant water; to blacken. 涅 盤 NĒĒ p'wan, or 槃 a dirty platter, applied by the Buddha sect, to the defilements

of the world. 涅不緇 NĒĒ pŭh tsze, though plunged in mud, not defiled,—said by Confucius respecting himself. 涅染緇 NĒĒ yen tsze, mud dyes a black colour.

隍 Disquieted, applied to the state of the country. 既隍 Wŭh nĕĕ, in a disturbed state; dangerous.

聒 Three ears. A whisper addressed to the ear of another person.

聒 A mouth without any rule or law to itself. The mouth moving or chattering and talking; vilifying; backbiting. 嚙聒 Joo nĕĕ, loquacious; wordy, indistinct murmuring. 咕聒 Chen nĕĕ, indistinct whispering.

撮 To take with the hand; to lift up, as long garments. 撮然 NĒĒ jen, a quiet state of the country or of the world. 撮齊升堂

NĚĚ ts'e shing t'ang, lifted his robes even when he ascended the hall of audience,—said of Confucius.

躡 To tread upon with the feet; to ascend or walk up. **躡躡** NĚĚ keō, to advance forward; to walk up an ascending path.

鑷 Tweezers for eradicating hair; nippers; forceps; a utensil for taking up a thing.

鑷石 NĚĚ shīh, the loadstone.

焜 Kead NĚĚ, a blaze of light; effulgence. By Ts'ze-hwuy read Hwang.

臬 A mark to shoot at; a rule; a law; the person who in criminal cases decides according to law; the judge.

臬司 NĚĚ sze, or **臬臺** NĚĚ t'ao, the *NĚĚ-sze*, or the criminal judge in a province.

闌 A small pillar erected in a gate-way; a kind of door in the centre of a gate-way, in the Chinese manner; on common occasions persons pass round on each side, on more important seasons the centre door is opened.

嶠 **嶠嶠** T'ĕĕ nĚĚ, high, lofty mountain.

艱 Anything exceedingly dangerous. **艱** **𨾏** Wūh nĚĚ, or reversed, NĚĚ-wūh, un-

settled; disturbed state.

業 Any occupation; that which is a person's employment, whether manual or mental, for a livelihood or for amusement; that which is already done; a particle forming the past tense; that which has been acquired by labour; a patrimony. **事業** Sze nĚĚ, business, occupation, profession. **學業** Hĕō nĚĚ, study or the literary profession. **藝業** E nĚĚ, the mechanical arts. **大業** Ta nĚĚ, rich in virtue; having made great attainments in virtue. **功業** Kung nĚĚ, having merit; having deserved well of one's country. **本業** Pun nĚĚ, one's original profession. **繼業** Kĕ nĚĚ, hereditary property. **家業** Kĕa nĚĚ, or **產業** Ts'an nĚĚ, family property of any kind. **業已** NĚĚ e, or **業經** NĚĚ king, already; sign of the past.

懔 Fear; apprehension; danger; dangerous.

鄴 Name of a place known in Chinese history. A surname.

孽 { From *guilt* and *son*; the children of concubines; the children of women who have committed some crime which are compar-

ed to the sprouts from the root of a tree which has been cut down; the offspring of guilt; applied literally and figuratively for the consequences of crime; luxuriant and elegant. 孽種

Nĕē chung, a race, the offspring.

孽賬 Nĕē chang, a debt of guilt, claims coming on one in consequence of guilt.

蘖 That which remains in the ground of a tree that is cut down. A surname. 蘖

生 Nĕē sāng, to sprout out again from a remaining stock of

that which is cut down. 萌
蘖 Māng nĕē, the first shoots, or young sprouts.

囧 To take anything clandestinely with the hand, to draw it in and secrete it; to take with the hands; to hide.

齧 To bite; to gnaw; to seize with the teeth. A surname. 母齧骨 Woo nĕē kūh, do not gnaw bones—before company.

捻 To take or work with the fingers.

NĒEN.

拈 To take hold of with the fingers; to handle. 拈

花 Nĕēn hwa, to take a flower with the fingers. 拈闌

Nĕēn kew, to draw lots. 拈弄

Nĕēn lung, to play with the fingers as when studying and writing. 拈筆

Nĕēn peīh, to hold a pencil. 拈書

Nĕēn shoo, to take a book to read.

粘 A certain species of grain.

粘 Paste or any glutinous or adhesive substance; to paste. Same as the following.

粘米 Nĕēn me, a glutinous rice. 粘抄

Nĕēn ch'au, to paste a document to the end of

another. 粘補 Nĕēn poo, to repair by pasting to; to cut out an erroneous character and paste a piece of paper on the place.

鮎 Name of a fish with a large head and small body, having no scales.

黏 Viscous substance; paste; to paste; to fasten together, or against a board or wall with adhesive substance; to be connected with a person; the name of a place. 黏在壁上 Nĕēn tsae peīh shang, to paste against the wall. 黏信封 Nĕēn sin fung, to paste (in the Chinese manner) the cover of a letter. 黏之以飯 Nĕēn

che e fan, paste it with rice
(the usual manner in China).

念 To ponder; to consider;
to read in a singing tone;
the thoughts. A surname.
念 **思** Sze nĕen, to
think; to reflect. **懷**

Hwae nĕen, to harbour thoughts
of. **一念之誠可動天**

地 Yih nĕen che ch'ing, kh'o
tung t'ĕen te, one *sincere*

thought can move heaven and
earth. **雜** Tsā nĕen, mix-
ed or confused thoughts. **注**

念 Choo nĕen, to turn one's
whole attention to. **掛**

念 Kwa nĕen, suspense; to think
about in suspense. **念經** Nĕen

king, to sing or chant over re-
ligious books. **念書** Nĕen

shoo, to study, or to recite. **念**

及此 Nĕen keh ts'ze, reflect-
ing on this, or the thoughts ar-

riving at this point. **念頭**

Nĕen t'ow, the head of a thought,
that is, the first conception of

an idea; the thoughts; reflec-
tions; intentions.

泥 Muddy; to take mud from
amongst water.

艚 A kind of a oakum put
into the seams of a boat.

纜 The track rope of a boat,
or the rope with which it
is fastened to the shore, and

which is usually made of reeds.

噉 Nĕen, or Yen. **噉** Yung, the mouth of
a fish seen out of the water; the
gaping appearance of a fish re-
spiring.

驗 Nĕen, or Yen, to examine
and verify, as goods are
by the custom house waiters;
to examine and judge whether
an effect arises from a given
cause or not, as in taking a kind
of coroner's inquest; effects
which prove the existence of a
given cause, as the efficacy of
a medicine; the fulfilment of
what was previously declared.

效驗 Heaou nĕen, the fulfil-
ment of; efficacious operation;
an effect or consequence. **驗**

貨 Nĕen ho, to examine goods
on account of the custom house.

驗看 Nĕen kh'an, to look at
and examine. **驗明** Nĕen

ming, to examine closely. **驗**

屍 Nĕen she, to examine offi-
cially a dead body.

碾 A round stone roller, us-
ed by husbandmen to
break anything with, or to grind
off the husk of grain.

輾 Nĕen, or Chen, a wheel
for breaking or grinding,
used in husbandry.

廿 Two tens, united; twen-
ty. **廿一日** Nĕen

yĭh jĭh, the twenty-first day.

撚 To work with the hands, as in forming felt. **撚毛** Nĕen maou, to work hair or wool into a felt.

年 A year; the year of a person's age. **少年** Shaou nĕen, a young person. **老年** Laou nĕen, an old person. **舊年** Kew nĕen, last year. **明年** Ming nĕen, next year. **天年** T'ĕen nĕen, the period of life decreed by heaven. **年長者** Nĕen chang chay, seniors. **年等者** Nĕen t'ang chay, those of the same age. **年少者** Nĕen shaou chay, juniors. **年下** Nĕen hĕa, or **年底** Nĕen te, at the close of the year. **年登不**

惑 Nĕen t'ang p'ŭh hwŏ, about forty years of age. **年少才高** Nĕen shaou ts'ae kaou, young in years and possessing eminent talents. **年盡了** Nĕen tsin leaou, the close of the year. **年將八十二** Nĕen ts'ang p'ā shĭh urh, near eighty-two years of age. **年年** Nĕen nĕen, annually; yearly.

儼 Nĕen, or Yen, carrying the head high; fine looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.

讞 To deliberate respecting what is to be done in a doubtful case.

忍 典忍 Tĕen nĕen, bad wine or spirituous liquor.

NEĪH.

匿 To hide; to conceal; to be hidden; concealed; to abscond; clandestine. **自匿** Tsze nĕih, to hide one's-self. **藏匿** Ts'ang nĕih, to hide or conceal. **逃匿** Taou nĕih, **躲匿** To nĕih, or **匿避** Nĕih p'ei, to avoid shewing one's self; to lie concealed. **匿名** Nĕih ming, to conceal one's name; anonymous. **匿微** Nĕih wei, to run away and hide one's self.

瞋 } Small eyes.
昵 }

慚 A feeling of shame; to be ashamed. **內慚** Nuy nĕih, internal sense of shame.

暱 } Daily; frequent inter-
昵 } course with; familiar acquaintance with.

搦 Neĭh or Nĕö. See Nĕö. To lay the hand on; to grasp; to excite or provoke. **搦戰** Neĭh chen, to provoke to battle. **捉搦** Chö neĭh, or **掣搦** Che neĭh, to catch or take hold of, as catching a bird.

溺 *Weak as water.* Unable to guide or save one's self; to sink or put under water; to drown; to be sunk into an excess of any passion or vice, so as to be unable to recover one's self. Read Neaou, to pass urine. **濫溺** Lan neĭh, to overpower by lascivious airs. **溺愛** Neĭh ngae, blind attachment, as that of parents to spoiled children. **溺水** Neĭh shwuy, to sink into the water.

榻 A name of wood.

岌 A small but lofty hill; a smaller hill whose summit rises higher than a neighbouring large mountain; dangerous height. Also read Keĭh. **岌岌兮** Neĭh neĭh he, what dangerous elevation!

慙 Mournful; sorry; grieved and mourning for want of food; anxious thought.

逆 Neĭh and Yĭh. From *to run against with a spear.* **逆** Rebellious; opposed to just authority; contrary or opposed to, said of the wind and of the tide; confusion; to calculate beforehand; to receive. Name of a river. In the time of *Tsin*, to present a paper to court was expressed by Yĭh. **忤逆** Woo neĭh, a great degree of disobedience to parents, which is a capital crime. **拂逆** Fūh neĭh, disobedient; rising in opposition to. **反逆** Fan neĭh, to rebel against the government. **逆知** Neĭh che, to know beforehand; prescience. **逆風** Neĭh fung, a contrary wind. **逆婦** Neĭh foo, a disobedient wife. **逆犯** Neĭh fau, a rebel; a traitor. **逆水** Neĭh shwuy, an adverse tide. **逆子** Neĭh tsze, a disobedient child. **逆賊** Neĭh tseh, rebellious banditti.

鵞 A certain water bird, said to conceive by looking at each other. **鵞鵞** Neĭh neĭh, the cry of a wild goose.

藟 A certain small plant of various colours.

NĒŌ.

虐 NĒŌ or Yŏ. From *tiger* and a *boar's head* inverted. Unfeeling; harsh; fierce; cruel; inflicting calamities; tyrannizing over; calamities sent from heaven. **暴虐** Paoü nĒŌ, cruel; tyrannical; causing suffering like the scorching sun, or a tempest. **陵虐神主** Ling nĒŌ shin cheo, to insult and afflict the gods,—means to do so by afflicting the people. **虐政** NĒŌ ching, tyrannical government.

瘡 Cruel disease, attacked by two extremes; disease in which a person is sometimes cold and sometimes hot; there are numerous distinctions and varieties of the disease. **化瘡** Pin nĒŌ, cold without heat. **牡瘡** Mow nĒŌ, hot fits, without the cold. **鬼瘡** Kwei nĒŌ, irregularity in the time of

the fits. **瘡疾** NĒŌ tseih, fever and ague. The diseases to which NĒŌ is applicable, are divided into **八種** Pā chung, eight sorts, according to what are considered their different causes, viz. **風寒暑熱濕食瘴邪** Fung han shoo jĕ shīh shīh chang sĕay, wind, cold, the heat of the atmosphere, artificial heat, damp, food, vapours, and demoniacal influence.

擗 NĒŌ or Nūh. To catch; to seize. See Neih. **擗擗** Ch'ūh neih, to work with the hands and feet, as in convulsions.

𪔐 } These several characters
𪔑 } are variously read Ngō,
𪔒 } NĒŌ, and Yŏ. See under
𪔓 } Ngō.

NEU.

女 Name of a star; of a river; and of a state. The female of the human species; a woman; a daughter; to give a daughter in marriage; a married woman is called **婦** Foo; an

unmarried woman, Neu. **婦女** Foo neu, wives and daughters. **處女** Ch'oo neu, a young lady not introduced to society. **貞女** Ching neu, or **童女** Tung neu, a virgin. **女姪**

Neu ch'ih, a niece. **女主不聞預政** Neu choo p'ih w'än yu ching, the Queen or Empress is not previously informed of any act of government; is not allowed to interfere. (Kh'ang-he's praises of the Ming dynasty.) **女貞** Neu ching, or **女楨** Neu ching, name of a tree; plants which do not cast their leaves in winter; ever-greens. **女工** Neu kung, women's work. **女僧** Neu säng, a priestess or nun. **女婿** Neu se, a daughter's husband; a son-

in-law. **女有五不取** Neu yew woo p'ih ts'eu, there are five feminine faults to prevent a woman's being taken in marriage. **女子** Neu tsze, a woman; a girl. **女兒** Neu urh, or **孩女** Hae neu, a female child; a girl.

紮 A cord or string; a rope that fastens a boat to the shore, a string that binds garments. Read **紮**, **紮** Cha-na, the appearance of two things adhering.

NEW.

牛 Those animals that the Chinese consider of the *bos* genus; large victims. The name of an office. A surname; a man's name. **黃牛** Hwang new, the common bull and cow. **水牛** Shwuy new, a buffalo. **犀牛** Se new, a rhinoceros. **牝牛** Pin new, a cow. **牡牛** Mow new, a bull. **牽牛** Kh'een new, to drag a cow; name of a constellation. **牛皮帳** New p'e chang, tents made of the skins of cattle, as used by the Tartars. **牛黃** New hwang, bezoar; a concretion formed in the stomach of animals. **牛皮膠** New p'e

keason, glue. **牛肉** New jow, beef. **牛皮** New p'e, hides. **牛郎** New lang, an insect of the cerambix or beetle tribe. **牛皮燈籠** New p'e t'äng lung, a leather lantern; a dull stupid fellow. **牛純色** New shan seh, a cow of a uniform colour, not spotted. **牛仔肉** New tsze (or tsae) jow, veal. **牛奶餅** New nae ping, milk cakes, a species of the Chinese cheese. For European cheese, they generally use the English word *cheese*. **牛百葉** New peh yë, the guts or tripe of a cow. **牛全完** New ts'euwan, a cow that is perfect, used

as a victim.

忸 New, or Nūh, to feel ashamed. **忸怩** New ne, ashamed; to blush; to redden in the face.

扭 New or Ch'ow, to turn or twist with the hand; to wring as a wet cloth; to grasp or collar a person. **扭轉** New chuen, to turn and twist; to throw the arms about for exercise. **扭結** New kě, to twist; to twine. **扭稟** New pin, to collar and carry before a magistrate and state one's case verbally. **扭送** New sung, to seize a person one's-self, and carry him before a magistrate. This is done when the police runners are bribed to omit their duty.

柎 New or Ch'ow, the name of a wood.

炆 Half dried, as clothes not sufficiently dry. **炆炆** Yew new, nearly dry, approaching to dryness.

狃 A dog of a proud disposition; to approach near; accustomed; familiar with; disrespectful. Reiterated, to do again; the footsteps of the fox and other animals; a fox. A man's name. **狃于己見** New yu ke kēen, vainly and pertinaciously attached to one's own opinion.

糲 A mixed kind of rice.

紐 To knot in a manner that may be loosened again; to bind; a knot; the place where things are knotted or bound together, as where a sash is tied. A surname. **紐合** New hō, to bind or join together.

鈕 The top part of a seal, where it is grasped by the fingers; a knob; a button which fastens clothes; the knob on which anything turns. A surname. **扣鈕** Kh'ow new, to button. **鈕扣** New kh'ow, a button.

NGAE

刈 E or Ngae, represents a pair of sheers; to cut herbs; to regulate; to put in order; great talents; to punish. Compare with E.

艾 A certain plant possessing caustic qualities; a person fifty years of age, so named from the hair turning gray. **少艾** Shaou ngae, a beautiful woman.

豕 An old pig; a boar.

唉 Ngae or Ae, a tone of slow reply; a belching sound, arising from repletion.

訊唉 Sin ngae, to ask with alarm. **唉應聲** Ngae ying shing, Ngae, is the sound of reply.

粵東應是日唉 Yuě tung ying she yuě ngae, in the province of Canton, answering in the affirmative is expressed by Ngae.

唉飽聲 Ngae pao shing, Ngae is the sound of repletion. Also read He, which see.

埃 Ngae or Yae, dust. **凡風起而揚沙皆**

日埃 Fan fung kh'e urh yang sha keae yuě ngae, all sand (or minute particles) raised and spread by the wind, is expressed by Ngae. **塵埃** Ch'in ngae, dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

堪 Ngae or Yae. **不堪水** Püh ngae shwuy, pure water.

鳩 { The female of a certain small bird which discovers great ingenuity, and which is commonly called **巧婦** Kh'eaou foo, the artful clever woman.

嗑 The colour of the sun. A mau's name.

娼 A slave woman; a female servant. Read He, a mean epithet, applied] to woman; play or amusement, as in comedy; licentious dallying.

欸 Used as a particle of affirmation; an interjection or sigh on seeing what is amiss or affairs going wrong; a tone, used in songs. Read Hwae, a tone of anger and rage.

煖 Hot; very hot; a large fire; a raging flame.

尋 Some impediment; to stop or hinder.

厚 Ngae, or Ngeh, the name of a stone; to spread or extend a curtain.

碍 The vulgar form of **礙** Ngae, an impediment; some objection to. **碍事** Ngae sze, an impediment to the performance of any affair, or an affair which is attended with some evil, and is therefore objectionable.

闌 To impede or stop a doorway with wooden bars.

哀 Painful feeling; a wounded mind; compassion; commiseration; pity; grief; lamentation; to lament; lamentable, as the early death of a parent, brother, or child; to compassionate; to regret; to feel a love for, or an

interest in. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme, read E. 哀衣 Ngae e, mourning clothes. 哀死而述其行 Ngae sze urh shüh kh'e hing, to feel regret for the dead, and to record their actions. 哀哭 Ngae kh'üh, to lament and weep. 悲哀 Pei ngae, to feel compassion for. 哀憐 Ngae lin, or 哀矜 Ngae king, to commiserate; to pity. 不勝哀悼 Päh shing ngae teaou, the highest feeling of regret and commiseration. 哀子 Ngae tsze, a child bereft of its mother. 哀哉 Ngae tsae, how lamentable! 哀哉深可哀也 Ngae tsae, shin kh'o ngae yay, Ngae-tsae (expresses) worthy of the deepest regret. 其情可哀 Kh'e ts'ing kh'o ngae, the affair is lamentable. 佷哀 Ning ngae, affected commiseration.

獸

A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp, looking disconcerted and irresolute.

皚
雪
皚

The whiteness of snow or of hoar-frost. 霜皚皚 Shwang ngae ngae, the white hoar-frost. Read E, in the same sense.

磴

To rub against each other; to rub or grind sharp; a whetstone; sharp; acuminate. Read Kh'ae, strong.

瘡

A disease which induces silliness or idiocy.

愛

The operation of 仁 Jin, or a benevolent mind; to feel attached to; kind feeling; regard; tender compassion; love; the love of pleasure; to think on with ardent affection; to regret, or be sparing of; secret attachment. A general

愛

compliment to superiors is to attribute kindness to them. A surname. In the style of epitaphs, to have been sparing or parsimonious, is expressed by Ngae. 疼愛 T'ung ngae, to love even to pain, as the tender affection of a mother. 可愛 Kh'o ngae, lovely; amiable. 愛人 Ngae jin, to love men; to cherish philanthropy. 愛色 Ngae seh, the love of dissolute pleasure. 愛惜 Ngae seh, to be sparing or tender of. 愛酒 Ngae tsew, the love of wine. 愛物 Ngae wüh, to feel tender regard for all creatures; animate and inanimate.

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儻 Ngae, or 儻然 Ngae jen, like as if; appearing as if. 儻 Ngae, or 儻

儻

儻

Ngae ya, or reversed, Ya ngae, shortness of breath; difficulty of breathing. 儂逮 Ngae t'ae, vitreous; magnifying glass. To rhyme, read He.

儂 The usual form of 愛 Ngae.

暖 Ngae, or Ae, warm air or breath. A belching forth disapprobation; to belch. 暖 啲 Ae yō, is a vulgar exclamation expressive of surprise or anger.

暖 To shade or obscure. 暖 暖 Ngae ngae, the dim light of the moon. 暖 暖 Ngan ngae, dull light; obscure, as twilight.

璦 A certain valuable stone.

暖 Clear; pure; white.

暖 Dull; obscure. 暖 暖 Ngae t'ae, dullness or dimness; said chiefly of the sun's being clouded.

菱 To screen from the sight.

菱 Exuberant vegetation; umbrageous; shady; to cover; to screen. 菱 菱 Ngan ngae, fragrant effluvia. 菱 菱 Ngae tuy, luxuriant vegetation of plants or trees.

雲 Cloudy; dull; obscure; the heavens covered with clouds. 雲 雲 Ngae t'ae, dull; obscure; that which relieves dimness of sight; spectacles.

蕩 To cover; clear; pure; small; delicate.

殞 To die; a delicate word to express death. Also read Kō, to lean or depend upon.

藹 Luxuriant vegetation; thick and shady; umbrageous; abundant; luxuriant, in a good sense; fine person and demeanour; plenty of learned and able men to serve the king. A surname. 藹 吉 Ngae keih, a fine scholar-like carriage or deportment; dignified and happy appearance; pleasingly dignified. 藹 藹 Ngae ngae, is the language of admiration on seeing fine personable men of good address; dignified; comely; graceful.

霽 A cloudy appearance; vapours; foggy.

餲 Read E or Ngae, rice or other food corrupted and spoiled; stinking. The name of a cake.

馥
觸
儼

Fragrant; odoriferous,—
applied to plants.

觸觸 Le ngae, a small
species of mouse or rat.

E, and Ngae, false; doubt-
ful; mutual doubt, or sus-
picion; to compare; to deter-
mine upon. Syn. with 擬 E.

Occurs, but erroneously in the
sense of 藪 E. Luxuriant; a-
bundant. Read E, obstinate
stoppage; constipation. Read

Hae, or Ngae, 儼儼 Tae
ngae, silly foolish appearance.

礙
導
碍
碍

To impede; to hinder; to
oppose; to stop; to limit;
an impediment; a hind-
rance; to limit or restrain
by the principles of mo-
rality, as the sages of an-
tiquity did by rules of
decorum and by music.

Read E, a certain blue
stone. 妨礙 Fang ngae, hind-
rance or objection to acting; se-

rious consequences apprehended.
礙 Alarmed; apprehensive;
afraid. Read E, to judge;
to intend. Read Yih, an intel-
ligent child.

礙

Name of a wood; impedi-
ment; bars which shut or
close, and so impede the pass-
age. Same as 礙 Ngae.

閎

Wild herbs or plants.

呆

俗以呆爲癡
字誤也 Sūh e ngae
wei ch'e ngae tsze woo yay,
commonly employing Ngae, for
Ch'e ngae, (foolish) is errone-
ous. It is however in general
use. 呆人 Ngae jin, a fool-
ish doltish person.

毒

Ngae, or Yae, clinging
to; not possessing; the
mind dwelling on some illicit
attachment.

NGAN.

岍

Name of a hill. Errone-
ously used for 岸 Ngan,
a bank or shore.

研

Ngan, or Kan, rocky ap-
pearance of a hill; clean
stones, as those over which wa-
ter passes rapidly; to rub stones;
to rub silks with a stone. 丹

研 Tan ngan, reddish stones or
pebbles; cinnabar.

豸

A species of wild dog or
fox; according to others,
its form is like a fox, its colour
black, and in length it is seven
or eight cubits; on its forehead
is a horn, and it can destroy ti-

gers and leopards. Applied figuratively for a country prison.

預岸

A large face; a broad forehead; a bald head.

岸 A high shore; the bank of a river or canal; a high bank and deep water; steps up to a palace; figuratively, a person of eminent talents and virtue; nearly the extreme limit of a road; the end of a journey; to exhibit the forehead, or a high forehead. The name of a person. **上岸** Shang ngan, or **登岸** Táng ngan, to ascend the bank; to go on shore; to land; to disembark. **魁岸** Kh'wei ngan, a man personable and valorous; eminent for strength and honorable feeling. **岸上** Ngan shang, on the bank.

安

Stillness; repose; rest; tranquillity; to rest satisfied in; to remain in the sphere allotted one; fixed; settled; safe; how? what? An interrogative particle. Name of a district.

A surname. **長安** Ch'ang ngan, long perpetual repose; denotes the region where the court is situated. **平安** P'ing ngan, tranquil and comfortable; at peace. **安樂中** Ngan lō chung, in the midst of ease and pleasure. **安分** Ngan fun, to

rest satisfied in one's own sphere or department. **安息香**

Ngan selh hēang, benjamin or benzoin. **安享** Ngan hēang,

to enjoy tranquillity; to rest in enjoyment of. **安徽** Ngan

hwuy, a southern division of the province of Kēang-nan, which

is now established into a distinct province. **安歇** Ngan

hēē, to rest as from labour; to sleep; to repose. **安居** Ngan

keu, to dwell at ease and quiet. **安樂公** Ngan lō kung, a

term of contempt for a mere man of pleasure. **安南國**

Ngan nan kwō, Cochín-china. **安人** Ngan jin, title of the

wives of officers of the sixth rank. **安溪** Ngan kh'e, a

name of tea. **安貧樂道** Ngan p'in lō taou, to repose in

poverty, and take pleasure in wisdom and virtue. **安寢**

Ngan ts'in, to sleep comfortably.

崱

Name of a hill.

按

To place or put down; to stop or cause to desist; to place the hand on, as on a sword; to act in conformity to; according to; to rub with the hand; to try; to examine; to hold as the reins of a horse. **以手按物** E show ngan wūh, to

keep a thing from moving by applying the hand to it. **按法** Ngan fū, or **按律** Ngan leūh, according to law. **按步就班** Ngan poo tsew pan, to conform to the step, and to observe the streaks,—denotes a lucid order in composition. **按察使** Ngan ch'ā sze, the criminal judge in a province;—by right entitled **大老爺** Ta laou yay, by courtesy called **大人** Ta jin. **按當** Ngan tang, to put in pawn.

按案

A kind of stand, bench, or table; an official table, as of a magistrate; that which is placed on his table; a case in law; an eating utensil; a limit or frontier; to examine and verify; placed in order; to put in a certain position. One says, the name of a wood. **舊案** Kew ngan, an old case. **翻案** Fan ngan, to agitate anew, or revive a case. **命案** Ming ngan, a case of murder. **香案** Hēang ngan, an altar of incense. **在案** T-sae ngan, on the table; on record in a public office. **木案** Mūh ngan, a table in meteorology. **案件** Ngan kēn, a case in law. **案牘通明** Ngan tūh t'ung ming, a thorough knowledge of all cases is pos-

sessed here—is written over the office in public courts, where the law proceedings are preserved. **几案** Ke ngan, a bench or table. **案情** Ngan ts'ing, or **案由** Ngan yew, the circumstances of a legal case.

安晏

A certain stream of water.

Serene clear sky; the evening; tranquil; a state of peace and order; harmonious; mild; gentle; benignant; fresh and abundant, or flowing, applied to skin garments. A surname. **早晏** Tsaou ngan, morning and evening. **晏嬰** Ngan yin, a statesman known in history.

盜案

A kind of cup.

A cart that carries home-grain from the field, filling all with comfort and joy.

蔓郊

An herbaceous plant.

Name of a village.

鞍鞴

The saddle of a horse. **馬鞍** Ma ngan, a horse saddle.

奄

From **大** Ta, large and **申** Shin, to extend.

Something spread out as a co-

vering. One says,—with haste; precipitately. A man's name. To detain for a long time. Name of a state. The name of a village.

俺 Used by the people in the northern parts of the Empire, for the pronoun I. **北人稱我曰俺** I'eh jin eh'ing wo yuě ngan, northern people expressing I or me, say Ngan. Also read Yen, or according to some, Ye, great.

噙 To contain in the mouth; to put food into the mouth with the hand. It is much used in the religious books of Füh.

𨔵 Lame; walking in a sprawling manner.

庵 A small thatched cottage; a round cottage; a straw hut for soldiers. Read Ngó, Low pig-sty; a small monastery for monks

or nuns, chiefly for women. **庵堂寺觀** Ngan, t'ang, sze, kwan, are four words applied to houses for religious devotees, answering to monastery, convent, abbey, and so on. **庵廬** Ngan leu, mat or straw sheds, reared by an army. **庵堂** Ngan t'ang, a nunnery.

淹 Water. Name of a river. To remain long in water; to steep in water; to macerate; to spoil; the bank of a river.

Read Yen, to drown. **淹留** Ngan leu, to remain long,—as from home.

晦 Want of light; dulness; obscurity; opaque; dark.

瘥 **瘥** Ngan lan, exceeding or inundating; excess. Read Yih, disease, half lying down and half sitting up. Read Ngó, lame.

褳 The selvage at the neck or border of a garment. Read Yen, large wide garment. Read Ngó, a kind of bag, to carry water for a horse.

諗 To give to; to take; a local word in this sense; to tattle; to slander or backbite.

腌 Ngan, Yen, or Yě, flesh or fish preserved by salt and brine. **腌猪頭** Ngan choo t'ow, a salted pig's head.

腌肉 Ngan jow, salted meat.

腌鴨蛋 Ngan-yä t'an, salted duck's eggs.

醃 Pickled fish, or other meat preserved in salted liquor.

霏 Cloudy; an extensive collection of clouds and vapours.

鵪 Ngan, or **鵪鶉** Ngan shun, the quail. The Chinese suppose that the frog is in spring transformed to the quail.

馥
蔭

Ngan ngan, fragrant; odoriferous.

Free and luxuriant growth; abundant vegetation.

暗

To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. By some defined, to call aloud. In the states **宋** Sung and **齊** Ts'e, a child's weeping incessantly was expressed by Ngan.

培

A burying place in a moor or common; to bury or inter; it is also expressed by **墓** **培** E ngan. It was pointed out to the poor, to induce them to attend to the interment of their relatives.

揜

To cover or conceal with the hand; to screen or shade. Read Ngan, to extinguish or exterminate. Read Yen, to reject. Read Yih, to grasp or seize.

暗

The sun without light; the light of the sun obscured; deep as a cavern; sombre; gloomy; dark; in the dark; secretly; unobserved; mentally.

暗室鬼神知 Ngan shih kwei shin che, what is done in a dark room, the gods know it.

暗害 Ngan hae, to injure clandestinely. **暗昧** Ngan mei, dull perception; dull; ob-

scure. **暗想** Ngan s'ang, to think unobserved; to think to one's-self.

諳

Fully acquainted with; skilled or versed in; to have been long accustomed to; to have an extensive knowledge of; to remember; to recite; to sing out in a loud voice. The name of an office. Read Tow, to relate fully or entirely. **諳練** Ngan l'een, or **諳熟** Ngan sh'uh, accustomed to; versed in; maturely and extensively acquainted with.

菩

The outer gate shut; hills impeding a passage; the mind stuffed with facts not reduced to order by reflection. Read Hae or Kae, stuffed with a collected mass. **菩敵** Ngan t'eih, an opposing enemy. **菩山** Ngan shan, dangerous mountains, which prevent passing on.

暗

To boil; to boil fish or flesh.

闇

To shut the door; retired; sombre; deep recess; small portion of light; evening; night. The name of an insect. A kind of cottage. **闇然而日章** Ngan jen urh jih chang, the sun shining in a retired place; viz. the mind of a good man.

潤

Water coming suddenly, and with great violence.

醞

醞 醞 Ngan tsan, a sorrowful visage; a mournful look.

黯

Very black, or dark; extremely dark. A man's name.

飈

飈 飈 Ngan yu, a gale of wind; a storm; a violent and sudden gust of wind.

鵲

Name of a bird. 鵲 鵲 Ngan shun, the quail. Also otherwise written. See above 鵲 Ngan.

鶉

鶉

鶉

Ngan or Yin, harmonious clear sounds.

岩

Piles of rocks; rocky hills and precipices; grand, commanding, sublime appearance; dangerous, as rocky precipitous passes amongst mountains. 岩

嶮

險 Ngan h'een, dangerous, threatening calamity—to the people. 嚴

嚴

Ngan, is used for the name of a place, and 嚴 Ngan, is more generally read Yen, meaning grave; severe; stern; dignified; majestic. See Yen. 巖

巖

種 Ngan chung, a species of black tea.

巖

巖

巖

巖

巖

Ngan or Yen, a den or cave in the earth. 巖處

傾

傾 聽 Ngan ch'oo kh'ing t'ing, to bend the head and listen at a cave.

礮

A rocky hill.

麕

A mountain sheep or goat.

齜

A fine appearance of, or the appearance of large long teeth. 齜 齜 Tsan ngan, the appearance of the teeth.

弁

To cover; to screen from; to cover as clouds do the sun; the clouds covered as by the light of the sun. A narrow pass or road is called 弁中 Ngan chung. A large-bodied vessel with a narrow mouth, which causes liquids to come out with a gurgling noise; a turning inwards. The name of a place. Name of a hill. 弁茲 Ngan tsze, name of a divinity. 弁鄙 Ngan p'e, obscure; mean,—said of one's-self.

吟

吟 嘿 Ngan meh, to be silent; to say nothing.

吟

吟 嚶 Ngan e, breathing strongly in sleep. 吟 嘿 唯

唯

唯 Ngan meh wei wei, express nothing but answer by an inarticulate sound. These are the definitions of Tsze-hwuy and Sha-müli. K'ang-he defines it,

the noise made in sleep.

諗 Thoroughly acquainted with; to recite in a musical tone. A man's name.

葦 A thatched or straw cottage.

黔 Profound; deep; sombre; dark; coming suddenly as boncing on one in the dark.

黔然雷擊之 Ngan jen

luy keih che, suddenly the thunder struck him.

諺
嘖
言

Read Yen, a proverbial or common saying; abrupt unpolished speech.

Read Ngan, to blunder, or say something improper. **諛諛** Fan ngan, to boast one's-self; disrespectful.

NGĂN.

恩
恩

From *cause* and *heart*.

The heart influenced by some cause; to confer benefits upon; to shew kindness to; to exercise love

to; to enrich with kindness; a partiality to; favor; kindnesses; grace; gracious; benignity; benign. Name of a district. A surname. **忘恩** Wang ngăn,

or **負恩** Foo ngăn, to forget favors received; to be ungrateful. **報恩** Paou ngăn, to re-

compense favors received; to be grateful. **再造之恩** Tsao

tsaou ché ngăn, a recreating favor—is used by persons in the language of gratitude, to denote a high sense of favors received.

神恩 Shin ngăn, divine favor. **天恩** T'een ngăn, the

favor of heaven; often denotes in the mouths of flatterers, Im-

perial favor. **恩愛** Ngan ngae, favor and affection. **恩**

科 Ngăn kh'o, an extra examination of the literati, granted by special favor of the Emperor.

恩人 Ngăn jin, a benefactor.

恩賞 Ngăn shang, gracious

rewards. **恩典** Ngăn tēn, grace; favor;—applied to everything that the Emperor does.

恩德 Ngăn teh, the virtue of kindness and benevolence. **恩**

澤 Ngăn tseh, or **恩惠** Ngan

hwuy, beneficent acts; charitable deeds.

嫗

A woman's name.

煨

裘

To warm meat by a slight fire. Read Wăn, warm; a slight genial warmth.

稔

The name of a plant.

蔥

Name of a herbaceous plant produced in southern regions.

NGANG.

印

Ngang or Nēang. From head and a seal of office.

Used by females for the pronoun I. **印印** Ngang ngang, great; how great; high; dear in price; strenuous effort. Also read Yang. **自印** Tsze ngang, to exert one's-self. **上足印** 則下可用 Shang tsüh ngang tseh hēa kh'o yung, when superiors are worthy to be looked up to, and depended on, then inferiors may be employed or directed with authority.

仰

From *man* and *high*. To look upwards; to raise

the head and look upwards with expectation or desire; to look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence; an expression of affectionate regard; to order an inferior; to transmit an official document to another office. Read Yáng, to trust to; to rely or wait on. A surname. **企**

仰 Kh'e yang, to stand looking up to; to think on with affection. **素仰芳名** Soo yang fang ming, heretofore

thought with veneration on your fragrant name;—said to persons of whom we have heard, on first meeting them. **久仰** Kew yang, long looked up; I have long regarded you. **關**

關仰仰 Han han ngang ngang, a stern and intimidating manner. **仰仗** Ngang chang, to depend on a person; to be dependent. **仰** Ngang and **俯** Foo, are opposites, to raise the head and look up; to bend the head and look down. **仰慕** Ngang moo, to look up, or think of a person with regard.

仰天長嘆 Ngang t'ēen ch'ang t'an, looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh. **仰望** Ngang wang, to look up and hope for some benefit; or to wish to see a person who is venerated.

昂

The name of a hill.

昂

To raise; to elevate; to rise as the sun; to rise and shine forth; raised lofty; elevated carriage; the gait of a fine horse; high, applied to

price. Read Yang, the dignified course of action of a virtuous man. 昂昂千里駒 Ngang ngang ts'een le keu, a horse that carries his head without drooping on a journey of a thousand le,—applied as a compliment to people's sons. 昂藏 Ngang ts'ang, an elevated dignified tone and carriage. 時價高昂 She kēa kaou ngang, the current price is very high. 人貌軒昂 Jin maou hēen ngang, a man of a fine erect carriage, one who carries his head high, in a good sense.

梲 The slanting corner, or gable end, of a house fitted up in the Chinese manner, is called 飛梲 Fei ngang.

芑 A plant found on the margin of pools: the plant otherwise called 菖蒲 Ch'ang-poo, a species of acorus calamus.

昂 To raise the eyes and look.

頤 A lofty head; to carry the head erect.

鞞 A certain kind of shoe or sandal is, in the north and in Corea, called 鞞角 Ngang-kü.

驕 驕 Ngang ngang, the appearance of a horse enraged; a fine going horse.

Read Ngang, a horse shaking its head; a horse alarmed or frightened; a horse with a white belly.

鵀 The name of a bird.

央 Ngang or Yang. From Ta, something great, in the midst of 冂 Keung, a void space. 央 Ngang, or 中央 Chung ngang, the middle; the centre of; the half of, as the night. Extensive, entirely, is expressed by 央央 Ngang ngang. 未央 We ngang, the name of a palace, under the dynasty Han. Read Ying, the appearance of standards; of white banners spread out and producing a glittering effect.

殃 A term by which a woman designates herself instead of the pronouns I and me.

腴 腴肛 Ngang këang, unwilling to submit to any one; perverse; froward; insubordinate. 腴腴 Pō ngang, the navel.

盎 An earthen-ware vessel, either used to regulate music, or to contain water or wine; appearance of fulness or plenty. The name of a door. A surname. 盎於背 Ngang yu pei, a fulness of virtue, seen

even on the back. 益齋 Ngang ts'e, the name of a wine.

映 Ngang or Yang, the sound or tone of replying; the sound of running water. 映咽 Ngang yih, the interrupted flowing of water. 映映 Yang yang, interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

块 Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

映 映瞢 Ngang mang, obscure or dull light. Read Ying, clear, bright; the day about two o'clock; applied to the light of the sun, moon, or of any thing splendid and dazzling. 映雪 Ngang seuě, the light or dazzling effect of snow.

秧 Appearance of being accumulated or heaped together; a flail or other instrument for threshing grain. Read Ying, a certain fruit tree; a species of prune.

叢 Ngang, or Yang, early knowledge; intelligence; knowledge; wisdom; to enquire; to ask; to question; sound or voice.

詠 An earthen-ware vessel. Same as 益 Ngang. 甕

詠 Ung ngang, appearance of a large swelling about the neck.

醖 } A thick species of liquor
醖 } or wine.

NGĀNG.

硬 A hindrance; an impediment. The vulgar form of the following.

硬 Stiff; unbending; to stiffen; to harden; hard, inflexible; strong; powerful;—applied also to the mind. 書貴瘦硬 Shoo kwei sow ngāng, in writing what is valued, use fine stiff lines or strokes. 硬黃 Ngāng hwang, name of a paper used in the T'ang dynas-

ty. 硬軟 Ngāng juen, stiff, supple; hard, soft; domineering, yielding. 硬欺軟 Ngāng kl'e juen, the strong insult the weak. 硬心 Ngāng sin, an inflexible hard heart. 硬着胆 Ngāng chō tau, to assume courage.

鞭 Stiff, inflexible leather or skin. Same as the preceding.

NGAOU.

夭 Feeble as a new born infant, or to die as soon as born; bent or crushed down; deflected; broken; calamitous. Read Yaou, a crouching wheedling manner; trying to please; delicate and tender; exuberant foliage. A man's name.

快 Fear; apprehension.

扶 To measure.

沃 To apply water to in order to mollify, enrich, soften, or cleanse; figuratively applied to the mind being expanded; soft rich mould, or earth; to wash. The name of a spring, and of a river. One of nine regions. People of Canton and Füh-kéen used it for the rain watering plants. A surname. Read Yüh, free growth; luxuriant vegetation. **曲沃** Kh'eüh nguou, the name of a city. **沃手** Ngaou show, to wash the hands. **沃我心也** Ngaou wo sin yai, expand, or give scope to my mind; to cheer or exhilarate.

芙 Name of an herbaceous plant. **苦芙** Kh'oo ngaou, a medicinal plant of a bitter taste, used in Kéang-nan for removing flatulency. Also

read Yaou, as the name of a plant.

敖 To trifle and ramble about. Ngaou-ngaou, a tall long appearance; pleased manner. Used for several other characters denoting—proud; clamorous; rudely inattentive. The name of an insect; to roast or burn; the name of a place. A surname.

傲 Uncivil; proud; to treat with neglect; to brave proudly. **情性驕傲** Ts'ing sing keaou ngaou, proud, haughty disposition. **長其驕傲** Chang kh'e keaou ngaou, to nourish his pride. **傲虐** Ngaou yō or nēō, proud and injurious. **傲性** Ngaou sing, a proud disposition. **傲慢** Ngaou man, proud and rudely inattentive.

勢 Ngaou, or Haou, strong; robust; violent.

勢 Ngaou, or Haou, strong; robust; violent talents and strength.

嗷 **嗷嘈不斷聲也** Ngaou ts'au pūh twan shing yay, Ngaou ts'au, an interminable incessant noise. **衆口嗷嗷**

Chung kh'ow ngaou ngaou,

every mouth is clamouring to be supplied. 家口嗷 Kēa kh'ow ngaou, the family has nothing to eat. 嗷嗷待哺 Ngaou ngaou tae poo, an infant crying out, waiting to suck. 鴻鴈于飛哀鳴嗷嗷 Hung-yen yu fei ngae ming ngaou ngaou, the birds Hung-yen in flying, cry out mournfully, Ngaou ngaou.

嫩 } Proud haughty behaviour to; to slight or behave rudely to; to trifle or take liberties with.

婆 }
 嶺 } A hill with a number of small stones; stony; rocky.
 嶺 } Name of a hill in Shantung. A high lofty hill.
 礫 } Appearance of being shaken and agitated.

嗷 }
 廩 } A storehouse or granary.

戣 } A certain lance or spear.

戣 }
 傲 } Proud; haughty; honorable by birth.

熬 }
 擎 } To strike; to attack; to shake.

擻 }

拗 } To drag with the hand; to break or snap asunder.

Read Ngaou, perverse, contumacious, continued rage, like that of incensed beasts. 四拗

Sze ngaou, four periods for the performance of certain duties.

拗强 Ngaou k'ang, perverse and violent. 拗頸 Ngaou

king, stiff necked, obstinate. 拗

子 Ngaou tsze, a perverse obstinate son.

瞽 } The light of the sun.

繫 } Boats or other vessels connected by their heads; or a certain piece of wood by which they are connected.

激 } The name of a stream of water.

熬 } To dry or roast with fire; to bake. Used also for

the general application of fire to water, to boil; to broil. 熬

藥膏 Ngaou yō kaou, to decoct medicine by a slow fire.

熬水 Ngaou shwuy, to boil water. 淳熬 Shun ngaou,

to broil with the application of flour and of fat. 熬熬 Ngaou

ngaou, the tone of grief.

葵 } A certain large species of dog.

璈 } A certain musical instrument, or jingling stone.

菰 A certain plant called by several other names. **菰**
聒 Ngaou ch'ě, the noise or voices of a multitude. **菰牙**
 Ngaou ya, not listening to; mutual disregard or inattention; difficult to understand, like a person who has lost his teeth.
菰叟 Ngaou sow, an old toothless person.

聲 Not to hear, or listen to.

螯 The two large claws of a crab. **蟹有二螯八足**
 Heae yew urh ngaou pā tsūh, crabs have two large claws and eight feet.

謦 A worthless person who is a disgrace to his ancestors, one who will not listen to advice, and talks irregularly. Ngaou ngaou, the noise of incessant weeping; an angry clamorous noise. A large appearance; the extreme degree.

螯 The two large claws of a crab.

遨 To ramble; to wander. **遨遊** Ngaou yew, to roam; to wander about; to go to a distance.

遨 The name of a place.

熬 Burnt earthen ware; to burn earthen ware. The

name of a hill.

鰲 The sound of the wind.

驍 A spirited fine horse; a vicious untractable horse; proud and regardless of consequences. **鰲**
驍 Ngaou kh'ě, proud and domineering.

鰲萬世之患 Ngaou wan she che hwan, pride induces calamity for ten thousand ages. **怠鰲** Tae ngaou, sluggish and insolent.

鰲 The large claws of a crab; several words are used to denote these.

鰲 To dress with fire; to dry.

鰲鰲 The name of a fish. Same as **鰲** Ngaou.

鰲鰲 An ominous bird with a white head and red bill; a bird said to have a human face. **鰲鰲** Ngaou yih, a fish said to resemble a bird.

鰲 A certain sea-monster said to carry the **蓬萊** Pung lae mountain on its back; this mountain is the abode of the Sēn, genii. The Ngaou sustains the pillars of heaven. **鰲頭** Ngaou t'ow, the Ngaou's head,—is an ornament on the

outside of the roofs of Chinese temples. **獨占鰲頭** Tūh chēn ngaou t'ow, to attain the first degree of literary rank.

奧 From 門 Keung, and 采 Ts'ae, vegetables; a void space. Dwelling in a retired corner; the south west corner; recondite; abstruse. The name of an office; accumulated together; five sacrifices to four points of the compass, and to the centre place. Name of a hill; to blend together by boiling. Read Twan, the name of a divinity. **奧妙** Ngaou meaou, recondite; profound; apprehended with difficulty; wonderful.

塢 Land near to a shore or coast; land habitable on all sides, or square pieces of land which is habitable; a bay. Read Yūh, in the same sense.

奧 A common form of the preceding. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, viz. **罽門** Ngaou mun, with this letter. **淇壘** Ke ngaou, Keow Point. (Ross's Chart.) **大壘** Ta ngaou, the island of Lantau, or Tyho. (Ross's Chart.) **隩** Ngaou, and **奧** Ngaou, occurs in the sense of the preceding.

竈 A labyrinth; a maze; a retired place in the south

east corner of a house; profound.

嫫 Envious; envy.

懊 Vexed; indignant; avaricious. **懊恨** Ngaou hān, indignation; resentment. **懊惱** Ngaou naou, vexed; impatient angry feeling.

搥 To rub; to grind.

澳 Deep river or bay; a bank or shore. **澳門** Ngaou mun, Macao island; or rather Peninsula. **澳涯** Ngaou yae, a bank or shore; a mound near to water.

癩 Pain; dolour.

褌 A certain part of a dress; a short garment.

譚 Secret conversation; speech or conversation; to announce or tell to. A man's name.

臍 The crop, craw, or stomach of a bird.

餽 A warm vessel.

餽 To be envious of food; to dislike it.

鰓 The name of a small fish.

鷗 The name of a bird.

𪔐

Ngaou, or Heaou. From four *mou*ths and *head*.

The breath or voice ascending above the head; to make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place.

𪔐𪔐 Ngaou ngaou, self-satisfaction; self-complacency. A complaining tone; sighing; reviling, vilifying others; pits or hollow places in hills are called Ngaou, the name of a quadruped; of a bird said to have four wings; of a river, of a hill, and of a country or district. A surname; a man's name. 𪔐塵

Ngaou ch'in, noisy and dusty.

翺
翺

To fly or roam about; to spread the wings and fly; to soar; to move about in a sailing easy manner.

翺翺千仞 Ngaou ts'ang ts'ien jin, to fly sailing about to the distance of a thousand Jin.

媼

An epithet applied to an old woman, a designation of a mother. Read Wüh, 媼

𪔐 Wüh nuy, a fat little child.

媼張 Wüh chang, the spirit of mother earth.

𪔐

To murder or kill entirely; to exterminate; an impetuous attack and dreadful slaughter. Name of a hill. Read Penou, the name of a creek.

𪔐

Lofty; high headed; assuming; remiss; negligent; inattentive; proud; haughty. A man's name.

𪔐

NGEH.

𪔐

The small door of a house; straitened; in difficulty; hampered; cramped; wearied out.

𪔐

Same as 𪔐 Ngeh, to be distressed, to be ill used.

𪔐

A large insect in some respects resembling a silk-worm.

𪔐

𪔐𪔐 Ngeh seh, laughing talk; witticisms or jests; the noise of laughing.

𪔐

𪔐

𪔐

𪔐

𪔐

To seize hold of with the hand; to grasp; to seize, to take hold of with the whole hand; to pull. Used also for 𪔐 Ngeh, a yoke.

人之𪔐圍九寸 Jin che ngeh wei kew ts'un, the circumference of a man's grasp is nine

tenths of a cubit. 𪔐腕 Ngeh wan, or 𪔐腕 Ngeh wan, to take a person by the wrist, as a

friend under feelings of sorrow.

呢 Ngeh, or Yih, an uneven tone of voice; the chirping of birds; the cackling of fowls; also expressed by **呢** **喔** Ngeh ngō.

𪛗 A very large strong pig; five cubits long.

𪛘 A strait; a narrow defile; a narrow path, or other road dangerous for carriages; a pass; in straits; embarrassed; poor; mean.

𪛙 賙萬民之難 **𪛙** Chow wan min che he

𪛚 ngeh, to relieve the distresses and embarrassments of all the people. **𪛛** 窮而不憫 Ngeh kh'eung urh pūh min, in extreme poverty without feeling grief or resentment, on that account.

飢 Straited for food; appearance of hunger or famine.

𪛜 That which is applied to the necks of horses or oxen to enable them to draw; a yoke. **加之**

𪛝 以衡 **𪛞** Kēa che e hang ngeh, to put on a restrain-

ing or regulating yoke.

覘 To look or observe; to see a strait, or difficulty; to advert to with facility; easily alarmed.

峒 The lofty summit of a mountain standing alone; the irregular isolated peaks of hills.

詔 Every one having a separate story; debate; controversy; strong language; a bold tone. Reiterated. Ngeh-ngeh, denotes the same. Instructions or orders given in a commanding manner and tone. A man's name. Also read Lō and Lō. Occurs in the sense of **詔** Yō, a bold manly tone.

額 The space between the hair of the scalp and the eye-brows; the forehead; anything placed in front; an inscription over a door, in some places called **額** Sang.

Not to desist; incessant. The name of a place; a limited or fixed number or quantity. **寬**

額 Kh'wan ngeh, broad forehead; a liberal allowance. **匾**

額 Pēn ngeh, a board with an inscription placed over gates and doors. **足額** Tsūh ngeh, the full number or quantity. **額**

數 Ngeh soo, a limited or fixed number. **額派** Ngeh p'ao

to distribute or give out in fixed quantities, numbers, or rations. 額角 Ngeh kěö, the corners of the forehead; the temples. 額外 Ngeh wae, beyond, or over the fixed quantity or number.

嶺 A lofty peak of a mountain. 峯嶺 Tseh ngeh, the tops of mountains appearing single and unconnected.

鯽

The name of a fish.

訛

To laugh. Read Woo, to revile; to back-bite. Read Kēa, 訛訝 Kēa ya, incorrect speaking.

獐

An animal of the mus species.

鼯

NGO.

吡

To rouse, to be agitated and roused from sleep; to convert from bad to good; false; untrue. Read Hwa, open mouthed; gaping.

罔

Ngo, or Yew, to interpret; to explain the language of men or of birds and brutes; to induce; to seduce, as birds that are taught to inveigle others; to convert or change from bad to good; that which is nourished by a root which improves its state. 罔 Ngo, or 鳥媒 Neaou mei, a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou mei, is the common term. 做罔 Tso ngo, to be a seducer.

觚

A horn.

訛

To change language or speech from its proper use, from truth to falsehood; false; untrue; erroneous; to pre-mulge what is false; to rouse; to excite; to move. Name of a brute animal. Name of a serpent. A certain kind of wild-fire. A surname. 訛詐 Ngo cha, to extort money by false pretensions, chiefly by pretending official authority. 訛騙 Ngo p'een, to impose upon; to defraud by false stories. 訛言 Ngo yen, or 訛語 Ngo yu, false unfounded tales, whatever they respect. 訛言訛語 Ngo yen ngo yu, lies and unfounded stories. 此人訛 Ts'ze jin pūh ngo, this man does not tell lies. 以訛傳

說 E ngo ch'uen ngo, to repeat and transmit to others the false stories and erroneous principles received from one's neighbours to posterity. **辦事無說** Pan sze woo ngo, to do business without intrigue or lies.

跣 Exceedingly lame; quite altered from a natural state.

鉋 To alter the form of; to pare away the corners and make round.

鮓 The name of a fish.

我 Ngo, or Wo, I; me; our; used with emphatic appropriation when speaking of one's father, mother, or country, or of the reigning dynasty. A surname. **我國** Wo kwō, our country. The Emperor says, **我朝** Wo ch'au, my family, our dynasty. **他同我** T'a t'ung wo, he with me, he and I. **我爲人是如此** Wo wei jin she joo ts'ze, I am this kind of man; my manner or temper is so. **我們** Wo mun, we, us. **我的** Ngo teih, my or mine. **我們的** Ngo mun teih, ours.

俄 Hasty; momentary; appearing to fall. **俄然** Ngo jen, suddenly. **俄頃** Ngo kh'ing, a very short time; a

moment. **俄羅斯界** Ngo lo sze keae, the Russian frontier.

哦 To recite verses; the sound of recitation. **哦詩** Ngo she, to recite an ode; to read verses in a musical tone. **哦高吟也** Ngo kaou yin yay, Ngo, to chant or recite aloud. **吟哦** Yiu ngo, to recite or chant.

厖 Ngo, or No, appearance of stony rocky hills.

娥 Good. Used under the Tsin dynasty for the word

好 Haou, good. Names of several females. A surname. **嫦娥** Ch'ang ngo, the concubine of the prince **羿** E, mentioned in ancient story, who ate the medicine which confers immortality, and was translated to the moon without dying. **夸娥** Kh'wa ngo, a certain celestial female. **韓娥** Han ngo, a certain famous singing prostitute.

峨 **峨眉山** Ngo mei shan, a hill in Sze-ch'uen province. **峨峨** Ngo ngo, or **嵯峨** T's'o ngo, high, lofty, applied to the summits of mountains.

搓 Ngo or No, to rub.

洑
琰
峨
礮
祓
莪

A certain river in the north of China.

The appearance of certain stone sceptres.

峨峨 Ngo ngo, a white colour.

Rocky mountains.

The name of a sacrifice.

A certain plant, the young stems of which are edible; the leaves are fragrant when decocted.

祓

Full and elegant dress, abundance of clothes and finery.

誡

To recite in a singing tone. It is much the practice of Chinese literati to hum over their compositions. At the

哦

public examinations it is found necessary to prohibit this when all are assembled. A man's name. 誡詩 Ngo she, to recite verses. 吟誡 Yin ngo, to sing grave verses.

蛾

Ngo, or 蠶蛾 Ts'an ngo, the silk-worm; the insect which feeds on the mulberry; an insect, which more than others, flies to a candle; otherwise called 火花 Ho hwa, and 慕光 Moo kwang. Also read E. 蛾眉 Ngo mei,

fine delicately curved eyebrows.

蛾眉月 Ngo mei yuě, the moon in her first quarter.

頰

Even; regular; deflected or bending on one side; the hat or cap awry; for a short period of time.

餓

Hungry; hunger; want of food; famine; to fast from necessity. 饑餓 Ke ngo,

hunger; famine; the latter some deem the stronger word. 肚

餓 T'oo ngo, stomach hungry.

餓鬼 Ngo kwei, hungry demons; wicked men in that state to which the death of the body removes them. 餓殍 Ngo

fow, to die of hunger on the high way. 餓鬼吹簫

Ngo kwei ch'uy seaou, a hungry devil playing the flute; a certain Chinese torture. 餓

死 Ngo sze, to die of hunger.

餓了一天 Ngo ieaou yih t'een, fasted a whole day.

鵝

A goose, so called from carrying its head high and proudly; it is called

鼻

by various other names.

鵝

When wild it is called 雁 Yen. A particular

鵝

position of troops. Name of a plant. 燒鵝 Shaou

ngo, roast goose; the Ngo and the Yā, the goose and the duck are both said to pronounce

their own name in their usual cry. 鴈鵝 Yen ngo, a wild goose. 草鵝 Ts'aou ngo, a domestic goose. 塘鵝 T'ang ngo, a pelican; the barbarians use 鵝腹毳毛 Ngo fūh ch'uy maou, the down of the goose's belly to make clothes and coverlets of. 鵝眉 Ngo mei, a name of tea.

駢駢 Ngo lūh, a particular kind of horse. 駢駢 Po ngo, a horse shaking its head.

臥
臥
臥

From the *minister* of a prince making his *bow*. To desist from labour; to cease; to rest; to lie down; to sleep; change or alteration, such as takes place in sleep; the place in

which one sleeps. 高臥 Kaou ngo, to sleep with the pillow high; to set the mind at rest.

臥名利 Ngo ming le, to desist from projects of fame and gain. 臥內 Ngo nuy, or 臥房 Ngo fang, a bed chamber.

臥榻 Ngo t'ā, a board or bed to sleep on.

NGÖ.

亞 Commonly read Ya, or Ngo, to colour or wash a wall. This it said to have been the first idea of the character, and hence its usual meaning, second to; and its denoting the same as 惡 Ngö. One who has nought but specious appearances; a vicious person; vice.

堊 Go or Ngo, earth of various colours; white earth filtered, it is said to make porcelain of; white-wash or plaster for walls; a wall; a house; an unplastered house; to white-wash; to plaster or smear. 白堊黑青黃堊 Peh ngö

heh ts'ing hwang ngö, white earth, black, blue and yellow earth.

惡
惡
惡

What is intentionally bad, is called Ngö; what is not designed, is called 過 Kwo, mistake; error. Vicious; wicked; bad; noxious; unpleasant; bad to do,—applied to ugly,

coarse, filthy. Used for what is hard or thick. Read Woo, to dislike, to hate, to be averse to, ashamed of; hard or difficult to express. An interrogative, how? where? 交惡 Keaou woo, mutual hatred. 可惡 Kh'o woo, detestable. 羞惡

Sew woo, ashamed. 惡在

Woo tsae, where is it? 惡祝

Ngö chüh, curses. 惡衣 Ngö

e, bad clothes, tattered garments.

惡人 Ngö jin, a

wicked bad man. 惡鬼 Ngö

kwei, devils. 惡神 Ngö shin,

wicked spirits. 惡食 Ngö

shih, bad food. 惡疾 Ngö

tsaih, unusually noxious disease;

incurable complaint; one

of the seven reasons of divorce.

惡做 Ngö tso, hard to do. 惡

物 Ngö wüh, bad or noxious

thing.

惡 Used for the preceding.

A vicious wicked man.

惡 Ngö, or 暗噁 Yin ngö,

an angry appearance; angrily.

Read Yö, 噁噁 Yö

yö, or Ö ö, the voice of a certain

bird.

望 A white kind of valuable

stone.

望 Ngö, or Woo, a certain

insect.

鰐 The name of a fish, which

resembles a snake.

𦔻 Ngö, or Nö, to beat a

timbrel or drum. Ching-

tsze-t'ung affirms that it

is neither to sing nor to

beat the timbrel, but be-

ing composed of two mouths,

denotes two persons singing al-

ternately in responsive strains.

Lüh-shoo also defines it, 兩人

應和而歌也 Lëang jin

ying ho urh ko yay, two per-

sons singing in alternate res-

ponses. To strike with alarm.

𦔻𦔻 Ngö ngö, language di-

rect to the point. Also defined,

the appearance of a high cap;

the side of a sword.

𦔻

A sharp sword.

𦔻

Ngö or Ö, the teeth brok-

en in the mouth. Said to

be the same as 齧 Ngö, and

𦔻 Ngö.

𦔻

A high abrupt bank;

what resembles a high

shore or bank.

𦔻

Struck with sudden sur-

prise or amazement; as-

tonishment; impediment;

hindrance; non-compli-

ance. The two mouths

𦔻 so, are by some per-

sons joined 𦔻 thus. 𦔻

然 Ngö jen, surprised; aston-

ished.

𦔻

A pit dug on purpose to

take animals; to dig a

pit.

𦔻

The teeth broken; the

gums.

𦔻

𪔐 𪔑 𪔒 𪔓 𪔔 𪔕 𪔖 𪔗 𪔘 𪔙 𪔚 𪔛 𪔜 𪔝 𪔞 𪔟 𪔠 𪔡 𪔢 𪔣 𪔤 𪔥 𪔦 𪔧 𪔨 𪔩 𪔪 𪔫 𪔬 𪔭 𪔮 𪔯 𪔰 𪔱 𪔲 𪔳 𪔴 𪔵 𪔶 𪔷 𪔸 𪔹 𪔺 𪔻 𪔼 𪔽 𪔾 𪔿 𪕀 𪕁 𪕂 𪕃 𪕄 𪕅 𪕆 𪕇 𪕈 𪕉 𪕊 𪕋 𪕌 𪕍 𪕎 𪕏 𪕐 𪕑 𪕒 𪕓 𪕔 𪕕 𪕖 𪕗 𪕘 𪕙 𪕚 𪕛 𪕜 𪕝 𪕞 𪕟 𪕠 𪕡 𪕢 𪕣 𪕤 𪕥 𪕦 𪕧 𪕨 𪕩 𪕪 𪕫 𪕬 𪕭 𪕮 𪕯 𪕰 𪕱 𪕲 𪕳 𪕴 𪕵 𪕶 𪕷 𪕸 𪕹 𪕺 𪕻 𪕼 𪕽 𪕾 𪕿 𪖀 𪖁 𪖂 𪖃 𪖄 𪖅 𪖆 𪖇 𪖈 𪖉 𪖊 𪖋 𪖌 𪖍 𪖎 𪖏 𪖐 𪖑 𪖒 𪖓 𪖔 𪖕 𪖖 𪖗 𪖘 𪖙 𪖚 𪖛 𪖜 𪖝 𪖞 𪖟 𪖠 𪖡 𪖢 𪖣 𪖤 𪖥 𪖦 𪖧 𪖨 𪖩 𪖪 𪖫 𪖬 𪖭 𪖮 𪖯 𪖰 𪖱 𪖲 𪖳 𪖴 𪖵 𪖶 𪖷 𪖸 𪖹 𪖺 𪖻 𪖼 𪖽 𪖾 𪖿 𪗀 𪗁 𪗂 𪗃 𪗄 𪗅 𪗆 𪗇 𪗈 𪗉 𪗊 𪗋 𪗌 𪗍 𪗎 𪗏 𪗐 𪗑 𪗒 𪗓 𪗔 𪗕 𪗖 𪗗 𪗘 𪗙 𪗚 𪗛 𪗜 𪗝 𪗞 𪗟 𪗠 𪗡 𪗢 𪗣 𪗤 𪗥 𪗦 𪗧 𪗨 𪗩 𪗪 𪗫 𪗬 𪗭 𪗮 𪗯 𪗰 𪗱 𪗲 𪗳 𪗴 𪗵 𪗶 𪗷 𪗸 𪗹 𪗺 𪗻 𪗼 𪗽 𪗾 𪗿 𪘀 𪘁 𪘂 𪘃 𪘄 𪘅 𪘆 𪘇 𪘈 𪘉 𪘊 𪘋 𪘌 𪘍 𪘎 𪘏 𪘐 𪘑 𪘒 𪘓 𪘔 𪘕 𪘖 𪘗 𪘘 𪘙 𪘚 𪘛 𪘜 𪘝 𪘞 𪘟 𪘠 𪘡 𪘢 𪘣 𪘤 𪘥 𪘦 𪘧 𪘨 𪘩 𪘪 𪘫 𪘬 𪘭 𪘮 𪘯 𪘰 𪘱 𪘲 𪘳 𪘴 𪘵 𪘶 𪘷 𪘸 𪘹 𪘺 𪘻 𪘼 𪘽 𪘾 𪘿 𪙀 𪙁 𪙂 𪙃 𪙄 𪙅 𪙆 𪙇 𪙈 𪙉 𪙊 𪙋 𪙌 𪙍 𪙎 𪙏 𪙐 𪙑 𪙒 𪙓 𪙔 𪙕 𪙖 𪙗 𪙘 𪙙 𪙚 𪙛 𪙜 𪙝 𪙞 𪙟 𪙠 𪙡 𪙢 𪙣 𪙤 𪙥 𪙦 𪙧 𪙨 𪙩 𪙪 𪙫 𪙬 𪙭 𪙮 𪙯 𪙰 𪙱 𪙲 𪙳 𪙴 𪙵 𪙶 𪙷 𪙸 𪙹 𪙺 𪙻 𪙼 𪙽 𪙾 𪙿 𪚀 𪚁 𪚂 𪚃 𪚄 𪚅 𪚆 𪚇 𪚈 𪚉 𪚊 𪚋 𪚌 𪚍 𪚎 𪚏 𪚐 𪚑 𪚒 𪚓 𪚔 𪚕 𪚖 𪚗 𪚘 𪚙 𪚚 𪚛 𪚜 𪚝 𪚞 𪚟 𪚠 𪚡 𪚢 𪚣 𪚤 𪚥 𪚦 𪚧 𪚨 𪚩 𪚪 𪚫 𪚬 𪚭 𪚮 𪚯 𪚰 𪚱 𪚲 𪚳 𪚴 𪚵 𪚶 𪚷 𪚸 𪚹 𪚺 𪚻 𪚼 𪚽 𪚾 𪚿 𪛀 𪛁 𪛂 𪛃 𪛄 𪛅 𪛆 𪛇 𪛈 𪛉 𪛊 𪛋 𪛌 𪛍 𪛎 𪛏 𪛐 𪛑 𪛒 𪛓 𪛔 𪛕 𪛖 𪛗 𪛘 𪛙 𪛚 𪛛 𪛜 𪛝 𪛞 𪛟 𪛠 𪛡 𪛢 𪛣 𪛤 𪛥 𪛦 𪛧 𪛨 𪛩 𪛪 𪛫 𪛬 𪛭 𪛮 𪛯 𪛰 𪛱 𪛲 𪛳 𪛴 𪛵 𪛶 𪛷 𪛸 𪛹 𪛺 𪛻 𪛼 𪛽 𪛾 𪛿 𪜀 𪜁 𪜂 𪜃 𪜄 𪜅 𪜆 𪜇 𪜈 𪜉 𪜊 𪜋 𪜌 𪜍 𪜎 𪜏 𪜐 𪜑 𪜒 𪜓 𪜔 𪜕 𪜖 𪜗 𪜘 𪜙 𪜚 𪜛 𪜜 𪜝 𪜞 𪜟 𪜠 𪜡 𪜢 𪜣 𪜤 𪜥 𪜦 𪜧 𪜨 𪜩 𪜪 𪜫 𪜬 𪜭 𪜮 𪜯 𪜰 𪜱 𪜲 𪜳 𪜴 𪜵 𪜶 𪜷 𪜸 𪜹 𪜺 𪜻 𪜼 𪜽 𪜾 𪜿 𪝀 𪝁 𪝂 𪝃 𪝄 𪝅 𪝆 𪝇 𪝈 𪝉 𪝊 𪝋 𪝌 𪝍 𪝎 𪝏 𪝐 𪝑 𪝒 𪝓 𪝔 𪝕 𪝖 𪝗 𪝘 𪝙 𪝚 𪝛 𪝜 𪝝 𪝞 𪝟 𪝠 𪝡 𪝢 𪝣 𪝤 𪝥 𪝦 𪝧 𪝨 𪝩 𪝪 𪝫 𪝬 𪝭 𪝮 𪝯 𪝰 𪝱 𪝲 𪝳 𪝴 𪝵 𪝶 𪝷 𪝸 𪝹 𪝺 𪝻 𪝼 𪝽 𪝾 𪝿 𪞀 𪞁 𪞂 𪞃 𪞄 𪞅 𪞆 𪞇 𪞈 𪞉 𪞊 𪞋 𪞌 𪞍 𪞎 𪞏 𪞐 𪞑 𪞒 𪞓 𪞔 𪞕 𪞖 𪞗 𪞘 𪞙 𪞚 𪞛 𪞜 𪞝 𪞞 𪞟 𪞠 𪞡 𪞢 𪞣 𪞤 𪞥 𪞦 𪞧 𪞨 𪞩 𪞪 𪞫 𪞬 𪞭 𪞮 𪞯 𪞰 𪞱 𪞲 𪞳 𪞴 𪞵 𪞶 𪞷 𪞸 𪞹 𪞺 𪞻 𪞼 𪞽 𪞾 𪞿 𪟀 𪟁 𪟂 𪟃 𪟄 𪟅 𪟆 𪟇 𪟈 𪟉 𪟊 𪟋 𪟌 𪟍 𪟎 𪟏 𪟐 𪟑 𪟒 𪟓 𪟔 𪟕 𪟖 𪟗 𪟘 𪟙 𪟚 𪟛 𪟜 𪟝 𪟞 𪟟 𪟠 𪟡 𪟢 𪟣 𪟤 𪟥 𪟦 𪟧 𪟨 𪟩 𪟪 𪟫 𪟬 𪟭 𪟮 𪟯 𪟰 𪟱 𪟲 𪟳 𪟴 𪟵 𪟶 𪟷 𪟸 𪟹 𪟺 𪟻 𪟼 𪟽 𪟾 𪟿 𪠀 𪠁 𪠂 𪠃 𪠄 𪠅 𪠆 𪠇 𪠈 𪠉 𪠊 𪠋 𪠌 𪠍 𪠎 𪠏 𪠐 𪠑 𪠒 𪠓 𪠔 𪠕 𪠖 𪠗 𪠘 𪠙 𪠚 𪠛 𪠜 𪠝 𪠞 𪠟 𪠠 𪠡 𪠢 𪠣 𪠤 𪠥 𪠦 𪠧 𪠨 𪠩 𪠪 𪠫 𪠬 𪠭 𪠮 𪠯 𪠰 𪠱 𪠲 𪠳 𪠴 𪠵 𪠶 𪠷 𪠸 𪠹 𪠺 𪠻 𪠼 𪠽 𪠾 𪠿 𪡀 𪡁

The name of a river.

鄂

The central parts of a blossom. 花萼 Hwa >ngŏ, a flower; the central and protuberant part of the blossom.

三陽

誦誦 Ngỗ ngỗ, plain, straight forward language; the language of a sincere honest man. **誦**

諾 Nỗ nỗ, as distinguished from Ngỗ ngỗ, denotes the obsequious assent of

a sycophant. 謔語 Kh'een
ngč, plain, abrupt unceremoni-
ous speech.

選選

To meet; to light on; to occur; to come together; to encounter; to meet with, contrary to one's inclination; to see that one has no desire to see; struck with alarm on seeing meeting with; to rush unceasingly against.

鄂

Name of an ancient territory, and of a city. 鄂

鄧 Ngō ngō, to discuss in bold language; a limit; a boundary. A surname. Used to denote—surprise. **鄧羅斯** Ngō lo sze, first syllable also written **俄** Ngo, Russia: **國** Kwō, nation, is sometimes added to it;

and 人 Jin, man, for Russian.
鄂然 Ngõ jen, manifesting
externally, — as the feelings,
when surprised.

鍔

The point or edge of a sword. Used to denote—boundary or limit; repeated ngč, denotes high; elevat.

頤

韻

頭

頻

鸚鵡

To carry the head high,
in a grave formal or stern
manner.

A certain bird which shows a determined attachment to a spot; hence 鵙立 (Yu li), to remain immovably in place. It is also called 魚 (Yu), Yu ying, the fish eagle; and other names.

班

Ngô or Yô, alarm; fright; awe and reverential still. simple; sincere. The year sometimes denoted 作噩 ngô. 噩夢 Ngô mung, dreamed in a dream, or frightened by a dream, which seems incredible.

端

嶺

> A high bank.

樞

Luxuriant herbage or foliage.

誣

A man's name.

鱷

鱷魚 Ngō yu, a large fish of the lizard species which lurks by the shore, and devours men and animals; the alligator.

鰐

蘗

Ngō, Nēō, or Nēē, the sprouts which grow up from the stumps of trees which have been cut down. A surname.

蘗

藂

哈

Ngō, Ō, or Hō, appearance of the mouth of a fish; fish moving their mouths; appearance of many fish; noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shā, Sā, Hō, or Tā, to suck and drink; noise made in eating and drinking. Read Hēa,

Mohamedan surname. A kingdom of the Turks. (De Guignes.) 以口哈飲 E kh'ow shā yin, to sup or suck in with the mouth as in drinking; to make a noise with the mouth when drinking. 那和尚走進來哈哈大笑 Na ho-shang tsow tsin lae, ho ho ta seaou, the priest came walking in, ha! ha! laughing aloud. 打哈息 Ta hō seih, to gasp or yawn. The books of Fūh, read it Hēa or Ah. Lūh-shoo, reads it Kēā, to suck in largely. 哈子 Hēa tsze, the attendants of the Emperor (MS. Dictionary).

遏

Ngō, or Ō, to stop; to cause to desist; to cut off or terminate; to reach or extend to. Used to denote—settling down with the hand.

NGOW.

區

From *P'in*, denoting many, in the midst of *He*, to conceal. 凡言區者皆有所藏也 Fan yen ngow chay,

keae yew so tsang yay, whenever Ngow is used, a place to house, store up, or conceal something, is implied. A place in which to store or lay up; a small house or room; to class, or se-

parate; a separating line or boundary; ten valuable stones.

區區 Kh'eu kh'eu, small; trifling; petty. A certain measure; to conceal or hide. A surname. Read Kow, bent; curved; to grow, or sprout out, in a bent or curling manner. 四豆爲

區 Sze tow wei ngow, four tow make a Ngow. 僕區

Pō ngow, to hide; concealment.
區萌達 Ngow mǎng tǎ, curling; bent forth.

副 Ngow, or Kow. **副劍**
 Kéw t'ow, to pick out with a sharp instrument.

飮 The sinews or tendons of the feet.

嘔 Ngow, or Yew, to be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. Read Heu, to use pleasing language; to soothe; to commiserate. Read Chò, an angry voice. Read Ngòw, or Heu, to vomit.

呢嘔之 Ne ngow che, soothe and soften him. **歌**

嘔道中 Ko ngow taou chung, to sing in the midst of the road. **言語嘔嘔** Yen

yu ngow ngow, language soothing and condoling, or commiserating. **嘔喻和悅貌**

Heu yu ho yuě maou, Heu-yu denotes concord and satisfaction; cordiality and being well pleased. **嘔喻受之** Heu

yu show che, received him, or it, with cordiality and pleasure.

嘔血 Ngow heuě, to spit or vomit blood. **嘔吐** Ngow t'oo, to vomit; to spit out of the mouth.

壩 An accumulation, or hillock of sand. One says, a tomb.

嫗 A mother; an old woman; to nourish, applied to nature, under the idea of a mother.

A man's name; the name of a hill. **天煦覆而地嫗育** T'ien heu fow urh te ngow yŭh, heaven overspreads with a genial influence, and earth nourishes natural productions.

富 A house or habitation of foreigners.

嘔 Extremely hot, applied to the time in which sacrifices were usually offered.

樞 Commonly read Ch'oo, a hinge. Read Ngow, to twist and distress the mind.

漚 To apply water to for a long time; to steep; to soak; to macerate; to soften by steeping. Fragrant. **漚爛**

Ngow lan, to macerate; to soak till a thing falls to pieces. **漚**

麻 Ngow ma, to steep or soak hemp. **漚柔** Ngow jow, to soften by steeping. **漚鬱**

Ngow yŭh, a very fragrant exhalation.

歐 A rising from the stomach; to spit out; to vomit; the noise of vomiting; a kind of insect which resembles the silk-worm. A surname; the name of a river; an executioner's sword. **歐歐** Ngow

ngow, noise as in vomiting. 歐
泄 Ngow sū, to vomit and
purge. 歐刀 Ngow taou, an
executioner's instrument. 歐
陽 Ngow-yang, a surname.

褊 A kind of bib to receive
or wipe away the spittle
or slaver of children; com-
monly called 口水褊
Kh'ow shwuy ngow.

毆 A kind of club or blud-
geon; to strike or beat
with a stick or cudgel. It is
used for fighting with the fists;
also, 鬪毆 Tow ngow, to fight
and wrangle, as people do in the
streets. 毆傷致命 Ngow
shang che ming, to wound a
person mortally as in a battle.
毆斃 Ngow pe, to beat to
death. 毆殺 Ngow shā, to
kill a person when fighting. 毆
打 Ngow ta, or 毆擊 Ngow
keih, to beat with sticks; to
fight and squabble with sticks.
毆傷 Ngow shang, to wound
in a quarrel.

犏 A bullock.

甌 A small earthen basin; a
cup; a deep one of the
kind. A surname. 半甌
Pwan ngow, half a cup. 金

甌 Kin ngow, a golden cup.
西甌 Se ngow, the name of
a place. 甌窰 Ngow low, a
high confined country filled with
reeds or bamboo baskets.

瞶 A deep sunken eye. Read
Keu, the eye wandering.

篚 A certain bamboo uten-
sil, used in rearing the
silk worm.

藟 A certain plant. Also
read Heu, to nourish.

蠅 A small species of silk-
worm.

謳 To recite or sing verses;
to sing songs. Used al-
so to denote—to nourish. 謳
歌 Ngow ko, or 謳咏 Ngow
yung, to sing songs.

軀 Old fat or lard; to soak
skin in lard.

鑊 鑊 Ngow how, a cer-
tain large ring for pulling
open a gate.

鞞 A kind of leather sheath
for a spear.

鷗 A certain water fowl. A
surname. 鷗鷺 Ngow
loo, a certain water bird.

禺 An image of wood, in the
sense of the following. In
its other sense, read Yu.

偶 A carved image of a hu-
man being. Two or a

pair; an even number; of the same company or class of persons; to accord with; to harmonise; to pair; to unite; union; to occur; to happen accidentally.

A surname. 木偶 Mūh ngow, a wooden image. 土偶 T'oo ngow, an earthen image. 匹

偶 P'eih ngow, to pair; to unite

in marriage; a pair; husband and wife. 配偶 Pei ngow,

and 合偶 Hō ngow, also express to unite in pairs. 偶像

Ngow sēang, an image; an idol. 偶人 Ngow jin, a statue. 偶然

Ngow jen, accidentally; by chance.

喁 Ngow or Yung. 喁 Ngow, or 驗喁 Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water, the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. 水濁則魚喁 Shwuy ch'ūh tseh yu ngow, when the water is muddy, then the fish thrust their

mouths above the surface.

甌

An earthen-ware bowl or basin.

耦

To plough in pairs; two men working together;

two men joined on any occasion;

a pair; to pair; to put two together;

to occur; to meet; to pervade all nature. The name

of a place; a man's name; a surname. 耦耕 Ngow käng,

two persons ploughing together

—has an allusion to two eminent persons mentioned in his-

tory, who would not leave a

country life for offices in the

state.

藕

Name of a water plant.

藕絲 Name of a place. 藕絲

Ngow sze, threads of the Ngow

plant.

髀

The front part of the

shoulder; the bones on the

front of the shoulders.

齙

Irregular distorted teeth.

NIN.

紉

Nin or Jin, to thread a needle; a single thread;

to twist threads and form cord;

to connect; to seek to attain.

紉箴 Nin chin, to thread a

needle.

NING.

寧
寧
寧
寧

From *heart below a shelter*; and placed on necessary *utensils*; *below* all is an *aspiration*. Rest; repose; tranquillity; desiring one thing rather than another; that which had better or rather be done; generally followed

by that which had better not be, in a succeeding member of the sentence. Name of a district. A surname. 歸寧

Kwei ning, a bride's visiting her parents for the first time after leaving home. 丁寧

Ting ning, to charge over and over again. 康寧

Kh'ang ning, a state of repose and tranquillity. 子寧

Yu ning, retiring from office for three years after the death of a parent. 寧

死不去 Ning sze pūh kh'eu, better die than go. 寧作太

平犬莫作離亂人 Ning tsō t'ae p'ing kh'euen, mo tsō le lwan jin, better be a dog in times of general peace, than a man in the midst of civil wars. 寧波

Ning po, a place in Chē-kēang, N. L. 30°. 寧古塔

Ning koo t'ā, a region near the river Amour. 寧可信其

有不可信其無 Ning

kh'o sin kh'e yew, pūh kh'o sin kh'e woo, it is better to believe that it exists, than that it does not exist,—no harm can arise from believing it, but disbelieving it may be attended with serious consequences.

寧

叮嚀 Ting ning, to direct; to caution; to give

a charge to, as parents to children, or servants; seniors to juniors; to state fully to, amongst equals. 反覆叮嚀

Fan fūh ting ning, over and over again, charged him or her.

擰

To pull and drag and throw into confusion. 搶

Ts'ēang ning, to seize and throw into confusion.

檸

A wood, the bark of which is steeped in wine and

taken medicinally. 檸檬

Ning mung, limes. 檸檬水

Ning mung shwuy, lemon juice.

漚

Water and mire, slippery with mire. 泥漚

Ne ning, or 地漚 Te ning, a slippery miry road.

佞

From Sin, *truth*, abbreviated, and *a woman*; be-

佞

cause the belief of women is easily obtained by art-

ful and specious language.

Talents; insinuating address; smart in reply; ready in verbal disputation; artful in language; flattering. 利口才曰佞

Le kh'ow ts'ae yuě ning, being expert in the mouth, talent, is called Ning; i. e. talkative, ready in reply, retort or debate.

或曰雍也仁而不佞
Hwō yuě yung yay jin nrh pūh

ning, one said, as to Yung, he is a good man, but not ready and smart in reply. 詔佞

Ch'en ning, cringing, specious flattery. 奸佞 Kēen ning,

crafty; specious; malicious adulation. 佞婦 Ning foo, artful, specious woman.

甯

A surname; to desire; quiet. Same as 寧 Ning.

NO.

那 How? where? great, much; to terminate; rest; repose; to transfer to. A surname. 受福不那 Show fūh pūh no, to receive infinite happiness. 那借 No tsēay, or 支那 Che no, to transfer from one use to another; to apply to some use not intended. See the second character below. Compare with Na.

娜 Easy, leisurely deportment of an elegant female. 婀娜 Ngo no, or 阿娜 O-no, handsome; elegant; beautiful appearance.

挪 To rub with the hand; to change or transfer from one use to another. 挪移 No e, or 挪借 No tsēay, to transfer from the proper use, and appropriate to some purpose not intended;—often used in mo-

ney affairs; to embezzle. See

那 No; these characters are in this sense used for each other.

搓挪 Ts'o no, to rub between the hands.

接

To rub between both hands. 接沙 No sha, to rub sand between the hands for the purpose of cleaning them.

接

A pill made quite round.

圪

No, or Juen, land by the side of a river; the ground outside a city wall; ground between two walls; a lower wall beyond the principal one. See 圪 Juen.

懦

No, or Nwan, weak; fearful; timorous; apprehensive. 畏懦 Wei no, fearful; apprehensive. 懦弱 No jō,

weak and feeble.

糯米
糯
糯
儼

糯米 No me, a glutinous kind of rice, used in making spirituous liquor; not commonly used for food.

To drive away by certain rites malignant or pestilential demons, formerly done thrice a year. Those peculiar rites are now discontinued, but

various of the present day, are performed with the same intention. Abundant; copious. 猗儼 O no, delicate, soft; yielding; slender; as a branch or twig; walking in a measured with pace; a genteel gait.

單

No, or Nan, to expel pestilence or demoniacal influence. The same as the preceding.

NŌ.

諾

A tone of assent, approbation, or promising.

When a master or father calls 勿諾 Wūh nō, do not answer; i. e. do not take time to answer, but run immediately. 應諾

Ying nō, to answer; to respond.

千人之諾諾不如一士之諤諤 Ts'een jin che

nō nō, pūh joo yīh sze che ngō ngō, the perpetual assent of a thousand sycophants, is not equal to the blunt disapprobation of one good man. 一諾千金 Yīh nō ts'een kin, one word (is promise enough) for a thousand pieces of gold.

NOO.

奴

A slave; anciently persons who had committed some crime; it now denotes—persons bought with money. The reigning family sentences many lighter offenders to slavery; applying the word slave to those bought is not now sanctioned by law. 奴僕 Noo pō,

a slave man. 奴婢 Noo pei, a slave woman. 奴才 Noo ts'ae, a slave; or one possessing abilities not superior to a slave. Used by Tartar statesmen for I, when addressing the Emperor.

努

Strenuous effort; the exertion of strength. Read Noo, a desperate exertion of

strength; effort that terminates in death. **努力加餐** Noo leih kēa ts'an, exert yourself to take an additional quantity of food; said when advising persons to be careful of themselves.

努力向前 Noo leih hēang ts'een, to exert strength and press forwards.

帑 { The wife's children; children and grand-children; the tail of a bird; blandishment; delicate. Read **孥** T'ang, a place to store up treasure; the national treasury.

妻孥 Ts'e noo, a wife and children. **累妻孥** Luy ts'e noo, to involve one's wife and children.

弩 A cross-bow; it propels several arrows in succession; they are sometimes placed as traps in passes to shoot animals, in which case it is necessary to suspend a board giving warning to passengers. **放弩** Fang noo, to let off a cross-bow. **上弩** Shang noo, or **張弩** Chang noo, to stretch a bow. **弩弦** Noo hēen, the string of a bow.

怒 Anger; displeasure; passion; to be angry with.

含怒 Han noo, repressed anger. **暴怒** Paou noo, fierce anger. **發怒** Fā noo, to vent one's anger. **忿怒** Fun noo, or **惱怒** Naou noo, angry; angry; vexed. **怒氣傷肝** Noo kh'e shang kan, angry feeling hurts the liver,—and the liver is connected with the eyes, therefore anger hurts the sight. **怒言怒色** Noo yen noo seh, angry words and an angry countenance. **怒時反笑** Noo she fan seaoon, when angry to turn to its opposite and laugh,—a sign of craft and intrigue.

駑 An ugly old horse; a carriage horse. Used by the statesmen to express themselves when writing to the Emperor. **駑駘竭力** Noo t'ae kh'ēē leih, I (a weak old horse) will exert my strength,—in token of my obligation to your Majesty.

礮 { A stone fitted to the end of an arrow, as a point; a coarse stone on which to rub a thing to a point.

瞽 A tumour growing by the side of the eye.

NOW.

耨

A kind of hoe for rooting up weeds; to clear the ground of weeds.

櫺

Now, or Juen, a certain tree from which a tincture is made.

𪚩A sort of rabbit or hare.
A surname.**啜**

The language of imprecation.

𪚩**𪚩**

Now and Kow, to suckle a child, ignorant.

NUN.

嫩

Weak, small, fine, delicate; soft; small and good;

young.

少嫩

Shaou nun,

young.

嬌嫩

Keaou nun,

delicate and handsome—said of women and of colours.

嫵

Same as the preceding.

NŪH.

忸

Nŭh, or New, to feel ashamed. See New.

訥To stammer; slow of speech. **口訥** Kh'ow

nŭh, to stammer; to speak with an impediment; to speak cautiously.

扨

The hand moving constantly.

慙An internal feeling or sense of shame. **慙慙****慙**

Ts'au nŭh, ashamed; feeling shame.

劒

To wound with sharp weapons.

詔

To feel shame; to be ashamed.

NUNG.

農

To break up the ground and plant the grain; to cultivate the ground; to plant, or

sow. **神農** Shin nung, the divine husbandman,—an ancient Emperor who taught agricul-

ture to the Chinese. 務農 Woo nung, to attend to agriculture, or the affairs of agriculture. 農家 Nung kēa, those who follow agriculture. 農夫 Nung foo, 農工 Nung kung, or 農人 Nung jin, a husbandman; a peasant. 農穡 Nung seh, to sow, and to reap.

濃 Much talk, but not to the point; unintelligible jargon. 濃濃 Nung nung, muttering in a low tone.

儂 儂 Nung, or 阿儂 O Nung, I, me. 渠儂 Kī'eu nung, he, him. In the dialect of 吳 Woo, Nung is used for man.

濃凍 Tung nung, appearance of extreme cold.

濃 Thick, applied to liquids; much dew; rich; strong, —applied to flavors and to infusions, as 香濃 Hsäng nung,

high-flavored. 濃茶 Nung ch'a, strong tea. 濃淡 Nung t'an, thick and thin; these are opposite terms,—applied to liquids and to style. The Nung, denotes a close, compact, nervous style; the T'an, denotes a more diffuse style; verbose; many words but little meaning.

癰 Pain; disease.

穰 Grain growing close and thick; plants and trees growing closely and luxuriantly.

禮 Thickly clad; having on a great many clothes.

膿 Ulcerous matter; pus. 膿胞 Nung paou, a pustule filled with matter. 膿血 Nung heuë, purulent matter.

醞 Strong liquor; generous wine; high-flavored wine.

醞酒 Nung tsew, generous high-flavored wine.

NUY.

內 } From to enter, and a void space. Within; within-side; the inner part; internal; in the midst of; inside a house; an inner apartment; included in. 不在內 Pūh tsae nuy, not within; not included. 在牆之

內 Tsae tséang che nuy, inside the wall. 房室曰內 Fang shih yüë nuy, inner apartments are called Nuy; hence, 三內 San nuy, three inner apartments. 臥內 Ngo nuy, a bed-chamber. 大內 Ta nuy, the inner apartments of the

imperial palace. 職內 Chih nuy, a certain office; also called 少內 Shaou nuy. 河內 Ho nuy, the name of a place. 五內 Woo nuy, or 五中 Woo chung, same as 五臟 Woo tsang, the five viscera. 分內 Fun nuy, within one's part; i. e. included in one's duty. 內姪 Nuy chih, one's own nephew, in contradistinction from one's wife's nephew. 內務府 Nuy woo foo, Tartar domestics in the Imperial household; the Emperor's personal slaves. These persons are always sent to lucrative offices connected with the revenue. 內人 Nuy jin, or 內子 Nuy tsze, my wife. 內姪女 Nuy chih neu, a husband's own niece. 內幕 Nuy mö, assistants employed

by public officers at their own expense. 內閣學士 Nuy kö hëö sze, ministers of the privy council. 內地 Nuy te, the interior of a country. 內才 Nuy ts'ae, scholastic learning; book learning, in contradistinction from a general knowledge of letters and mankind. 內外 Nuy wae, inside and outside; internal and external. 內云 Nuy yun, in which it is said,—referring to any letter or other document.

矮

A stupid foolish person; ignorant of business.

餒

Hunger; famine; famished; putrid fish or flesh.

餒而 Nuy urh, famished; destitute,—applied to departed spirits whose posterity on earth is exterminated.

N WAN.

暖

Warm; temperate; soft; mild; gentle; bland. 暖

日

Nwan jih, a warm day.

湮

Warm water.

煖

Warm; warmth arising from fire. 温煖 Wän

nwan, warm, as by steam. 煖

氣

Nwan kh'e, warm vapour.

餽

A warming,—in the cant sense of that word, applied to feasts; a feast given in China, three days after marriage. 餽席 Nwan seih, a feast to the friends of the bridegroom after marriage.

O.

猗 Commonly read E, a fierce violent dog. Read O, the appearance of the mulberry tree. **荷儺** O no, soft and flexible,—as the waving branches of the mulberry tree.

疴 Disease; sickness. Read Kēa, a disease of little children, by which they appear in a fright; convulsions.

痾 O or Ah, one side higher than the other, as a man appears when carrying something heavy on one shoulder; distorted; the side of a mountain; a bank; to lean upon or against. The name of a place; a palace; and a demon. Who? what? A familiar appellative. **阿城** O ch'ing, a certain palace. **阿彌陀佛** O-me-t'o-fūh, Amida Buddha! is an exclamation uttered, with uplift-

ed hands, by devout Chinese, when they would affirm anything solemnly, or express serious concern. **阿奢** O ch'ay, a man who marries an old woman. **阿哥** O ko, the sons of the Emperor; the princes of the blood are so called under the Manchu dynasty; it is a Tartar word. **阿比** O pe, to suit one's own crooked purposes to the caprice of others. **阿誰** O shwuy, who? **阿彌陀佛** 不要冤屈他 O-me-t'o-fūh, pūh yaou yuen kh'eūh t'a, for Buddha's sake don't accuse him falsely. **阿瓦** O wa, Ava;—a country placed on the south of Yun-nan province. **阿魏** O wei, assafoetida. **阿膠** O keaou, mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine. See **膠** Keaou.

Ö OR NGÖ.

望 Ö or Ngö, earth of various colours. See Ngö. **惡** Vicious; bad; wicked. See Ngö. **惡行** Ö hing, vicious conduct; wicked actions. **惡習** Ö seih, vicious practices.

惡性 Ö sing, a bad disposition; a thing bad in its nature. **惡跡** Ö tseih, traces or evidences of wicked conduct.

惡 A wicked man.

歐 Ō or Ngō, the involuntary noise made by persons exerting their utmost strength.

竭 Ō or Ngō, an aperture or slit in a wall. Read Yae, blue earth. Read Kēē, **渠竭** Kh'eu kēē, to make a great breach upon an enemy, or a set of banditti. **壅竭** Yung ō, to oppose water by an earthen mound or dike. **石竭** Shih ō, the name of a place.

遏 To forbid or prohibit to do; to cause to desist. See Ngō. **遏止** Ō che, **遏抑** Ō yih, or **遏住** Ō choo, to stop; to cause to halt; to prevent going further.

爇 To place fire beneath; to put fire under fuel.

糴 Painted with various colours.

罟 A kind of net for taking fish, or birds, which is cast over them; to take with a net. Name of a mountain stream.

喔 Ō or Ūh, the crowing of a cock.

額 The bridge of the nose and upward to the forehead; a saddle. A surname.

蹙額 Tsūh ō, to frown and rumple the nose, when pained.

幽額 Yew ō, the name of an animal.

闕 To stop; to obstruct; to prevent reaching the ear of.

雍闕 Yung ō, to prevent, or stop from going further; to prevent being told to.

闕蓬 Ō fung, to stop or prevent the growth of.

盒 To cover over; a covert; a small religious house.

PA.

巴 The crust which forms inside a boiler; to adhere. Name of a territory; of a state; of several districts; and of a plant. A surname. **鍋巴** Ko pa, the crust which adheres to a rice boiler. **巴圖魯** Pa t'oo loo, a Tartar title of honor, given to general officers in the army. **巴豆** Pa tow, a leguminous plant, which with rhu-

barb, forms a very drastic purge.

巴蜀 Pa shūh, the name of a place mentioned in history.

巴不得 Pa pūh teh, to wish; to desire; to desire much.

吧 **吧呀** Pa ya, large-mouthed; also the angry striving of an infant.

啞吧 Ya pa, dumb.

不出聲啞 **吧** Pūh ch'ūh shing ya pa, a

silent dummy.

把 Two rolls of silk; a bundle; that which wraps round a bundle; a curtain.

把 The part of a bow which is grasped by the hand.

把馬油 Pa ma yew, tar.

疤 A disease of the tendons, or joints. **瘡疤** Ch'wang pa, the cicatrix of a wound.

把 From *hand* and to *ad-*
here. To take hold of; to grasp; to seize; to grasp that with which one brushes away a thing; numeral of things grasped with the hand. A musical instrument. To grasp with one's hands. A surname. **有把**

柄 Yew pa ping, having a hold of a hand; having proof; decision of character. **火把** Ho

pa, a torch. **一把刀** Yih pa taou, a knife. **把持** Pa

che, to take hold of; to hold; figuratively, applied to affairs; or to controlling one's-self. **把**

胸 Pa heung, to take hold of by the breast; to collar. **把柄**

Pa ping, to grasp a handle; to have a handle to grasp; to have something to lay hold of. **把**

播 Pa p'o, that with which one sifts, or drives away a thing.

把守 Pa show, to hold fast; to keep possession of. **把土**

Pa t'oo, to scrape the ground.

把總 Pa tsung, an inferior military officer.

滙 The name of a place.

肥 The white of plants or flowers; a colour not truly distinguished. Used for the following.

葩 The flower of a plant; the inflorescence; applied also to flowery elegant composition.

狔 Meat of any kind dried, The second character is also defined, an ugly-looking animal.

舩 Floating spars; a raft or floating bridge.

芭 **芭蕉** Pa tseou, the musa coccinea. A man's name. Used also for inflorescence of plants.

蚶 Shells which are esteemed valuable.

笆 A particular kind of bamboo, or reed which has thorns growing out of it, the shoots when eaten are said to cause the hair to fall out; a fence made with reeds. **籬笆** Le pa, or Pa le, a prickly fence, or thorny hedge.

𪚩 A sow; a sow two years old; some say, a large sow. A particular kind of dried meat.

鈹 { A military carriage; iron;
a harrow with five teeth;
耙 { a rake; applied also to
the barbed point of an
arrow. **鈹田** Pa t'ëen,
to harrow the ground.

韉 The leather of a bridle;
the part of the reins grasp-
ed by the hand; certain leather
straps about a carriage; the
reins.

髻 The appearance of the
tuft of hair done up in
the Chinese manner. **髻髮**
Pa na, the hair in disorder.

齜 **齜齜** Pa ya, distorted
teeth; irregular teeth.

霸 **霸佔** Pa chen, to en-
croach upon and usurp.
霸王 Pa wang, a usur-
per, applied to a prickly
plant, a species of cac-
tus, placed by the Chinese on
the tops of their houses, in or-
der to expel any evil influence.
霸道 Pa taou, the rule of
mere force. **王道** Wang taou,
the rule of reason.

壩 { An artificial embankment
raised on opposite shores
of a river, and extend-
壩 { ing considerably into the
stream, so as to narrow
壩 { the passage for the water,
and to impede its course.

櫛 The handle of a knife or
weapon. **櫛柄** Pa ping,
a handle, either literally or fi-
guratively.

灞 The name of a river in
Shen-se.

罷 { From *net* and to *be able*.
To be able to deliver from
a false accusation or a pet-
ty fault; to desist; to put
罢 { a stop to; to say nothing

more about; a frequent tone at
the close of sentences, meaning

little or nothing. **罷工** Pa
kung, to give over work; in the
ordinary sense, to strike work
for a rise of wages, as is often
done by the Canton weavers.

罷官 Pa kwan, to dismiss
from office. **罷手** Pa show,
to desist from acting or doing
anything. **罷了** Pa leaou,
enough; very well; let it be so;
there's an end of it. **罷市**

Pa she, to stop trading; to de-
sist from buying and selling.

罷試 Pa she, to desist from
the usual public examinations;
these are united acts of the peo-
ple, when unusually oppressed
by the government. This re-
quires **人心齊** Jin sin ts'e,
sameness of disposition, and uni-
on of heart; which is the cha-
racter of the people of Füh-këen
Province, but not of Canton.

P'a.

筢 A kind of rake for rak-
ing together plants. **五**
齒筢 Woo ch'e p'a, a five-
toothed rake.

杷 An utensil for collecting
wheat; an instrument for
levelling the ground; a handle.

枇杷 P'e p'a, the name of a
fruit, commonly called loquat,
the mespitis japonica; also the
name of a musical instrument
with three strings, commonly
written **琵琶** P'e-p'a.

爬 To scrape; to scratch; to
crawl like the motion of
a crab. A surname. **馬爬**

Ma p'a, a curry-comb. **耳爬**

Urh p'a, an ear pick. **爬起**

來 P'a kh'e lae, crept up. **爬**

手 P'a show, to scratch the
hand.

琶 **琵琶** P'e p'a, an instru-
ment with three strings,
played on with the fingers. P'e,
is to push the hand from one;
P'a, to draw it back again; as
in playing on the P'e-p'a.

帕 A cloth to wrap round
and adorn the forehead;

a kind of turban; a kerchief; a
cloth worn to cover the breast
and belly of children. **手帕**
Show p'a, a handkerchief. **頭**
帕 T'ow p'a, a turban.

怕 } Used in the same sense
as the preceding. The
吧 } second is vulgarly used
thus.

怕 } From *heart* and *white*.
To fear; to apprehend; to
吧 } imagine; to suppose. A
surname. Read Pö, pure.

不怕 Püh p'a, don't be
afraid; there is nothing to fear.

恐怕 Kung p'a, to apprehend;
to suppose or imagine; to think
probable; I dare say. Read

Peh, the body of the moon dark-
ened. Same as the word **魄**

Peh, the manes; the shades of
a person deceased; the moon be-
ginning to shed light and in-
crease; hence Pă, to usurp; to

encroach upon by force. Name
of a place; and of a river. A
surname. **怕黑** P'a heh, a-

fraid of the dark. **怕死** P'a

sze, to fear death. **駭怕** Hao

p'a, or **驚怕** King p'a, to fear;
to be alarmed.

Pǎ.

八

The ancient character re-
presents the back; hence

it denotes to turn the back up-
on; to separate from; to put a-

sunder; in which sense, also read Pei. Eight. 第八 Te pǎ, the eighth. 四面八方 Sze mēen pǎ fang, expresses the *four* cardinal points of the compass; and the same divided, so as to make *eight* points, south, south west, west, &c. 年方二八 Nēen fang urh pǎ, age just twice eight; i. e. just sixteen years of age. 十八 Shīh pǎ, eighteen. 王八 * Wang pǎ, or 王八頭 Wang pǎ t'ow, and 烏龜 王八 Woo kwei wang pǎ, are all terms of abuse, denoting one who lives on his wife's prostitution; one lost to virtue. 王八蛋 Wang pǎ t'an, or 王八熟的 Wang pǎ jě teih, a bastard, in opprobrious language. 八十 Pǎ shīh, eighty. 八八 Pǎ pǎ, eight times eight, or sixty-four. 八角 Pǎ kēō, or 大茴 Ta hwuy, star aniseed. 小茴 Seaou hwuy, small aniseed.

友 A dog dragged by the foot by a person going to stab it, to stick into and pluck out again. 揀友 Heh pǎ, to put away.

垓 Fǎ, Pǎ, or Pūh, the name of a place; to regulate; to stick in the ground; to till the ground.

拔 To pull out; to pluck up with the hand; to eradicate; to storm and take a city; to raise to a higher place; to stand forth, eminent or conspicuous; to return, fleetly or precipitately; the point of an arrow. Read Pō, to grasp. Read Pae, to shoot forth branches. 超拔 Ch'au pǎ, to raise or rise over the heads of others. 提拔 T'e pǎ, to raise; to promote. 救拔 Kew pǎ, to pluck out or rescue; to save. 拔劍 Pǎ kēen, to draw out a sword. 拔貢 Pǎ kung, a degree of literary promotion that occurs once in twelve years. 拔其根 Pǎ kh'e kǎn, to pull up the roots. 拔力 Pǎ lēih, to exert strength. 拔取 Pǎ ts'eu, to take for amongst. 拔萃 Pǎ tsuy, eminently conspicuous, like plants growing higher than others near them.

輓 To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of the road, when about to take a journey.

* This phraseology, according to the people of Canton, arises from the viscera of the tortoise having parts like the characters 王 Wang and 八 Pǎ. Dr. Hager and others say, the Wang should be 忘 Wang, to forget; and that the Pǎ, *eight*, refers to eight virtues.

魃 The demon of drought; an apparition said to appear in the southern regions, like a pigmy two or three cubits high; with the naked body appearing through tattered raiment, and having one eye in the forehead; its motion is rapid as the wind, and precedes severe drought.

捌 From *hand* and to *separate*. To divide asunder; to rend open. Used in the larger numerals for the number eight. Read P'ë, to tear or rend asunder; the noise of rending.

撥 Pō or Pā, to rule or direct; to arrange in order; to exclude; to separate; to spread out; to appoint. **動撥** Tung pā, to distribute or give forth from a treasury. **叱撥** Ch'eh pā, the name of a fine horae. **撥亂反正** Pā lwan fan ching, to put away anarchy and restore to regular order. **撥開** Pā kh'ae, to spread out; to lay open; to break and open, as clouds do. **撥去** Pā kh'eu, to exclude; to reject. **撥送** Pā sung, to divide and send to. **撥刺** Pā ts'ze, to draw a bow.

PAE.

掙 To strike with both hands; to throw from one. Read Pe, to throw in ruin. Read Peh, to tear meat and throw it upon a hot stone and roast it.

稗 A small species of grain; small; minute.

粃 Very white rice; a small fine species of grain; very small and minute,—applied to hypocrites.

憊 Wearied; exhausted; extreme lassitude, induced by disease. **憊想** Pae lae, weak, doltish, foolish blockhead.

糒 Dried food; dried rice prepared in a certain way as rations for the army; also for the reception of guests.

韜 A leather tube for blowing up a fire; a leather bag to put musical instruments in.

拜 To bow the head to the ground; to let the hands hang down as a token of reverence; to bow; to worship; to visit; to perform the usual ceremony on being appointed to high offices in the state; not to accept these offices is expressed by **不拜** Pūh pae, not perform-

ing the obeisance. The name of a plant. 回拜 Hwuy pae, to return a visit. 拜會 Pae hwuy, to assemble on ceremony. 拜見 Pae kēen, to go to see a person; to pay a visit. 拜賀 Pae ho, or 拜年 Pae nēen, to pay one's respects to, and congratulate, as at the new year. 拜客 Pae kh'eh, to visit a person who has come to a place. 拜佛念經 Pae fūh nēen king, to worship Fūh and recite his form of prayers. 拜菩薩 Pae p'oo sā, to worship heathen gods. 拜相 Pae sēang, a minister of state. 拜神 Pae shin, to worship the gods.

湃

The sound of water; water increasing in a great degree. 澎湃 P'āng pae, water rushing forcibly; clashing and raging.

敗

To subvert, or to be subverted. A verb, either active, passive, or neuter, according to the scope. To break; to spoil; to ruin,—said of things or of affairs, or of persons; to defeat an army; spoiled meat. 勝敗 Shing pae, victory and defeat. 敗壞 Pae hwae, to injure; to spoil. 敗家 Pae kēa, to ruin a family. 敗露 Pae loo, ruined and divulged,—applied to secret transactions

which are brought to light. 敗事 Pae sze, to ruin an affair. 敗沒 Pae mūh, was defeated and killed. 敗風俗 Pae fung sūh, to injure or ruin the customs or usages of a people. 敗壞人 Pae hwae jin, to ruin men, as vicious practices do.

嘖

Reciting or praising. Used in the dialect of 梵 Fan, which is situated in the west.

擺擺
擺擺
擺擺
擺擺

To separate; to spread out; to open asunder; to strike with force; to rouse. 搖搖擺擺 Yaouyaou pae pae, an ostentatious vain manner of walking; strutting; affecting state.

擺手

Pae show, to swagger and throw the arms about. 擺佈 Pae poo, to spread out; to arrange in order; a cant term for doing a person, settling him, or doing him some injury. 擺酒 Pae tsew, to lay out wine. 擺賣什物 Pae mae shě wūh, to spread out things for sale.

P'AE.

俳

俳優 Pae yew, or reversed, Yew p'ae, dissipated play and amusement; theatrical amusement. Also read

Pei, 徘徊 Pei hwuy, irresolute; undetermined; flying about from thing to thing.

排 To push, as pushing open a door; to arrange or put in order; to place in proper situations. **安排** Ngan p'ae, to compose and adjust. **排桌** P'ae chō, to arrange tables. **排解** P'ae keae, to arrange any difference; to put an end to a quarrel. **排措** P'ae keae, to rush forcibly and abruptly. **排列** P'ae lë, to arrange in a series. **排班** P'ae pan, to stand in ranks, as soldiers. **排比** P'ae pe, to arrange in uniform order. **排拍** P'ae p'eh, to put in order; to adjust. **排齊** P'ae ts'e, to arrange in a line; to arrange the whole number. **排難分憂** P'ae nan fun yew, to arrange people's difficulties and share their sorrows.

牌 An official exhibition of the will of government; a warrant; a permit of the customs; a clearance for ships; cards; a shield; a board with an inscription on it at a door or gateway. **請牌** Ts'ing p'ae, to request a permit for a boat,

or clearance for a ship. **紙牌** Che p'ae, gaming cards. See Che. **牙牌** Ya p'ae, cards made of ivory. **紅牌** Hung p'ae, or Ta p'ae, a port clearance. **發牌** Fā p'ae, to issue a permit or warrant. **火牌** Ho p'ae, an express. **虎頭牌** Hoo t'ow p'ae, boards carried before government officers in the streets. **牌骨** P'ae küh, the ribs,—applied to mutton or pork chops. **牌樓** P'ae low, or **牌坊** P'ae fang, an ornamental gateway, commonly called a triumphal arch. **牌票** P'ae p'eaou, a warrant to seize any person. **牌示** P'ae she, a proclamation.

派 To branch off into streams.

派 Water dividing into several streams; to ramify; to branch off; to appoint to various departments. **支派** Che p'ae, to branch off, literally or figuratively. **宗派** Tsung p'ae, ancestors and the posterity that branches off. **派理** P'ae le, to appoint persons to attend to certain affairs. **派別** P'ae pë, to separate into several branches; to separate.

PAN.

扮 To take or grasp with the hand; to dress; dress.
打扮 Ta pan, or **裝扮** Chwang pan, to dress; exterior show and manner. **打扮得好** Ta pan teh haou, well-dressed. **三分人材十分打扮** San fun jin ts'ae, shih fun ta pan, three tenths of material, may be made tenths by dress,—said of beauty. **扮故事** Pan koo sze, to dress up processions in the ancient fashion. — Chinese are very fond of it. **扮色** Pan seh, or **春色** Ch'un seh, certain gay processions of the Chinese at the commencement of spring.

瓠 A certain melon, deemed felicitous.

頒 Read Pun, a fish with a large head; numerous.

Read Pan, to confer; to spread everywhere; to disperse; to divide to; chiefly said of the Emperor conferring gifts and disseminating orders, books, and so on. Used to denote the temples. The name of a bird.

頒行 Pan hing, to send to every part of the empire; to promulge. **頒下** Pan hēa, to send down; to promulge; to

give or make known to inferiors. **頒賞** Pan shang, to grant or bestow extensively,—said of the Emperor. **頒賜** Pan sze, to confer,—said of the Emperor.

扳 To pull back; to lead; to draw to; to reach from a lower place and grasp something above. **推扳** T'uy pan, to push from, and to put to. **扳扯** Pan ch'ay, to pull into some affair; to implicate.

版 A board; a plank; planks used in raising mud walls.

戶版 Hoo pan, a list of houses taken in the country. **版籍**

Pan tseih, a list of population.

版圖 Pan t'oo, a statistical account of the empire; the extent and population of the empire.

板 A wooden board; a flat board, used as an instrument of punishment; a kind of bastinado, used in China; the board on which lists were in ancient times written; hence, a register. **打板子** Ta pan tsze, to bastinate. **床板** Ch'wang pan, the boards of a bed. **香板** Hēang pan, two pieces of wood with which singers beat time; to beat with them is called **打板** Ta-pan.

三板 San pan, or **三板船** San pan ch'uen, a European boat is so called at Canton. **板執不通** Pan chih pūh t'ung, impenetrable obstinacy.

班 { From *knife* and *stone*. To divide stone seals and give one to each prince.
班 { To confer and distribute and place in regular order; a series; a rank; a row; a gradation; a class of persons extending to every part; colours arranged in order as stripes; variegated. Name of a district. A surname. **三班** San pan, three classes of attendants in public courts. **門班** Mun pan, those who attend to the person of the magistrate in his official character. **皂班** Tsaou pan, the lictor who inflicts the bamboo. **快班** Kh'wae pan, messengers who run on public business. **一班人** Yih pan jin, a class or series of persons; a company. **戲班** He pan, a company of play-actors. **排班** P'ae pan, to arrange the order in which persons stand or serve; to arrange in ranks as soldiers. **長班** Ch'ang pan, one who fills a place constantly. **上班** Shang pan, to serve one's turn. **下班** Hēa pan, to retire after serving one's turn.

跟班 Kān pan, a footman; a personal servant. **班列** Pan lēē, **班次** Pan ts'ze, or **輪班** Lun pan, these several expressions denote a series of persons who attend to some service in rotation, as persons who wait on kings and nobles. **班茅** Pan maou, cantharides, by some written **駢猫** Pan maou. **班班** Pan pan, the noise of carts or carriages; things arranged in order. **班上** Pan shang, a supercargo, is so called in Canton. **大班** Ta pan, is the name by which the chief or first supercargo in a company is denominated. The Chinese of Canton also apply the term to supercargoes of single ships, who have been of long standing, or whom they wish to compliment. **班文** pan wān, streaks.

斑 Streaks; stripes, or variegated colours. **斑爛** Pan lan, variegated stripes. **斑鳩** Pan kew, wild pigeon, the Chinese accuse it of undutifulness to its parents.

般 From *boat* and something with which to turn it round. To move; to remove; to separate; to divide and distribute; to revert to; manner; class; way; or fashion. A man's name. Name of an animal; and

of a place. Name of a river. Used for several other characters.

彬

Variegated; adorned with bright colours.

辦

To exert one's strength in doing, arranging or managing; to manage; to transact; to do; to provide; to prepare. **備辦**

办

Pe pan, to make previous arrangements; to provide for. **買辦**

Mae pan, a kind of market-man; one who makes all necessary purchases for the house and table; a comprador. **書辦**

Shoo pan, a writer or inferior clerk in a government office. Those in the Hoppo's office are called **清書** Ts'ing shoo.

辦得好 Pan teh haou, well managed; done well. **辦理**

Pan le, to attend to and direct what is to be done. **辦事**

Pan sze, to manage business.

瓣

The internal sections of a melon, or of fruit like the orange. The petals or flower leaves of a plant are called

花瓣 Hwa-pan.

P'AN.

盼

The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; the

rolling eye of a beautiful woman; to look affectionately; to look about. A name of a wood. The name of a district. A surname. **盼顧** P'an koo, to look to and take care of; to look watchfully. **盼望** P'an wang, to look and hope for.

瞢

An eye with a great deal of white. A man's name.

眈

眈眈 P'an tsing, a cataract.

瘢

The scar of a healed wound; a cicatrix; the marks of the small pox. **瘢者**

P'an kh'e, a scar on a horse's back.

礮

The veins on a stone.

攀

To lead or draw; to pull; to climb up to a higher place. **奉攀** Fung p'an, or **敢攀** Kan p'an, I venture to drag you to my house;—form of invitation. **供攀** Kung

扳

p'an, to depose and implicate other people. **攀扯** P'an ch'ay, to drag into an affair; to implicate. **攀桂** P'an kwei, an epithet denoting the degree, otherwise called Keu-jin. **攀**

下來 P'an hēa lae, to pull down, as the branches of a tree.

攀躋 P'an tse, to climb up.

攀援 P'an yuen, to climb up, as to a bird's nest.

胖 P'an or P'wan. From *half* and *flesh*. The half of a victim; a slice of; large; fleshy;

enjoying ease. Some say, lean.
心廣體胖 Sin kwang t'e p'an, an enlarged mind and body enjoying ease.

PANG.

杵 A wooden club.

蚌 Pang or Pung, a fish which divides in half, and which contains brine; an oyster from which pearls are procured.

漁人得利 Yu jin teh le, the fisherman is a gainer by it.

蚌鶴相持 Pang hō sēang ch'e, when the oyster grasps fast the bill of the heron.—

This adage is employed to denote that the retainers about public courts are great gainers by bitter litigations.

蚌珠 Pang choo, a pearl from the oyster.

邦 A state, or nation;—commonly applied to smaller states. A surname. **邦家** Pang kēa, the family that presides over a nation; and the nation, which the prince considers his family. **邦國** Pang kwō, a state or nation, a smaller and larger nation; nations, generally.

梆 A piece of wood, used by Chinese watchmen, on

which they strike the hours of the night. Used at public offices, and in the army also.

榔 A big stick, or wooden club.

綁 To tie; to bind with cords. A modern character not

used in ancient times. **綁赴市曹** Pang foo she ts'au, take him bound to the market place and execute before the multitude—is a sentence always written on the board which contains the warrant for capital punishment; the board is affixed to the criminal's back. **綁縛** Pang fūh, to bind; to tie.

幫 To perform the necessary work to the edge of a shoe; to bind a shoe. Commonly used to denote to help; to assist. **相幫** Sēang pang, to render assistance to. **鞋幫** Heae pang, the binding of a shoe. **幫顧** Pang koo, to pay attention to, and take care of. **幫手** Pang

show, to put one's hand to in order to assist.

拏 To stand opposed; to guard; to defend; to surround for the purpose of defence.

撈 From *hand* and *side*. To screen by placing before; to propel a boat by working at the side. Read Pang, to strike; to pound; to wrest or plunder from. **撈**

人 Pang jin, a boatman.

撈 Two boats laid by the side of each other. **撈人** Pang jin, a waterman. **撈** P'ang, and the following are both used in this sense.

榜 Read Päng, a support attached to the side of a bow; to propel a boat. **榜** Read Pang, a splinter of wood. The rule or order in which literati are chosen and officers selected is called Pang. Used to denote a fleet of boats, or ships. **標榜** P'eaou pang, to publish the names of the graduates—to become notorious, in a bad sense. **登榜** Täng pang, to attain literary rank, that of Keu-jin. **一榜船** Yih pang ch'uen, a fleet of boats, or ships. **榜笞** Pang che, to flog, or bastinado. **榜眼** Pang yen, second person from the top

of the literati. **榜人** Pang jin, a waterman.

棒 A staff; a club; a cudgel. **用棒亂打** Yung pang lwan ta, to fight in a disorderly manner with cudgels and sticks. **教習拳棒** Keaou seih kh'ueu pang, to teach and practice boxing and cudgelling.

P'ANG.

胖 From *flesh* and *exuberant*. **肥胖** Fei p'ang, fat; large; fleshy. **胖脹** P'ang chang, a swelled, protuberant abdomen; an ugly appearance; fat; large.

旁 Large; great; by the side; near to. **旁午** P'ang woo, by the side of noon; near noon. **旁出** P'ang ch'üh, diverging from the side,—as a bye road. **旁邊** P'ang p'een, by the side. **旁若無人** P'ang jö woo jin, as if there was nobody standing near,—proud disregard of others. **旁人** P'ang jin, bystanders. **旁觀** P'ang kwan, to look on each side; indifferent and regardless.

傍 To approach to; to lean against. Read P'ang, the right and left side; lateral. **倚**

傍 E p'ang, or **傍着** P'ang chō, to draw near to; to recline against. **傍人門戶** P'ang jin mun heo, to depend on some family for support. **傍門** P'ang mun, a side door.

傍 To run by the side of, as the driver of oxen in a cart. **傍徨** P'ang hwang, perturbed; agitated state, commonly through fear.

滂 Rain, or water rushing down; the name of a river; the noise of water rushing and dashing, as in a torrent. **澎湃** P'ang p'ang, the noise of the wind striking against a thing. **滂沛** P'ang p'ei or **滂沱大雨** P'ang t'o ta yu, a very heavy rain.

磅 The noise of a stone falling; the name of a hill; to rub; to grind. Used in Canton for the European pound weight, and for a pound sterling. **磅礮鬱積** P'ang p'ō yŭh tseih, the crash of bursting accumulated vapours; a phrase denoting heaven.

螃 A side-going fish; a crab, also called **螃蟹** P'ang heae. **螃蜞** P'ang kh'e, a different species of crab.

膀 The groin. **膀胱疝氣** P'ang kwang shan

kh'e, a kind of rupture or hernia, consisting in an inflation of the groin and parts adjacent. **膀胱** P'ang kwang, the region of the groin.

謗 To slander; to vilify; to injure a person's reputation. **誹謗** Fei p'ang, or **毀謗** Hwuy p'ang, to vilify; to slander; to injure a person's reputation. **謗謔** P'ang t'ŭh, to slander; to speak ill of persons.

輦 P'ang, or P'ang, a kind of military carriage; a chariot with an elevated superstructure resembling a room. **輦輦** P'ang p'ang, the sound of a chariot.

霽 An abundant fall of snow; the appearance of rain and snow. **霽霽** P'ang p'ang, or **霽沛** P'ang p'ei, snow in great quantities.

仿 The name of an insect; to move about. Read Fang. **彷彿** Fang fŭh, resembling; seeming as if. **仿杳** P'ang yang, to saunter about and pass the time. **彷徨** P'ang hwang, to be agitated with fear.

苹 P'ang or P'ing, a certain wild plant.

龐

A lofty house; filled full; crammed. The name of

a place. Also a surname.

PÄNG.

崩

To fall in ruins; the fall of anything high, massy, or honorable; to fall to lower circumstances; to rush down as a falling mountain; the death of an Emperor is expressed by this word. A surname. 崩紗 Päng sha, a species of butterfly or moth.

縳**縳****訪****浜**

To bind; to tie; to fasten garments about a child; certain bandage for children, to fasten them to the back of the nurse.

Päng or Fang. See Fang.

A kind of wet dock in which boats are safely moored.

P'ÄNG.

朋

Of the same class, school, or society; an acquaintance; an associate; a friend; a pair of wine cups. 朋友 P'äng yew, a friend or acquaintance.

朋黨 P'äng tang, a cabal or party of intriguing designing men about a court.

壘

P'ing or P'äng, to pnt the earth into, or cover

over a grave; to inter; a path or walk for the purposes of archery; to stop a stream of water, for the purposes of irrigation; to shake; to tremble; the noise of earth rushing down from a wall, from which it is loosened.

棚

A kind of tent pitched in the fields or other places for temporary purposes; the tents or sheds erected by the Chinese for theatrical exhibitions. 搭棚 Tă p'äng, to pitch a tent.

棚**澎****癰****礪****礪****礪****朝****鵬**

A dead body swelled out.

P'äng or P'ing, a swelling of the abdomen; a dropsy; a constant flow of the menses.

Name of a stone. 礪砂 P'äng sha, borax, subborate of soda, used in medicine.

A certain kind of military carriage.

A certain fabulous bird, transformed from a fish

of an immense size, several thousand Chinese miles in extent; at every frisk or leap, it rises ninety thousand miles.

鵬程萬里 P'äng ch'ing wan le, to spring ten thousand miles at once,—said of rapid promotion.

彭 The sound of a drum; certain appendages to military chariots. A surname. The name of a river, and of a district. Name of an ancient state situated in the modern province of Chih-le. **彭蠡** P'äng le, the western side of the Po-yang lake. Abundant; numerous; affluent; haughty; a path; a road; to progress unceasingly.

螯 **螯** P'äng kh'e, a small kind of crab found on the sea shore.

膨 Large swelled belly. **膨** **膨** P'äng häng, large swelled belly, like a hog.

幘 P'äng or P'ing, a kind of curtain or covering. **幘**

幘 P'äng mung, spread as a canopy; by the side, a curtain or screen is called P'äng; spread over or above, it is called Mung.

姘 To exclude or put away illicit intercourse with women, as with the slaves or female servants in the house.

A fine of four taels imposed for indulging in sexual intercourse during a fast. **姘門** P'äng mun, a side door.

井 The name of a plant; the name of a man.

紕 To unite silk or cotton threads; to form a kind of cloth; to unite or join many together; a line for marking with; or to twitch the line, which in the Chinese manner, is inked; to extend the string, as of a bow.

伴 To send; to cause; to accord with; to follow; to hasten.

忤 Hastiness of disposition; precipitancy of feeling; a faithful; straight-forward manner. **忤忤欲動** P'äng p'äng yŭh t'ung, a vehement, impetuous desire to act.

脰 A swelled appearance of the abdomen; large bel-
lied.

烹 To boil by the application of fire. The second form is the ancient character, the first is vulgar and modern. **烹茶** P'äng

ch'a, to boil the water for the purpose of making tea. **烹煉** P'äng lēn, to boil for a length of time, and stir about; to decoct. **烹調食物** P'äng t'eaou shih wŭh, to boil and prepare food.

PAOU.

勺 To fold about; to enwrap; to envelope.

包 From *to infold*, and *self*. To wrap round, as a womb

that is pregnant; to enwrap; to infold; to envelope; to contain; to assume to one's self; to undertake; to transact for another person. A surname. The name of a hill. To rhyme, read Pow.

開包 Kh'ae paou, to commence the usual contracts. **所**

包甚廣 So paou shin kwang, that which it *includes* is very extensive, speaking of the sense or meaning of words. **包庄**

Paou chwang, a storehouse or shed in the fields or hills, for the reception of tea or other products of the earth. **包種**

Paou chung, a name of tea, so called from being folded up in paper parcels. **包辦茶**

Paou pan ch'a, to form a kind of wholesale contract to procure teas. **包袱** Paou fūh, a wrapper

with which to surround a bundle; that which is wrapped up; a bundle. **包含** Paou han, to contain in the mouth;

i. e. not to disclose one's feelings; to say nothing. **包括** Paou kwō, to include within;

to surround and include,— said

both of things and of ideas. **包管** Paou kwan, to be security for; to pledge one's-self that an

affair will succeed. **包綢** Paou kaou, a kind of silk bag. **包裹** Paou ko, to wrap round; to

wrap up. **包起** Paou kh'e, to bundle up. **用包袱包起** Yung paou fūh paou kh'e,

to take a cloth wrapper and tie up a bundle. **包籠** Paou lung, to enclose as in a cage; to cage.

包起來 Paou kh'e lae, to bundle up. **包攬** Paou lan,

to forestall; to monopolize; to take the whole direction of any affair; to conduct a lawsuit is called **包攬詞訟** Paou lan sze sung.

包皮 Paou p'e, the wrapper, as of a bundle or bale. **包辦** Paou pan, to engage

to transact in a wholesale way, taking upon one's-self the detail. **包藏禍心** Paou ts'ang ho sin, to cherish a malevolent

spirit under a fair exterior. **包索** Paou sō, or **包索繩** Paou sō shing, twine.

包藏 Paou ts'ang, to be stored up or contained in. **包容** Paou yung, or **包涵** Paou han,

to contain or bear with patiently.

刨 Paou, or Paóu, to pare off; to plane; a joiner's plane; to cut or dig with a hoe.
刨削 Paou sěō, to pare; to thin by paring.

抱 } From *hand* and to *infol*.
 } To grasp hold of; to compress between the arms;
裒 } to infold; to embrace; to have within one's breast;
 } to feel; vapour directed towards the sun. Read Peaou, to lead; to take. **懷抱** Hwae paou, to carry in the bosom, as an infant. **抱住** Paou choo, to embrace or hold in the arms. **抱義** Paou e, to adhere to justice. **抱負** Paou foo, to embrace and sustain; to undertake; to imitate good examples. **抱恨** Paou hăn, to feel or cherish resentment. **抱告** Paou kaou, an inferior who impeaches in behalf of his master. **抱屈** Paou kh'eūh, to feel aggrieved. **抱愧** Paou kwei, to feel shame and regret. **抱佛脚** Paou fūh kěō, to embrace the feet of Buddha. **抱病** Paou p'ing, to be sick.

苞 To cover and plant. A kind of grass that grows on high and dry ground, and of which mats are made; to fold up in mats; that in which meat is folded up; free-growing lux-

uriant herbage. Also read Pow, the husks of grain. **苞腩法** Paou chě fā, a certain mode of mincing meat. **苞栗** Paou leih, a certain fruit. **苞本** Paou pun, the root; the parts adjacent. **苞苴** Paou ts'eu, to fold up in rushes or grass; to fold up presents one sends to a friend; presents.

胞 From *flesh* and to *surround*. That which surrounds an infant in the womb is called Paou and **胞衣** Paou e. To swell; a bladder. **吹鴨胞** Ch'uy yā paou, to blow a duck's bladder full of air. **同胞之兄弟** Tung paou che heung te, brothers by the same father; *brothers* in the strict sense of the word.—The Chinese use the word *brother* in a very extensive sense. **胞兄** Paou heung, an elder brother by the same father. **胞裏噓氣** Paou le heu kh'e, a bladder filled with air. **胞弟** Paou te, a younger brother by the same father. **胞人** Paou jin occurs denoting a butcher and cook.

鉋 Paou, or 鉋子 Paou tsze, a plane for flattening the surface of wood. **鉋削** Paou sěō, to plane off.

飽 Satiated; filled with food. Used also in a metaphorical sense; an indolent self-indulgent disposition, and an ear open to flattery. A surname. **飽食** Paou shih, satiated with food; indolent. **飽飫** Paou yü, satiated with food or drink. **飽了** Paou leaou, or **食飽** Shih paou, I am satiated—is used by the Chinese, in the same way as *I have dined*, is by Europeans.

鮑 Fish preserved in brine; stinking fish; dried and disagreeable-smelling fish. A surname. **鮑參軍** Paou tsan keun, a famous poet. **鮑魚之肆** Paou yu che sze, living in a place where salted fish is sold—corrupts the smell and blunts its power of distinguishing, as the society of vicious people does the moral taste.

耖 To till or plough; to stick into the ground.

呆 Paou or Ngae. See Ngae.

保 From *man* and an abbreviated form of Foo, to *hatch*. To feed; to nourish; to embrace; to defend; to protect; to preserve entire; to give repose; to sustain; to be surety for; to be answerable for. A surname. A city of a certain

size. **中保人** Chung paou jin, a middle person; a mediator. **酒保** Tsew paou, a kind of waiter in a tavern. **保全** Paou ts'euen, to preserve entire. **保全身命** Paou ts'euen shin ming, to preserve life. **保長** Paou ch'ang, a kind of constable; an old person in a street or neighbourhood. **保船** Paou ch'uen, to secure a ship—as the phrase is at Canton. **保護** Paou hoo, to preserve; to protect. **保家** Paou k'ea, or **主保** Choo paou, a surety; one who is answerable for another. **保家** Paou k'ea, one who is security or surety to the government for a given European ship. **保舉** Paou keu, to recommend a person, and be security for his good behaviour. **保商** Paou shang, a security merchant; a native merchant who is made responsible for foreign merchants who trade to China.

堡 A station for defence; a small citadel or post defended by military.

褓 From *clothes* and to *protect*. **褓褓** K'ang paou, cloth in which to wrap up children; a cloth with which, in China, they are fastened to the nurse's back. The following

also occurs in the same sense.

葆 From *plants* and to *protect*. Thick luxuriant-growing plants. Name of a certain vegetable. New sprouts from an old stock of the mulberry tree, growing thick and spreading as a cover or shade; to cover; to shade in an easy tranquil state. Used for a cloth in which Chinese children are carried on the nurse's back. To store or lay up,—applied to a variegated flag or banner.

褒
褒
褒
褒

To proclaim the excellence, beauty, or merits of; to praise; to commend virtuous and proper conduct; large garments. Used in several proper names. A surname. Read Pow, to collect together.

褒明 Paou ming, long garments. **褒貶適中** Paou pëen shih chung, praise and censure impartially distributed.

暴

The fierce rays of the sun; scorching; cruel; destructive of life; cruelties in the chase; a fierce, boisterous wind; a storm; a tempest. Paou is applied to the loud boisterous clatter of instruments. **暴暴** Paou paou, rising suddenly and abruptly. A tract of land six le square. The name of a place. A surname. Read Püh, to dry

with the sun; to manifest; manifest; to exhibit.

爆
宿

To pass over and above. **爆直** Paou chih, or **爆宿** Paou süh, the person or persons who remain over night in the public offices at court; also denominated **豹直** Paou chih.

爆
爆

Fire going forth and uttering a sound; hot; falling; fire bursting; rending or splitting as by the explosion of powder; to dry with fire. **爆竹** Paou chüh, crackers made of gunpowder stuffed in paper.

𠂔

From *to compare* and *arrange* and *ten*; hence it denotes a tything, or tything-man.

𠂔
𠂔

A parti-coloured horse.

A certain water bird; applied also to designate a horse.

寶
寶

A gem; precious; valuable; a term of respect; to esteem valuable, felicitous, happy; applied to the national signet, the great seal, and to the throne. **登大寶** Täng ta paou, to ascend the Emperor's throne. **通寶** Tung paou, the coin of China. **四寶** Sze paou, four sorts

of precious stones,—used by scholars to express *paper, pencil, ink, and a stone* on which to rub it; they are 無價寶 Woo kēa paou, invaluable. 寶行 Paou hang, precious mercantile house; i. e. *your* house of business. 寶貝 Paou pei, a precious pearl; anything very valuable. 寶善 Paou shen, to esteem and value virtue. 寶石 Paou shih, or 寶砂 Paou sha, corundum stone. 寶誕 Paou t'an, the birth-day of a demi-god. 寶善人也 Paou shen jin yai, to esteem and value good men.

報 報

To make a return according to what has been received or done; to recompence; to repay; to requite; recompence; requital; to announce to; to give information of, either verbally or by letter; to report or state to. 有恩報恩 Yew ngān paou ngān, he who has received a favour must make a recompence for it. 望報 Wang paou, is to hope for a recompence from others. 圖報 T'oo paou, is to hope to be able, and to be desirous of making a return to others. 厚恩圖報 How ngān t'oo paou, I hope to make a return for your great kind-

ness. 陽報 Yang paou, an open or manifest recompence. 陰報 Yin paou, a secret or hidden recompence. 福報 Fūh paou, a happy or blessed recompence. 惡報 Ngō paou, a recompence of evil. 惡必有惡報 Ngō peih yew ngō paou, vice or the vicious shall be recompenced with evil. 速報 Sūh paou, a sudden recompence, or a quick notification. 捷報 Ts'ě paou, to announce to with haste. 通報 Tung paou, to notify everywhere; or a general information given to all the officers of a city or province. 京報 King paou, the Peking Gazette. In the provinces it is in manuscript, and hence is called 京抄 King ch'au. Paou, occurs in the sense of 合 Hō, to unite. 報讐 Paou ch'ow, to revenge. 報恩 Paou ngān, to make a return for some favor or benefit received; an act of gratitude. 報信 Paou sin, information or intelligence given; to report or state to. 報子 Paou taze, a messenger. 報答 Paou t'ā, and 報應 Paou ying, to make a return, or to recompence. In a religious use, rewards and punishments. 報睚眦怨 Paou yae t'ze yuen, to revenge a wrong look.

豹 An animal like a tiger with round spots; a leopard. A surname.

P'AOU.

咆 The roar of an enraged tiger, or of a wild boar; to roar; an enraged or angry appearance.

庖 A kitchen or cook-house.
庖廚 P'au ch'oo, or
庖人 P'au jin, a place for killing animals and cooking food; a cook.

枹 A drum-stick. Read P'eaou, free growing; bushy shrubs. Read Tow, the name of a plant.

匏 P'au, or **匏瓜** P'au kwa, or **匏瓠** P'au hoo, a certain gourd of which a drinking cup is made.

泡 The bubbles which rise on boiling or agitated water; pustules or blisters on the skin; the noise made by water bubbling up. The name of a river. The name of a fish.
水泡 Shwuy p'au, a water bubble. **泡濞** P'au sow, copious; abundant. **泡濕** P'au shih, to moisten or make damp with water.

疱 A blister on the hands or feet; a vesicle.

炮 To embrace or surround with fire. To roast or bake amongst cinders, or surrounded with a crust of clay. To apply flesh

to the fire, is expressed by **炙** Chih; to roast before the fire, is expressed by **燂** Fan. Commonly used in the same sense as **砲** P'au, and applied to guns, cannons and rockets, in which powder is enclosed. **放炮** Fang p'au, to fire guns. **大炮** Ta p'au, great guns. **號炮** Haou p'au, a signal gun. **敬炮** King p'au, a salute. **炮製** P'au che, to decoct medicines. **炮頭** P'au t'ow, the common rocket. **炮眼** P'au yen, the gun port-hole of a ship's side.

疱皴 A disease which causes a swelling on the part affected; a swelled face.

礮 An engine employed in war, for throwing stones; it threw stones twelve catties weight, twelve hundred cubits. This character is now applied to cannon, for which some use **炮** P'au, see above. The last character is in common use for throwing stones with the

hand. 礮車 P'au ch'ay, a war chariot for throwing stones, otherwise called 霹靂車 P'ēih lēih ch'ay.

袍 To cover and garment. A long garment reaching down to the feet, and covering the inferior parts of dress; the front part of dress. 袍褂 P'au kwa, a long under garment, and a shorter one outside. 蟒袍 Mang p'au, or 龍袍 Lung p'au, upper dress with an embroidered square on the back and breast, worn by persons of rank in China; a kind of court dress.

跑 To run; to run away; to raise the earth as some animals do with their feet; to excavate. Read P'ō, to stamp with the feet. 跑來跑去 P'au lae p'au kh'eu, to run backwards and forwards. 跑馬 P'au ma, to run horses. 跑走 P'au tsow, to run off; to race.

匏 A containing vessel; a gourd; a calabash. 短頸大腹曰匏 Twan king ta fūh yuē p'au, a vessel with a short neck and wide belly is

called P'au. 長而瘦上曰瓠 Ch'ang urh sow shang yuē hoo, long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo. 匏葉 P'au yē, the leaves of the P'au, when young make soup; in the eighth month they become bitter. 匏瓜 P'au kwa, the name of a star.

拋 Put down at; to throw with the hand; to throw or spread out. 拋石頭 P'au shih t'ow, to throw stones. 拋網 P'au wang, to throw and spread out a net. 拋棄 P'au kh'e, to reject; to throw away. 拋磚引玉 P'au chuen yin yūh, to throw a stone in order to bring a gem; to give a thing with a view of getting something better in return.

麋 Name of an animal resembling a deer in some respects. Read P'eaou, a martial appearance. Name of a plant; to eradicate plants; a bird changing its colour or casting its feathers.

噉 Sound; the voice of any animal. Same as 咆 P'au.

PE.

匕 A ladle or spoon; a wooden ladle with which flesh

is lifted from the pot when performing the rites of sacrifice,—

a word not in common use.

杔 A stick or sticks used as a fork, with which, at funeral sacrifices, victims are lifted out of the boiler, and placed in the vessel prepared for them.

比 *Two spoons* uniformly arranged on a table. To compare one thing with another; to put in order; to classify; to collate; in epitaphs denotes, to select and follow a virtuous course; to provide; to prepare; to make; to approach near to; nearly related, or contiguously situated; to reach or extend to; to refer to; to equal; even; regularly placed; according with; corresponding or answering; close; the point of an arrow. Pe, is further found in connection with various other characters. **比方** Pe fang, a comparison; an analogy. **比丘** Pe kh'ew, is an Indian word, untranslated, applied to the mendicants of the Buddha sect. **比丘尼** Pe kh'ew ne, a mendicant nun or priestess. **比考** Pe kh'au, to collate and examine. **比丘僧** Pe k'ew saŋg, a mendicant priest. **比評** Pe p'ing, to compare and criticise, applied to books, or to the actions of the people. **比評的話** Pe p'ing teih hwa, debate

or discussion about the merits of. **比密** Pe meih, close; closely connected; thickly situated; intimate. **不比** Püh pe, not equal to. **比體** Pe t'e, metaphor, used in poetry. **比于** Pe yu, or **至于** Che yu, as to; respecting; extending to; equalling. **比一比看誰高** Pe yih pe kh'an shwuy kaou, make a comparison and see which is the tallest.

比 To separate from; to divide; ugly. **比佳** Pe hwuy, an ugly woman.

比 Steps; to be paired with. **比** One says, the step on the shoulder. A man's name.

比 The epithet of a deceased mother. **祖妣** Tsoo pe, a female ancestor. **考妣** Kh'au pe, Kh'au denotes a deceased father; and Pe, a deceased mother;—deceased parents.

庇 Affording shade and shelter; to cover over,—applied to certain covering of wheels; to lodge or reside in a place. Name of a place. **庇民** Pe min, to protect the people; to shelter them from evil. **庇祐** Pe yew, to protect and aid,—said of divine protection and assistance.

毗
毘
毘

Adjoining, as contiguous fields; clear; manifest; substantial; to assist; the heart full; the navel. Forms part of the name of hills. Name of a district. 夸毗 Kh'wa pe,

to crouch softly or servilely.

犀毗 Se pe, the clasp of a girdle or belt. 毗連 Pe lēn, adjoining. 毗盧 Pe loo, a name of Buddha. 毗劉 Pe

lew, the branches of trees open and irregular.

紕

Ornamental silk fringes and tassels,—applied to flags or banners; silk almost spoiled; silk of an open wide texture; a series. 紕繆 Pe mew, loose and complicated; erroneous,—said to apply metaphorically to personal character.

粃
粃
粃

Grain which does not arrive at maturity; a kind of tare which grows amongst grain, and requires to be carefully separated from it; a kind of chaff or grain not filled; ignorant. 粃糠 Pe k'ang, chaff or husks; dust and dirt; broken fragments.

狴

狴犴 Pe kan, the name of an animal; a prison; a jail.

阨
陞

Name of a hill.

Steps to ascend high; steps leading to the Imperial throne. 階陞 Keae pe, steps; steps leading up to a hall, or court. 陛下 Pe hēa, denotes *the Emperor*, and is used by his ministers in direct address. 陞陞 Pe pe, many arranged in regular order.

篲
篲
甌
嬀

A comb made of bamboo or wood; to lead or draw; a kind of rake for taking shrimps.

The navel of an animal body.

To pair; to couple with; to equal. A woman's name. 嬀嬀 E pe, a small appearance. 嬀美 Pe mei, equally beautiful or excellent.

擗
秘
秘

To strike with the hand thrown backwards. Read Pēi, to play on a stringed instrument with the fingers.

Careful; heedful; attentive; laborious; painstaking; the appearance of water flowing from a spring.

秘

The handle of a spear; a kind of stand on which to hang a bow. Read Peih, a pair; the stem of a pencil. 秘

丘 Pe kh'ew, hills with wood on their summits.

泌 Water flowing between two banks; the appearance of water flowing as from a spring, with constant uninterrupted motion, increasing and widening as it rolls. The name of a river. Read Peih, in a similar sense. **泌陽** Pe yang, the name of a district.

秘 Divine; that which cannot be fully explained; abstruse; secret; mysterious. The name of an office. A surname. The second character is also read P'ë. Name of a fragrant plant. **秘授** Pe show, or **秘傳** Pe ch'uen, secretly communicated, —generally used by quacks in reference to their modes of cure.

邨 Pe or Pei, to give a seal to, and constitute a ruler or governor; to give authority to; a clean pure stone or gem. Read Seh, according to the old definition.

閤 A closed door; anything secret, not allowed to transpire; deep; mysterious; divine; careful; attentive.

閉 To shut a door; to screen or shade from; to conceal; to store or lay by; to stop or close up; to shut anything. **緊**

閉 Kin pe, to shut closely; as in locked jaw. **啟閉** Kh'e pe, to open and to shut. **閉門謝客** Pe mun s'ey kh'eh, to shut one's door and thank visitors,—but not see them. **閉門** Pe mun, to shut a door or gate. **閉戶** Pe hoo, to shut one's door, from a wish to be undisturbed in study. **閉門思過** Pe' mun sze kwo, to shut one's-self up and consider one's errors. **閉口** Pe kh'ow, to shut the mouth. **閉塞** Pe seh, to close or fill up. **閉藏** Pe ts'ang, to store or lay up, —applied to the stores of nature.

彼 That person, place or thing; a term denoting, to put away or exclude. **彼此** Pe ts'ze, that and this; you and me; he and him; both. **彼哉** Pe tsae, exclude him out of the question.

卑 Pe, or Pei, the ancient form of this character, is from Tso, *the left*, and K'ë, *the head or first*; hence, inferior. **天尊**

地卑 T'ëen tsun te pe, heaven is superior, earth inferior.

高卑 Kaou pe, high and low.

卑職 Pe ch'ih, inferior, or low office; i. e. he who fills one;

used by inferior officers, when addressing their superiors, instead of the Pronoun I. **卑**

亢 Pe kang, meanly crouching and proudly assuming. **卑屈**

Pekh'eüh, mean, servile bending and stooping; crouching; sneaking. **卑陋** Pe low, or **卑鄙**

Pe pei, mean; vile; vulgar; low. **輩卑** Pei pe, inferior, low class of persons. **卑汚**

Pe woo kow ts'ëen, mean and filthy as a dog; base. **卑卑不足道** Pe pe püh tsüh taou, very mean, unworthy of being mentioned. **卑巽**

Pe seuen, humble; lowly; obedient, in a good sense. **卑微**

Pe wei, mean condition.

俾 To cause that; to enable; to give; to benefit; to fulfil the duties of an official situation; to accord, or follow. **俾倪** Pe ne, to squint, or look a-slant.

埤 Pe, or Pei, to be attached to; to devolve upon; thick; abundant; a low wall; a low damp place; marshy land.

婢 From *woman* and *low* or *mean*. A slave woman, either one who has been bought with money, or one who has been made such, as a punishment. Applied to the name of

a fish, and of a bird. **官婢**

Kwan pe, slave women, who are made so by the government.

婢子 Pe tsze, a female slave generally, was, in former times, a person who committed some offence; a term by which women sometimes designate themselves.

庫 A low cottage; applied also to palaces that are built low; low; short. Used to denote the nose; a certain female bird. **有庫** Yew pe, the name of a state.

湍 Name of a river.

痺 A disease arising from damp; the name of an arrow.

焯 Hot with fire; heated.

睥睨 To look askance. **睥睨** Pe e, or **睥睨** Pe e, to look first to the left side and then to the right; the embrasures on the top of a wall.

碑 Pe, or Pei, an upright stone to which victims in the temples were formerly fastened; a stone set on its end and having an inscription on it; a stone tablet erected in temples or at tombs, in palaces or in houses. **碑記** Pe ke, or **碑文** Pe wän,

the inscription on a stone tablet;
the memoranda engraven on it.

誹 Slanderous; fond of de-
traction.

綈 Pe or Peih, to ornament
with a sort of facing, the
upper border of a garment.

辟 Commonly read P'eih,
which see. Read Pe, in
the sense of comparison.

蘂 Pe, or Peih, name of a
tree, the wood of which
is yellow; a certain odoriferous
plant.

臂 The arm, from the elbow
to the wrist. From the
shoulder to the elbow is called

膂 Naou. The shoulder and
leg of a victim. **助一臂之**

力 Tsou yih pe che leih, to as-
sist with the strength of an
arm. **臂之使指** Pe che

she che, the arm directs the
fingers. **臂釧** Pe ch'uen, a
bracelet worn at the wrist. **臂**

節 Pe tsëë, the joint of the
arm.

敝 Tattered bad raiment;
spoiled; poor; bad of its
kind; to desist. Used by affec-
tation for the pronoun my and
our. A surname. Used to de-
note stopping up; closing. **敝**

跬 Pe kwei, the appearance of
using effort. **敝廬** Pe leu,

my house. **敝俗** Pe süh, our
vulgar customs,—in this place
or neighbourhood. **敝友** Pe
yew, my friend.

弊 Is erroneously used for
斃 Pe and **弊** Pe. To
fall prostrate; to fall down
dead; a dead body lying ex-
posed; to cause to fall down
dead; to kill; to slaughter;
wearied; disgusted; bad; vici-
ous. Also read Pëë.

幣 Silk; wealth; things giv-
en as presents, of what-
ever they consist. **幣帛** Pe
peh, pieces of silk; presents gen-
erally.

蔽 Low brushwood which
covers the surface of the
ground; to shade, as by the fo-
liage of a tree; to conceal; to
shelter; to screen; to oppose;
to cut off; small; minute. The
name of a place. Read Peih, to
strike; to brush; to separate.

蔽辜 Pe koo, to cover the
crime; to take satisfaction for
it. **不足蔽辜** Püh tsüh

pe koo, insufficient to make sa-
tisfaction for a crime. **蔽賢**
Pe hën, to keep eminently vir-
tuous men in the shade, instead
of drawing them into public life.

蔽目 Pe mûh, to screen or
shut the eyes. **蔽塞** Pe seh,
to screen and close up. **蔽膝**

Pe seih, a cover for the knees; a pad worn on each knee; an apron. 蔽藏 Pe ts'ang, to screen and keep warm,—applied to nature in summer. 蔽

風雨 Pe fung yu, to shelter from the wind and rain. 蔽於氣質也 Pe yu kh'e ch'ih yay, (the mind) obscured, clouded, or shaded by grosser matter,—so as to cause idiotism.

甫
備
備
備
脩

Completed; ready; prepared; provided against; sufficient; entirely; everything prosperous; to provide; to assist; to guard against. A surname. Occurs denoting the claws of animals, and long military weapons. 告備

Kaou pe, to announce that a thing is completed. 準備

Chun pe, to prepare. 凡事

齊備了 Fan sze ts'e pe leaon, everything is ready. 預備

Yu pe, to provide for; to make previous arrangements. 備

下了 Pe h'ea leaon, prepared.

備緩急 Pe hwan keih, to be prepared for emergencies. 備考

Pe kh'aon, to retain for future investigation,—said of literary subjects.

糒

Certain dried cakes, used in the army when on a march; also used for the enter-

tainment of guests.

𪔐

Large and robust; to urge and tyrannize over; to be angry without the influence of liquor.

瘼

Filled with wind; a sensation of stoppage of the subtle fluids; a diseased state, induced by grief.

𪔐

From *mouth* and a *granary*. To accumulate avariciously, and distribute nothing; avaricious; mean; sordid.

鄙

A small confined city; a frontier town; a small district; a country place.

鄙

Five Pe make a 縣 H'een, district. Rustic;

low; vulgar; mean; vicious; bad; to esteem so; to despise; to contemn. 鄙俗之稱 Pe

s'uh che ch'ing, a vulgar term of compliment. 鄙意 Pe e,

poor vile idea; i. e. my thoughts or ideas. 鄙人 Pe jin, a mean

low person. 鄙吝 Pe lin, parsimonious; contemptible; niggardly. 鄙陋 Pe low, low;

vulgar; mean. 鄙俚 Pe le, vulgar; coarse. 可鄙 Kh'e

pe, despicable; contemptible.

鼻

The nose; the first or origin of, from an idea that the *nose* is first formed in the womb; to bore the nose of an animal. 鼻

鼻

準 Pe chun, the point of the nose. **鼻涕蟲** Pe t'e ch'ung, a slug. **鼻孔** Pe kh'ung, the nostril. **鼻樑** Pe lëang, the bridge of the nose. **鼻涕** Pe t'e, bubbles. **鼻祖** Pe tsoo, the first ancestor in a line of genealogy. Occurs in several proper names. **鼻烟** Pe yen, snuff.

鼻 **鼻負** Pe foo, the appearance of using great effort; robust strength; angry; indignant.

賁 Glossed over; adorned; ornamented,—applied to herbage. Read Fun or P'un, impetuous.

轡 Pe or P'ei, the reins by which a horse is guided in a carriage.

豨 Pe or P'ei, a certain wild animal like a boar and possessing great strength; sometimes having yellow and white streaks. A man's name.

P'E.

屁 To pass wind backwards. **放屁** Fang p'e, to break wind from behind,—used contemptuously for what a person says; as are also the expressions **狗屁** Kow p'e, and **放狗臭屁** Fang kow ch'ow p'e.

打屁股 Ta p'e koo, to flog on the posteriors. **屁股** P'e koo, the posteriors.

批 To strike with the hand; to push from; to turn round; to compare and decide; to declare officially; to decide upon and reply to; a petition or statement from an inferior; the reply; to pare or scrape off; to assist. Part of the name of a musical instrument. **批准** P'e chun, to declare an acquiescence in, or granting the prayer of a petition. **批回** P'e hwuy, official reply. **批面** P'e mën, to slap the face. **批評** P'e p'ing, to criticise on anything. **批示** P'e she, an official answer to some proclamation. **批評人之長短** P'e p'ing jin che ch'ang twan, to compare and discuss,—to animadvert on people's merits and defects. **批判呈詞** P'e p'wan ching sze, to animadvert officially on the language of a petition.

枇 A fruit-bearing tree; that with which victims are lifted and put in their place; a small-toothed comb. **枇杷** P'e p'a, the *mespilus japonica*; a fruit commonly known by the name loquat **蘆橘** Loo-keüh. **枇杷葉** P'e p'a yě, the leaves

of the loquat tree, used as a medicine in coughs.

琵琶 To push from with the hand. Name of a fish.

琵琶 P'e p'a, name of a stringed instrument.

岐 } A crack in any utensil,
岐 } the parts still adhering.

砒霜 P'e shwang, a caustic medicine,—applied to ulcers. It is exceedingly poisonous, and is sold with much caution.

肚 } The guts or tripe of a
肚 } cow; thick, substantial,
脛 } or important; a certain
sacrifice.

蓖麻 P'e ma, a certain plant with a leaf resembling hemp; from the seed an oil is expressed, which is used in making the red pigment, used by the Chinese, to make an impression with a seal. Castor oil plant.

鉞 } Iron; the iron coulter of
鉞 } a plough; the barb of an
鐮 } arrow; the name of an
鐮 } arrow having a broad
鐮 } long barb.

賄 Kh'wa p'e, a person soft and cringing;

servile and boasting.

獬豸 } Name of an animal re-
豸 } sembling a hog.

狴 } Name of a certain fero-
狴 } cious animal found in
狴 } Leaou-tung,—said to re-
狴 } semble a tiger. Name of
a flag. **貌貅鎮兌**

P'e hew chin t'uy, the *P'e-hew* keeps down noxious influences,—is a sentence written as a charm on the corners of Chinese houses.

皮 To skin; skin; bark; peel; a wrapper; a case.

A surname. **剝皮** Pö p'e, to peel off the skin. **鹿皮** Lüh p'e, deer skin. **海驢皮** Hae lo p'e, sea-mule skin; i. e. beaver skin. **狐皮** Hoo p'e, fox skin. **狸皮** Le p'e, is also fox skin, but of a different sort.

大白灰鼠皮 Tapeh hwuy shoo p'e, squirrel skin. **貂鼠皮** Teau shoo p'e, martin skins,—none below the third degree of rank allowed to wear them. **太平貂皮** Tae p'ing teau p'e, seal skin; also called **魚皮** Yu p'e. **獭皮** T'ä p'e, otter skin. **桂皮** Kwei p'e, cassia bark. **石榴**

皮 Shih lew p'e, pomegranate peels. **皮膚** P'e foo, the skin which covers an animal body. **皮骨相連** P'e küh sēang lēen, the skin sticking to the bones;—applied to the suffering of hunger in a future state. **皮室** P'e shih, the region of the heart. **皮腰袋** P'e yaou tae, a leather purse worn round the waist.

剗 To cut with a knife; to chop; to hew.

帔 A part of clothing which covers the breast and back; a kind of waistcoat.

披 To open or spread out; to open, as a scroll or book; to cover over as with clothes, or to cast them off; to break or rend as a vessel. **披山** P'e shan, to open a passage amongst hills. **披靡** P'e me, the appearance of an army routed and thrown into disorder. **披頭散髮** P'e t'ow san fā, the hair of the head in a disordered state; dishevelled hair. **披覽** P'e lan, to turn over and read slightly the pages of a book. **披書** P'e shoo, to open a book.

疲 Fatigued; wearied; in a state of lassitude; weakness; inability. **疲倦** P'e kēuen, wearied; fatigued, as by

study. **疲難** P'e nan, fatiguing and difficult,—said of official situations. **疲玩** P'e wan, remiss; idle; careless.

被 A rent paid in grain.

被 Angry; vexed; sorry.

被 P'e or P'ei, the covering spread over a person when sleeping; to cover over; to extend to; to add to; to be added to. The sign of the passive in verbs. To cover with; or to put on clothes; to prepare or provide; the space enclosed by joining the ends of one's fingers and thumb. A surname. **被告** P'e kaou, one who is accused; a defendant. **被面** P'e mēen, or **被褥** P'e wo, a pal-lampore, or coverlid. **被水災** P'e shwuy tsae, to suffer some calamity from water. **被害** P'e hae, to suffer an injury. **被見** P'e kēen, was seen.

諛 Artful debate and litigation; animating others by specious declamation; insidious accusation. **諛辭** P'e ts'ze, the language of debate or insidious disputation.

賅 To confer upon; to benefit. **賅賅** E p'e, in a regular series or order.

跛 Read P'o, lame in the feet. P'e or Pei, to bear up only on one side,—as a person lame in one foot; to stand on one foot, in a careless irreverent manner. **跛脚** P'e k'ö, lame in the feet.

陂 P'e or P'ei, a bank; to embank; the side of a lake or pond; the side of the road. The name of a place. Distorted; leaning on one side; subverted.

鞞 A certain part of the harness of a coach horse; a girth.

骹 Crooked; distorted bone. **骹骹** Wei p'e, crooked; winding; distorted, both in a literal and figurative sense.

裨 To be benefitted; to give to; to assist; to supply what is deficient; to enable to do; to give permission to do; small. The name of a city. A surname. **有裨政治者** Yew p'e ching ch'e chay, that which assists or is beneficial to government. **裨褊** P'e joo, a long garment. **裨益** P'e yih, to be beneficial to; to assist an affair.

脾 A part of the stomach; the internal tunic of the stomach; that which, as the Chinese conceive by its action,

causes digestion; to stop. The name of a city. **脾氣不好** P'e kh'e p'uh haou, bad temper; vicious disposition. **脾氣甚壞** P'e kh'e shin hwae, temper or disposition exceedingly spoiled; the principles vitiated. **脾氣** P'e kh'e, the gastric effluvia; the disposition; the temper of a person. **脾胃** P'e wei, the stomach; the appetite.

鄆 The name of a city; and of a district. A surname.

陴 The embrasures on the top of a city wall; to benefit; to cause advantage to. **守陴** Show p'e, an officer who keeps watch on the city wall.

髀 From *bone* and *inferior*. The thigh bone. **髀股** P'e koo, the thigh.

鼙 A certain military drum; also a drum employed in court amusements of fencing and posture making; to drum.

否 P'e, or P'ei, vile; wicked; bad. Read P'e, to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course; in which sense, it is the name of one of the Kwa. **臧否** Tsang p'e, good and evil. **嘗其旨否** Ch'ang kh'e che p'ei (or fow), try whether they taste well or

not? 是否 She fow, is it, or is it not? is it right, or is it not? 所言未知是否 So yen wei che she fow, I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. 是否可行 She fow kh'o hing, may it be done or not? 可否 Kh'o fow, is it proper or not? may it be, or not? 曾否 Tsäng fow, has it occurred; or is it done yet, or not? 未知得收否 We che teh show fow, I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

痞 Pain; disease; a gathering or concretion in the abdomen; an obstruction; stoppage; weak; debilitated. **痞塊** P'e kh'wae, a disease like the stone or gravel.

豁 Great; large. A man's name. Also read Pow.

嬖 A mean person under the influence of success and prosperity; partiality for; blind affection for; depraved; concupiscence; lechery. Name of an office. **嬖妾** P'e ts'ëč, a favorite concubine. **嬖倖** P'e

hing, **嬖童** P'e t'ung, or **嬖人** P'e jin, persons abused for unnatural purposes.

譬 To make a comparison and declare; to compare one thing to another, or to suppose a case for the purpose of illustration; to make, or to be, clearly or well understood. **譬方** P'e fang, **譬如** P'e joo, or **譬喻** P'e yu, a comparison; a metaphor; to make a suppositive comparison. **譬不遠** P'e p'üh yuen, not very different from. **譬若** P'e jö, supposing; as if; like as.

避 To go out of the way of; to avoid; to shun; to retire from; to go into solitary retirement. **迴避** Hwry p'e, to retire; to stand back when magistrates pass along the street. **避是非** P'e she fei, to retire from notice, in order to avoid making one's-self the subject of discussion or altercation, for and against. **避難** P'e nan, to shun distress and difficulties. **避世** P'e she, to shun the world. **避俗** P'e süh, to avoid what is vulgar and common.

PEAOU.

表 The outer garments; the highest point of; exteri-

or; external; to manifest externally; anything set up as a

guide; statement offered to a superior; a manifest. It is applied to relations by the mother's side, as they do not partake of the same surname, and constitute one 堂 T'ang, or house. Name of a place. A surname. 時辰表 She shin peau, a watch. 鐘表 Chung peau, a clock. 表著 Peau choo, to make manifest; to arrange seats so as to shew the rank of the persons. 表章 Peau chang, a kind of prayer, read before an idol, and then consumed by fire. 表白 Peau peh, to make a clear exposition of. 表表 Peau peau, erect in person; conspicuous amongst many. 表親 Peau ts'in, a relation not of the same surname. 表兄弟 Peau heung te, distant brothers; that is, cousins by the mother's side.

俵散 Peau san, to give; to distribute.

A female name.

俵 To separate and give to; to scatter or disperse.

褙 Peau, or 帛褙 Hoo peau, a lady's handkerchief; a kind of kerchief worn round the neck by women, particularly Tartar women. Used for pasting paper pictures on

silk or thicker sheets of paper, and fitting them to a roller.

標 The highest point of a tree; the point opposite to the root; a branch highly situated; a signal port; a sign-board; a streamer; a streamer, as a signal on the end of a pole; a warrant from government; to inscribe or insert in a book. 插標 Ch'ä peau; to hoist a signal. 標綬 Peau che, exceedingly gay and handsome. 標準 Peau chun, or 標楊 Peau yang, to exhibit an example to others. 標旗 Peau kh'e, a flag used as a signal. 標出來 Peau ch'uh lae, to appear conspicuous amongst others. 標鎗 Peau ts'ëang, a missile weapon.

標 To strike; to beat, or feel the breast; laying the hand upon the heart; to fall; the point of a knife or sword; to make a signal to. 標旗 Peau kh'e, to make a signal with a flag.

P'EAOU.

票 票 票 Flying with the velocity of light or fire; a signal made by fire; rising in a light airy manner,—applied to the motion of a streamer; a government warrant to seize persons;

a pawnbroker's ticket; a paper authorizing a person to act. **當舖票** Tang p'eaou, a pawnbroker's ticket. **出票** Ch'üa p'eaou, to issue a warrant. **錢票** Ts'ien p'eaou, a paper authorizing to receive money. **牌票** P'ae p'eaou, a government warrant. Occurs also written with *wood* by the side, in the same sense.

儻 Light; airy; volatile; nimble; active. Applied to personal character, occurs in a bad sense, denoting levity; giddiness.

剌 A middle-sized bell, giving an acute light sound. Read P'eaou, to prick a wound with a pointed stone; to cut off; to rob; to plunder. Also swift; light; urgent. Read Peaou, the close; the termination of. **剌** P'eaou lëö, to rob or plunder. **剌疾** P'eaou tseih, or **輕剌** K'ing p'eaou, swift; nimble; active,—applied to soldiers. **剌鎗** P'eaou ts'ëang, a missile dart or spear.

勦 To seize by violence; to attack and plunder. **勦** P'eaou, occurs in the same sense.

漂 Having no rule, measure or limit; irregular; the appearance of being blown rapidly; a carriage running with

an immoderate degree of swiftness. **嘌唱** P'eaou ch'ang, singing loose or licentious songs.

嫖 Levity; lightness of character and conduct; given up to prostitution; a whore; to go a whoring; to follow after loose women. A woman's name. **好嫖** Haou p'eaou, addicted to lewdness. **嫖寨** P'eaou ch'ae, or **嫖舍** P'eaou shay, a bagnio or bawdy-house. **嫖姚** P'eaou yaou, to put a way disease. **嫖子** P'eaou tsze, a prostitute. **嫖賭飲** P'eaou too yin, whoring, gaming, and drinking.

標 A silken streamer affixed to the end of a pole; a cloth wrapped round the head.

慄 Urgent; pressed; vehement.

漂 To dry anything in the sun.

漂 To float; to be moved and agitated, as by the wind; cold and bleak.

漂 Name of a river. Used to denote a certain disease.

漂海 P'eaou hae, to navigate the seas. **漂撇** P'eaou p'ëih, a kind of echo. **漂漂** P'eaou p'eaou, the appearance of soaring high in the air; to stretch out cloth on the surface of the water, and expose it to

the air in order to whiten it; to bleach. 漂流浪子 P'eaou lew lang tsze, a floating wave; a dissipated person.

藻 A moss-like plant, which grows and flows on the water.

標 The rapid flight of light or fire,—applied to a palace gate of a red colour. 赤

標怒 Ch'ih p'eaou noo, a divinity of the southern regions.

標闕 P'eaou k'euě, a certain gate of the Imperial palace.

瓢 A kind of gourd or calabash, of which a drinking cup is made; used also to lift water with.

縹 Silk of a blue and white colour; an azure colour.

縹縹 P'eaou p'eaou, a light blue colour; light, buoyant, ascending appearance,—applied to a bird rising in the air. 縹紗

風雲 P'eaou meau fung yun, a style elegant and sublime; phraseology remote from common use.

飄 A spiral wind; a whirlwind; a sudden and rapid wind; a light sailing appearance, as if carried by the wind; to blow or be blown by the wind; to fall; easy flowing gait. 風

飄風 Fung p'eaou, a gust of wind.

飄海 P'eaou hae, or **飄洋**

飄 P'eaou yang, to be blown over the surface of the sea or ocean. In this sense synonymous with **漂** P'eaou. **飄飄若仙** P'eaou p'eaou jö sēen, a flowing gait like one of the immortals,—said in praise of a woman's manner of walking. **飄動** P'eaou tung, moved or agitated by the wind.

驃 A fleet horse; strong and valorous; a yellow horse changing colour to white spots. One says, a horse with a white tail. **驃騎** P'eaou kh'e, the name of a military office.

鰓 Part of the viscera of fish, of which glue is made.

麋 P'eaou or P'au. See P'au.

麋 Appearance of moving or walking; a group; a company; a herd.

灑 The noise and appearance of rain and snow blended; a fall of sleet.

皜 A white colour; a bird changing its feathers; anything of a dead dull colour, instead of glossy and bright.

穰 To eradicate weeds from a field. **穰穰** P'eaou maou, grain not filled.

蓆 Name of a plant of which mats and sandals are made; —applied also to several other plants.

鑣 The bit of a horse's bridle.
鑣鑣 P'eaou p'eaou, copious; abundant.

杓 Three of the first stars in Ursa-major, called also **斗柄** Tow ping, the handle of the Tow measure, to which that group of stars is compared; to bear or draw; to attach to, as with cords; a target.

吠 From *three dogs*. The appearance of dogs running round about, as when playing; applied to a spiral wind which rises from the ground; a whirlwind.

殍 P'eaou or Fow, to die of hunger; to be famished to death; trees or plants decayed or rotten and falling to the ground.

PĚĚ.

別 To separate: to put asunder; to distinguish. Read PĚĚ, to recede from each other; to leave; different; other; another. In the Peking colloquial dialect, used in a prohibitive sense, as, do not; or less formally, don't. Formed from *to separate flesh from bones*. **分**

別 Fun pĚĚ, to separate with the hands, or to distinguish by words, or any of the senses.

黑白不能分別 Heh peh pŭh năng fun pĚĚ, cannot distinguish black from white. **分**

別先後 Fun pĚĚ sĕen how, to distinguish that which precedes from that which comes after. **辨別** Pĕn pĚĚ, to distinguish or discuss the difference of things. **離別** Le pĚĚ,

to recede or go away from. **阿**

哥別生氣 O kō pĚĚ sāng' kh'e, brother! don't be angry.

你別管我 Ne pĚĚ kwan wo, don't you interfere with, or control me. **別而稱之**

PĚĚ urh ch'ing che, to speak of them separately. **別之** PĚĚ che, to distinguish them. **別**

後 PĚĚ how, after separating; after we separated, — used in the beginning of letters. **別**

個人 PĚĚ kō jin, another man, or other people, according as the scope may make it singular or plural. **別二個**

PĚĚ urh kō, another. **別下**

毒手 PĚĚ hĕa tŭh show, in some other way put down or apply his poisonous and destructive hand. **別樣事情**

PĚĚ yang sze ts'ing, another or

a different affair. 別離愁
P'ě le ts'ow, the sorrow of
parting.

鼈
黿
鰌
鰕
鰩

A species of tortoise, said
to be produced on the
land, but to reside in the
water; to have three feet,
and to hear with its eyes.
Name of a star, and of
an office. A surname.

木鼈 Mūh p'ě, the name of
a plant.

P'ĒĒ.

敝

敝僭 P'ě s'ě, the ap-
pearance of flowing gar-
ments. There are various other
modes of writing this phrase.

敝

Peih or P'ě, a hurried
manner or appearance;
hastiness of temper or
disposition; vicious; bad.

慙

慙然 P'ě jen, diligent.

慙

慙性 P'ě sing, a hasty bad
disposition.

擊

To strike; to strike light-
ly; to knock asunder; to
brush away; to put off;
to seize; to lead; to drag;
to draw. 撤回馬頭

撤

P'ě hwuy ma t'ow, to turn
round a horse's head. 撤回
P'ě kh'ae, to cast off; to pay
no farther attention to. 撤清

P'ě ts'ing, to push aside in or-
der to clean; to make an excuse
in order to avoid an imputation
of immorality. 撇捺 P'ě nā,
P'ě, denotes drawing a line
with a pencil from right to left,
thus 丿. Nā, is to draw one
from left to right, thus ㇏.

癰

A painful swelling, which
has burst the skin.

瞥

To pass the eyes over;
to glance at; to look at
slightly; a hasty glance; the
eyes or sight obscured. 瞥見
P'ě k'een, to take a hasty
glance at.

褻

Clothes; garments; to
brush or dust,—as with a
wide sleeve, or the tail of a
long robe.

蹙

To tread with the feet;
to lean on one foot. 蹙

躡

P'ě s'ě, to walk round;
circular motion.

鷩

A bird of the fowl species
with handsome feathers,
which it is said to admire in
the reflection of water; called
by a variety of names, some of
which correspond to that of
the gold pheasant. 鷩冕 P'ě
m'een, a certain ornamented cap
worn in ancient times.

PĒEN.

卞 The name of a district.
A surname. Hurry; perturbed; hasty;—also expressed by **卞急** Pĕen kĕih; a rule of government; a law,—as **大卞** Ta pĕen, grand system of government. Read Twan, joy, gladness.

忭 A glad some joyful appearance. **不勝忭** Pūh shing hin pĕen, excessively glad.

扞 To touch with the hand; to strike the hands together, as when beating time to a song, or Chinese dancing and posture-making. Read Fan, the appearance of turning round in a yielding manner.

汴 { The name of a district,
汴 { and of a river.

砭 A stone needle; a certain stone probe, used by the Chinese surgeons. **砭針** Pĕen chin, a stone needle; to probe, literally or figuratively.

窆 To put a coffin into a grave; to inter. **窆不臨其穴** Pĕen pūh lin kh'e heuē, when interred I was not present at the grave.

貶 To dispraise; to censure; to injure; to depress; to detract,—applied either to just or to unjust censure, to merited blame or detraction. **褒貶** Paou pĕen, to praise and to censure,—as the historian does. **貶下** Pĕen hĕa, or **貶謫** Pĕen tsĭh, to depress; to censure and degrade, as is done by the government to its officers. **貶損** Pĕen sun, to censure; to blame,—either one's-self or others.

弁 A cap or dress; bonnet serving to keep up the hair, and to shew the rank; a kind of leather helmet, used as a designation of military officers; struck with fear; hurried; precipitate; to strike with the hand. Name of a star; of a territory; and of a hill. A surname. **員弁** Yuen pĕen, civil and military officers. **股弁** Koo pĕen, to clap the hands; to shake with fear. **弁行** Pĕen hing, to run with haste.

拞 To grasp with the hand; to brush or sweep away; to reject. **拞此物不要** Pĕen ts'ze wūh pūh yaou leaou, throw this thing away, it is not wanted. **拞命** Pĕen

ming, to risk one's life; to throw it away to attain some object, —chiefly revenge.

鵠便

The name of a bird,—said to be a species of vulture.

From *man* and *change*.

To alter the situation of him who is in uncomfortable circumstances; rest; ease; convenient; expedient; advantageous; giving repose to; accustomed to; experienced in; to perform the offices of nature; then; thus; so; immediately; forthwith; straightways; just; just the same as; that is. Read Pēn, and repeated, as **便便** Pēn pēn, to discuss; a fat, plump, fine appearance. It also denotes, to accord with the people's desires. A surname. **不便** Pūh pēn, inconvenient; disadvantageous; inexpedient. **簡便** Kēen pēn, less troublesome; more convenient and pleasant. **就順便** Tsew shun pēn, to embrace a convenient opportunity. **取便** Ts'eu pēn, to aim at convenience, ease or comfort, or that which contributes to them. **從便** Ts'ung pēn, and **隨便** Suy pēn, to follow one's convenience. **便是** Pēn she, is; is of course; just so,—an affirmation in which there is a freedom of assent and fullness of conviction,

as to that which follows as matter of course. **大便**

Ta pēn, to ease nature by stool.

小便 Seaou pēn, to pass urine. *Ta seaou pēn*, expresses both motions. **公便**

Kung pēn, just and expedient.

得了便益 Teh leaou pēn yīh, obtained what is advantageous. **何等便易** Ho t'ang

pēn e, how very convenient and easy. **說得便** Shwō

teh pēn, easy utterance, or said to the point. **方便** Fang

pēn, is a phrase used by moral and religious writers, denoting *great advantage*, doing that which tends to the welfare of persons. **便至** Pēn che,

then it comes to; at last. **便可** Pēn kh'o, then, or thus may. **便當** Pēn tang, convenient and safe; comfortably arranged.

鞭

Artful speech; specious language.

A whip; a lash; a rod of wood or iron; to whip; to flog; flogging is the punishment

inflicted on officers of government. **馬鞭** Ma pēn, a horse-whip. **打他幾下鞭子** Ta t'a ke hēa pēn tsze, give him a few lashes. **鞭策** Pēn ts'ch, or **打鞭** Ta pēn, to whip or lash.

鯪
扁

The name of a sea fish.

Read Pĕen, Pin, or Fan.

From *door* and a *list* or *writing*. Tablet placed over a door with an inscription on it, in the manner of Chinese graduates; flat; low; a round appearance; a small boat. 西瓜

扁 Se kwa pĕen, the Chinese

lighters or chop-boats. 扁諸

Pĕen choo, name of a sword.

扁舟 Pĕen chow, a boat. 扁

頭風 Pĕen t'ow fung, a certain hissing poisonous snake.

扁鵲 Pĕen ts'ëö, a famous physician of antiquity.

匾

A thin utensil or vessel; appearing otherwise than round or globular; flat; a board

or tablet. 匾額 Pĕen ngeh, a board or stone tablet, with an inscription, placed over the door, and in the chambers or halls of Chinese houses.

編
緋

To, arrange together; to put in a certain order,—said of books,—of names,

—of the materials of which books are composed; to connect things together with cords; to twist; to plait; a certain head-dress or turban. 簡

編 Kĕen pĕen, to arrange materials and compose a book. 打

編 Ta pĕen, to plait,—as the

hair. 編籬 Pĕen le, to wind round a fence, as creepers do.

編年 Pĕen nĕen, to write annuals. 編修 Pĕen sew, to connect

together materials and compose books; a literary title. 編

列字號 Pĕen lĕě tsze haou, to arrange marks in certain order.

編歌兒 Pĕen ko urh, to compose a song; to put a number of lines together.

蝙蝠

The bat, which is known also by various other names. The name of a fish.

蝙蝠 Pĕen fūh, a bat.

蹣

Lame or distorted about the feet; dragging the foot behind, as a lame horse; the knee-pan. 蹣蹣 Pĕen sĕen, to walk round about.

鰱

A certain fish with a small head and a large body; a flat fish.

傷

The body distorted.

邊

On the frontier; on the border; by the side. A surname. 中邊 Chung

邊

pĕen, within and without; inside and outside. 旁

邊

P'ang pĕen, by the side of.

邊

邊境 Pĕen king, the borders of a province, or of a country.

邊

邊上去 Pĕen shang kh'eu, gone to the frontier. 邊成

Pĕen shoo, or 邊庭 Pĕen t'ing, stationed on the frontier; sometimes denotes, banished to. 邊塞 Pĕen seh, the outer or remote possessions of a country. 邊地 Pĕen te, the country on the frontier. 邊外 Pĕen wae, beyond the limits.

籩 The name of an office. pĕen, or 籩豆 Pĕen tow, a vessel made of bamboo, used during the rites of sacrifice; a kind of basket to contain fruits.

辮 To plait; to twist; to twine; to plicate. 髮辮 Fā pĕen, the hair of the head plaited as a tail in the Chinese manner. 打辮 Ta pĕen, to plait the hair.

辯 From *words* and *acrid*. To divide; to distinguish; to judge; to discriminate clearly; artful, specious language; dispute; debate; quarrelling; to rule or direct; to insinuate; to pervade every part. The name of a place. 微辯 We pĕen, a slight insinuation, when one does not dare to speak out plainly. 爭辯 Tsāng pĕen, and 鬭辯 Tow pĕen, to fight and wrangle. 辯論 Pĕen lun, or Lun pĕen, to debate; to argue. 辯明 Pĕen ming, or 辯白

Pĕen peh, to illustrate clearly; to argue a point clearly. 辯駁 Pĕen pŏ, to contradict. 辯別 Pĕen pĕě, to discriminate; to distinguish and separate.

變 A change of circumstances, whether great or small; an alteration; a turn of affairs; an insurrection, or a revolution in the state. A change from existence to non-existence; from non-existence to existence, is expressed by 化 Hwa. A change in the ordinary course of nature; an ominous calamity or judgment from heaven; the change with takes place at death. 變化 Pĕen hwa, change; transformation; transmutation. 變更 Pĕen kǎng, change; alteration. 變動 Pĕen t'ung, or 權變 Kh'uen pĕen, a change from ordinary and standard principles, on account of some present necessity or peculiarity of circumstances. 變易 Pĕen yih, or 變改 Pĕen kae, change; alteration.

辨 From *knife* and *acrid*. To cut asunder; to divide; to distinguish; to dispute or discuss; to ascertain; the bars of wood laid transversely below the boards of a bed to

support them; numeral of fields regularly laid out. A surname. A change; the part where a skin is separated and again joined. **費分辨** Fe fun p'een, to be at the trouble of explaining. **辨正疑誤者** P'een ching e woo chay, to discuss and rectify what is doubtful and erroneous. **辨吉凶** P'een keih heung, to distinguish and ascertain the felicitous and infelicitous. **辨別是非** P'een p'ë she fei, to distinguish right from wrong. **辨駁** P'een p'ö, to contradict. **辨色** P'een seh, to distinguish colours.

P'ËEN.

片 A splinter; a fragment; a bit; a slip; a petal of a flower; a leaf of tea; the half of; to break asunder; to divide; to judge. **片函** P'een han, a short note or letter, as Europeans say, *a line*. **片紙** P'een che, a slip of paper. **片言** P'een yen, a small portion of speech; a word; a sentence; one half, or one side of a story. **片時** P'een she, a short period of time; a few minutes.

跼 P'een, or **胼胝** P'een t'e, indurated skin; hard, stiff skin, as that on the hands and feet of plough-

men; a loose skin, as if not adhering to the muscular part. **胼手胝足** P'een show che tsüh, the skin of the hands and feet indurated,—as by severe labour.

駟 Read P'ing, a light kind of carriage. Read P'ang, the noise of horses and carts. Read P'een, in the same sense.

駟 A pair of horses attached to a carriage or cart; additions made to the side; together; approaching at the same time. Name of a place. **駟臻** P'een ts'in, together arrive,—said of blessings which are wished for at the new year.

骹 The ribs united as one; not distinctly marked. Used also to denote indurated skin.

偏 By the side; lateral; inclined; partial to; bent upon having or doing; retired; selfish; depraved; one half; belonging to; fifty men; twenty-five chariots of war. A surname. **中之兩傍曰偏** Chung che l'ëang p'ang yuë p'een, the two sides are called P'een. **情性偏癖** Sing ts'ing p'een peih, led away by a perverse attachment to; disposition wholly devoted to one form of pleasure or amusement. **偏之見** Yih p'een che këen, a partial view, or opinion. **偏**

房 P'ëen fang, a concubine.

偏愛 P'ëen ngae, strong partiality.

偏之爲害 P'ëen che wei hae, injured by excessive partiality, or the excess of some passion.

偏要 P'ëen yaou, inconsiderately bent on a thing; determined to have it at all events.

偏高 P'ëen kaou, high on one side. 偏度 P'ëen too, degree of longitude.

偏 } To make a circular tour;
to extend, reach, or go to
every part; to pervade every
place. 偏滿 P'ëen mwan, to fill every part;
to fill the whole empire.

偏布 P'ëen poo, to distribute to every place. 偏身 P'ëen shin, the whole body.

篇 A writing on a slip of bamboo, as was anciently the usage; a leaf or section of a book. In some parts of the country, the bamboo with which punishment is inflicted, is called P'ëen. A delicate bamboo, the shoots of which are edible. Name of a hill. A surname. 書篇 Shoo p'ëen, the leaf of a book. 篇什所載 P'ëen shih so tsae, it is contained in books; it is found in print.

翩 To fly swiftly; to move about; appearance of crowds and bustle, as at a palace, or a road filled with troops and banners. 翩翩 P'ëen p'ëen, to move lightly and airily. 緝緝翩翩 Tseih tseih p'ëen p'ëen, the appearance of going and coming incessantly.

褊 Small; straight; cramped; narrow,—applied to garments and to the mind; also to territory. 褊陋 P'ëen low, cramped and mean. 褊小 P'ëen seaou, small. 褊心 P'ëen sin, narrow-minded; hasty; fidgety; pusillanimous.

騙 } To spring upon a horse; to mount. Commonly used to denote taking an advantage of; to deceive; to cheat; to defraud.

乘船騙馬 Shing ch'uen p'ëen ma, to go on board a boat, and to mount a horse.

哄騙 Hung p'ëen, to cozen; to cheat; to intimidate.

瞞騙 Mwan p'ëen, to cheat by concealing from.

誑騙 Kwang p'ëen, to defraud; to impose upon.

騙錢 P'ëen ts'een, to defraud of money.

PEH.

白 White; clear; explicit; manifest; to explain or make manifest; obvious;—in allusion to this sense, to write *Peh*, means to write or spell erroneously; i. e. to write the character which is most obvious to an uninstructed person; that which is done *freely* and *disinterestedly*. **白雲山** Peh yun shan, the high hill behind the city of Canton. **白撞** Peh chwang, to swindle; to act as a sharper; to obtain under false pretences. **白礬** Peh fan, alum. **白鉛粉** Peh yuen fun, white lead or ceruse. **白施恩** Peh she ngän, to do a kindness without any interested motive. **白日** Peh jih, or **白晝** Peh chow, clear daylight. **白毫** Peh haou, a name of tea. **白衣人** Peh e jin, a man of no rank. **白荳蔻** Peh tow kh'ow, cardamums. **白矐** Peh köö, to glance at contemptuously; a slight supercilious look. **白露** Peh loo, September 9th, a Chinese term. **白欖** Peh lan, a fruit resembling olives, called the Chinese olive. **白墊子** Peh tun tsze, an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain,—the charac-

ters are doubtful. **白鹿洞** Peh lüh-t'ung, the white stag grotto; a romantic retreat on the borders of the Po-yang lake. **白鹿洞書院** Peh lüh t'ung shoo yuen, the college of the white stag grotto, where Choo-foo-tsze taught in the eleventh century. **白飯魚** Peh fan yu, a fish called the rice fish.

伯 A senior; a superior; to control; a father's elder brother,—so called from having the control of the family; an elder brother; the third rank of nobility; epithet by which a wife addresses her husband. The name of a bird. A surname. The god of a certain constellation. Also read Pa, a tyrant; a chieftain. **五伯** Woo pa, five tyrants famous in ancient story. **伯趙** Peh chaou, or **伯勞** Peh laou, a certain bird,—said to eat or devour its parent, and hence the emblem of undutiful children. **伯母** Peh moo, aunt; father's elder brother's wife. **伯叔** Peh shüh, uncles, on the father's side, generally; mother's brothers are called **舅父** Kh'ew foo.

帛

From *white* and *cloth*.

Silk; it forms part of an official title; name of a plant.

A surname. 財帛 Ts'ae peh, money and silk; wealth.

柏

The cypress or fir; large; great; to urge. Name of a state; and of a hill. A surname.

百

From *one* and *clear*. Ten times ten; one distinct

round number; a hundred; used for the whole number or species; many; numerous. The name of a place. A surname.

百木之長 Peh mŭh che ch'ang, the superior (or best) of all trees. 百發百中

Peh fā peh chung, a hundred shots, and a hundred hits,—to succeed as often as tried. 百

會 Peh hwuy, the hundred assemblage; the general assemblage of nerves; the brain. 百

官 Peh kwan, all the officers of government of every rank.

百里 Peh le, the name of a sword. 百鵠 Peh ling, name

of a bird; the lark. 百計營

謀 Peh ke yingmow, to intrigue and employ numerous stratagems. 百足 Peh tsŭh, a centi-

pede. 百千萬 Peh ts'een wan, a hundred millions,—it is used as an indefinitely large number; hundreds, thousands,

and tens of thousands.

佰

From *man* and a *hundred*. A hundred men, or

the leader of a hundred men; like 仟 Ts'een, a thousand men.

These two characters occur as denoting a hundred, or a thousand pieces of copper coin.

栢

Same as 柏 Peh. 栢

香木 Peh hēang mŭh, a species of cedar.

北

From *two men* with their backs turned on each other. Perverse; to turn

北

away from; to oppose; to retreat; to run away; the

north. 吾三戰三北 Woo san chen san peh, I have been in three battles, and thrice defeated. 敗北 Pae peh, to be

defeated. 東西南北 Tung se nan peh, east, west, south, and north. 在北邊 Tsae

peh pēen, in the north. 坐北

向南 Tso peh hēang nan, sitting north towards the south, expresses a building having its front towards the south. 北

京 Peh king, the northern metropolis of China, commonly written Peking or Peking. 北

極 Peh keih, the north pole.

北直隸 Peh chih le, the province usually called Pe che-li, in which the Chinese court resides. 北遷 Peh ts'een, mov-

ed northward. 北星 Peh
sing, the north star. 北斗
Peh tow, Ursa-major.

匍 To fall prostrate on the
ground. 匍匐 Poo peh,
to fall down on the hands and
knees; to go on the hands and
knees like a child; to press to-
wards with celerity; to do one's
utmost to hasten to relieve.

葡 An edible root; a species
of turnip. 蔞葡 Tan
peh, the name of a flower.

跣 To creep on the hands
and feet.

棘 From *man* in the midst
of *thorns*. To expel; to
banish to a remote distance
amongst the foreigners of the
west. The name of certain
barbarous foreigners, known in
the time of the Han dynasty.

P'EH.

帕 Read P'eh and P'a, cer-
tain ornaments for the
head, worn by soldiers,—used
also to denote, a napkin wound
round the head, or worn as a
sash. 手帕 Show p'a, a
handkerchief.

迫 Urgent; pressing; reduc-
ing to straits; compelling
in an arbitrary manner.
迫 The second is a common,
but unauthorized form.

To press hard upon and embar-
rass, as by an enemy's troops.

相迫 S'ang p'eh, to press
upon each other. **急迫** Keih
p'eh, hurried; fluttered; bust-
ling. **窘迫** Kh'wän p'eh,
wearied and exhausted by the
pressure of circumstances. **逼**
迫 Peih p'eh, to compel arbi-
trarily; to tyrannize over.

拍 To touch; to pat; to
strike with the hand.
Also read Meh and Pö. **拍**
掌 P'eh chang, or **拍手** P'eh
show, to clap the hands, a-
mused or pleased. **拍張**
P'eh chang, the Chinese shut-
tlecock, vulgarly called **打燕**
Ta-yen. **拍案** P'eh ngan, or
拍公案 P'eh kung ngan, to
strike the judge's bench or ta-
ble, in anger at the witness or
prisoner. **拍板** P'eh pan, the
Chinese castanet.

珀 Part of the name of am-
ber, which is called a
medicine, and is said by the
old dictionaries to have been
brought from India. Its attrac-
tive electricity is noticed in
these words, **拭熱能吸**
芥 Shih jě nung heih keae,
when rubbed hot, it can attract
light straws. There is a great
variety of sorts, and various
opinions about its origin; sev-

eral deem it a resin that falls from trees, which in time becomes amber; one thinks it dragon's blood. **血珀** Hēn' p'eh, red amber.

蜜蠟珀 Mēih lā p'eh, yellow amber.

琥珀 Hoo p'eh, amber.

粕 The dregs or faeces of wine.

舶 A large vessel which navigates the seas. **夷舶**

E p'eh, a foreign ship. **舶艚**

船 P'eh ts'aou ch'uen, a Chinese junk.

魄 From *white* and *demon*. The sentient principle;

the animal soul; the spiritual part of the Yin principle; the Chinese use phraseology which answers to body, soul, and spirit. P'eh, corresponds to the last word; they say the lungs contain the P'eh. P'eh is also defined, form; figure; a certain tree. **魄附形之靈** P'eh foo hing che ling, P'eh, is the

spirit attached to the material form of man. **魄耳目之聰明** P'eh erh mūh che

ts'ung ming, P'eh, is that in ear and eye which hears and perceives. **魄人陰神** P'eh

jin yin shin, the P'eh is man's Yin spirit. **魄人之精爽**

P'eh jin che tsiung shwang, the P'eh, is animal spirit which gives hilarity or cheerfulness.

魄散 P'eh san, the spirit was scattered or dissipated, expresses either a person's fainting or the dispersion of the P'eh after death.

薜 A species of wild hemp. Read P'ō, to split or rend.

Read P'e, a certain fruit.

檖 } A certain kind of yellow wood, resembles pomegranate, and has a yellow bitter bark; used in making wine, to denote which this character is sometimes employed.

PEI

倍 To oppose; to act contrary to; low; vulgar; vicious; to increase to as much as gain. Answers to *fold*, meaning to double. **加倍** Kēa pei, or **加一倍** Kēa yīh pei, to double the number or quanti-

ty. **十倍** Shīh pei, tenfold.

倍叛 Pei pan, to rebel. **倍**

文 Pei wān, to extract from books secretly.

培 To add earth to; to add mould or manure to the roots of plants; to assist; to bo-

nefit; to nourish; to stop up with earth. Read Pow, a hillock. **栽培** Ts'ae pei, to plant and to manure; to originate a person's fortune, and to continue to assist him. **培養** Pei yang, or **培補** Pei poo, to nurse; to nourish; to endeavour to strengthen the constitution.

焙 To dry with fire; to hatch with fire, as the Chinese do duck's eggs. **焙乾** Pei kan, fire dried. **揀焙茶** K'een pei ch'a, campoi tea. See P'ae.

悖 From *heart* and *negative* or *bad*. That which the mind deems evil; to commiserate; an expression of feeling without tears; the feelings affected by pain or tender commiseration. **慈悲** Ts'ze pei, tender sympathy; compassion. **悲哀** Pei ngac, grief and commiseration. **悲歡離合** Pei hwan lo hō, tragic, comic, parting, meeting,—four kinds of plays. **悲涼** Pei l'ang, distressed. **悲傷** Pei shang, pained and wounded—referring to the feelings. **悲切** Pei ts'ëë, acutely pained or grieved. **悲痛** Pei t'ung, grief and pain.

裴 The appearance of long garments or robes. The name of a district.

字 Plants shooting up luxuriantly and widely; a sudden change of countenance; disobedient; opposed to just control. A surname. **色字如也** Seh pei joo yay, assumed a respectful demeanour; full of veneration and respect. **字星** Pei sing, a comet.

悖 Read Pūh and Pei, copious; abundant; perverse; disobedient; rebellious; confusion; anarchy; violence. A surname. The fourth character is 或 Hwō, *uncertainty*, turned upside down. **悖逆** Pei neih, to rebel; rebellious. **悖德** Pei teh, *perverse virtue*; i. e. to be kind to strangers and neglect one's own kindred. **悖禮** Pei le, *perverse civility*—being respectful to strangers and disrespectful to one's own kindred.

比 Peh or Pei. From *two men* with their backs turned to each other; the north. See Peh.

疔 Sores on the head; a scabbed head; bald. A man's name. **疔痂** Pei k'ea, the

dried scab which covers a sore.

背

The back of an animal body; the back part; the opposite of face, front and surface; to turn the back upon; to carry on the back; to be opposed to; to oppose; the vapours or halo seen by the side of the sun. It is applied to longevity.

A man's name. **屋背** Ūh pei, the roof of a house. **背負**

Pei foo, to turn the back; to carry on the back; to desist; to be ungrateful to. **背後挑**

弄 Pei how t'eaou lung, to backbite, and excite animosities.

背理 Pei le, unreasonable; vicious.

背面 Pei mēen, the back and front; also the back surface. **背囊** Pei nang, to carry a bag on the back. **背**

誦 Pei sung, to repeat memoriter. **背書** Pei shoo, to repeat memoriter,—it being the practice for boys to turn away the face from the person who hears them repeat. **背心** Pei sin, a kind of waistcoat without sleeves. **背信** Pei sin, to turn the back upon one's belief; to apostatize. **背誓** Pei she, to violate an oath. **背脊** Pei tseih, the back.

褙

Certain long garments.

輩輩

A hundred war chariots despatched by an army make Pei; chariots arranged in order; a company; a sort, class or series; that may be compared or sorted with; forms the plural of pronouns. **同輩** T'ung pei, of the same class or sort. **我輩** Wo pei, we; us. **前輩** Ts'een pei, those that are first, or have the precedence. **後輩** How pei, those that come after in place or time.

貝貝

The tortoise shell, or pearl-oyster shell, which was used as a circulating medium in the exchange of commodities, till about

200, B. C. when the **錢** Ts'een, or copper coin were introduced.

Pei is now used for anything valuable and precious; certain ornaments of military armour. Name of a silk; of a musical instrument; and of a district. A surname. **貨貝** Ho pei, the ancient money. **寶貝** Paou pei, anything valuable; much esteemed; precious. **貝勒** Pei leh, a Tartar title of nobility of high rank.

負

The name of a water divinity. **負尾** Pei wei, the name of a hill.

榧 P'ei, or 榧多 P'ei to, the tree, of the bark of which, in Ava, books are made; the same tree is said to be found in the state Magüdhü, where Buddha was born; and where it grows to the height of 70 or 80 cubits, and in winter does not cast its leaves.

猥 An animal said to be of the wolf species, and the young of which are often born destitute of one or two feet, and cannot walk without support; hence a state of embarrassment is expressed by 猥猥 Lang-pei.

珎 Ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments which are inlaid.

卑 Pe, or P'ei. For this and several of its compounds, see Pe.

陂 P'e, or P'ei, an embankment. See P'e. 陂水 P'ei shwuy, water which is kept in by an embankment.

P'EI.

丕 Large; great; to present to; to receive with respect. Much used in the Shooking for 大 Ta, great. 丕子 P'ei tsze, the eldest son.

伾 Strong; many.

佻 Should not; ought not.

坯 To re-erect a mound or raise a hill; to stop; to fill up. The name of a hill. Earthenware not burnt; a wall behind a house. The name of a god. To add to or increase.

否 P'e or P'ei, vile; wicked; bad. Read P'e, to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course. Commonly read Fow.

呬 A tone of insult or defiance; the noise of persons wrangling.

坯 A hill or mound formed again, or added to.

杯 杯治 P'ei ch'è, a local phrase denoting a wish that a thing may be.

胚 From 𦍋, and formed into muscular substance. A woman in a state of one month's pregnancy; an embryo; an unformed mass,—applied also to clouds and vapours. 胚

胎 P'ei t'ae, an embryo of one month.

邳 The name of a place. A surname. 下邳 H'èa p'ei, the name of a district. 大邳 Ta p'ei, the name of a hill.

酖
醅
駮

{ Drunken and satiated
with food.

P'ei p'ei, the appearance
of a horse going; speck-
led with yellow and white col-
ours.

賠

A modern character, used
to denote, making up a
deficiency or loss; to restore.

賠償 P'ei ch'ang, or 賠還
P'ei hwan, to repay; to under-
take to pay for another; to make
good some loss. 賠補 P'ei
poo, to make up any loss; to
supply a want. 賠墊 P'ei
t'ien, to make up that for which
one has been security; to make
up a loss; sometimes required
of the officers of government.

陪

To add mould or earth
to; to fill; to attach to; to
second; to accompany; to bear
a person company; to assist; to
benefit. The name of a hill.

陪臣 P'ei ch'in, the comp-
troller of the households of an-
cient noblemen, the term by
which they designated them-
selves when they visited the
Emperor's court. 陪客 P'ei
kh'eh, to attend a guest or visi-
tor. 陪伴 P'ei pwan, a com-
panion; to bear one company.
陪送 P'ei sung, to bear com-

pany when going to a place; to
escort. 陪侍 P'ei she, to wait
upon; to assist or serve. 陪
嫁人 P'ei k'ea jin, bride's-
maids. 陪坐 P'ei tso, to sit
with.

沛

The appearance of mov-
ing, walking, or progress-
ing; increasing; large; great;
copious; superabundant; rainy;
copious showers. The name of
a river in Leaou-tung. The
name of a marsh; of a plant; of
a district; and of certain stream-
ers or banners. A surname.
Precipitate; laid prostrate. 滂
沛 Ch'e p'ei, impetuous effort;
to expand or spread out. 顛
沛 T'ien p'ei, subverted and
thrown into disorder; a state of
extreme distress and poverty.

旆

P'ae, or P'ei, certain silk-
en variegated waving ban-
ners or streamers; to attach
them to the staff on which they
are suspended. 旆旆 P'ei
p'ei, long pendant streamers,
and the appearance which they
make.

霈

Copious heavy rain; ap-
pearance of water flowing;
very wet and marshy. 霨霈
P'ang p'ei, drenching heavy
rain. 霈霈 P'ei p'ei, the sound
of rain and wind.

佩 From a man, all, and Kin, a napkin. Things attached to a girdle. As a verb, to attach to the girdle; to gird about one; to have always with one. Metaphorically, to remember. A great river receiving and carrying along the smaller streams in its winding course. **佩服** P'ei fūh, one's girdle and clothes; to keep the recollection of always about one.

珮 A girdle or sash with certain stones attached to it for ornament. The same as the preceding.

配 P'ei, the colour of wine; also a fellow; a mate; a

companion; an equal; an associate. **廣大配天地** Kwang ta p'ei t'ēn te, in greatness and vastness equal to heaven and earth. **追配先人** Chuy p'ei sēn jīn, to look back and associate one with his ancestors. **配偶** P'ei ngow, husband and wife. **匹配** P'ei h p'ei, a couple; a pair. **配祖考** P'ei tsao kh'au, to place together with one's ancestors, in a sacrifice. **配享** P'ei hēang, to sacrifice to conjointly. **配林** P'ei lin, the name of a forest. **配法** P'ei fā, the punishment of marking the face by puncturing.

PEĪH.

必 From to divide and a pointed lance. Divided to the last degree of minuteness; absolutely; decision; an expression of decision; certainty and necessity; must; it is requisite; it is necessary. **何必** Ho peih, what necessity? **不必** Pūh peih, it is not necessary. **未必** We peih, it is not by any means certain; it is not necessarily so. **必然** Peih jen, it must be so. **必竟** Peih king, it must at last, or after all be so. **必定** Peih ting, it is

fixed; settled; decided on. **必要** Peih yaou, it is absolutely wanted; it is insisted on.

倅 Full. **駢衍倅路** P'ing yen peih loo, extended groups of horses filled the road.

毆 Peih, and P'ē, to strike and knock down; to strike in play.

苾 Fragrance; odour. The name of certain plants.

馬必 Peih, or Pe, a well-fed horse; a horse fat and strong.

餽

The savour of dressed provisions; the smell of certain fragrant herbs,—said in reference to the rites of sacrifice.

偏

To oppress; to ill-use; to compress; to fill; to dis-

tend. 邪偏 Sēay peīh, and

幅偏 Fūh peīh, a kind of

buskin tied round the leg, from the knee to the foot;—used in

ancient times when going to

court. 偏陽 Peih yang, the

name of a place.

幅

Read Fūh, a piece of silk

or cloth spread out as a

web, and having both its mar-

gins ornamented. Read Peīh,

certain bandages rolled round

the legs to strengthen the mus-

cles when walking; a sort of

greaves.

幅

Sincerity of mind and in-

tention; feeling of grief;

something oppressing the mind.

悃幅 Kh'wān peīh, the mind

sincerely bent on; the most un-

feigned sincerity.

漚

Water agitated and dash-

ing about; a bathing

room; decorous and regularly-

adjusted appearance. 漚沝

Peih hwuy, water thrown into

tumultuous motion.

逼

From *running* and *pres-*

sing. To approach near;

to press upon; to reduce to straits; to drive before one; to urge in an arbitrary, despotic manner; to tyrannize over; to compel imperiously. 驅逼

Kh'eu peīh, to press upon and drive out. 凌逼 Ling peīh,

to insult and oppress; to urge

cruelly as a person forcing his

creditor to sell his children in

order to be able to pay the

debt. 逼迫 Peīh p'eh, to

press or urge by strength or

power; to oppress; to compel

to a certain line of conduct.

逼近 Peīh kin, near or con-

tiguous to. 逼京 Peīh king,

pressed hard upon the capital,

with an army. 逼死 Peīh

sze, to cause people's death by

tyrannizing over them.

燬

穢

壁

To dry with fire; fire-

dried.

A wall; a mud wall, or

other military structure

for the purpose of defence; a

rocky precipice. The name of

a constellation. The name of a

country. 牆壁 Ts'ēang peīh,

a wall generally. 屋壁 Ūh

peīh, the wall of a house. 照

壁 Chaon peīh, a wall placed

opposite the gate of a govern-

ment officer. 家徒立壁

Kēa t'oo leih peih, a family which possesses nothing but the bare walls of a house; a poor family. **間壁** Kēen peih, or **隔壁** Keh peih, a partition wall. **隔壁鄰舍** Keh peih lin shay, a next-door neighbour. **間壁的** Kēen peih teih, or **隔壁的** Keh peih teih, neighbours between whom there is only a partition wall. **掛壁** Kwa peih, to hang against the wall. **泥壁** Ne peih, or **土壁** T'oo peih, a mud wall. **複壁** Fūh peih, a double wall. **粉壁** Fun peih, a white-washed wall.

壁 A valuable stone made round to resemble heaven, and sometimes in the centre a square hole, which is to represent earth; an auspicious stone,—much used in ancient Chinese courts as an ornament or badge of authority; hollow in the middle. **圭壁** Kwei peih, are different sorts of ornamental stones in ancient use; a sort of Letters Patent. The Kwei is about a cubit long; the Peih round. **壁謝** Peih shay, to decline receiving a present, and returning it with thanks, —written on the card which is returned.

畢 The end; close; termination; completed; finished;

all; at last; a writing or document; name of a star; certain wooden stilts for lifting victims; certain iron beneath a cart or carriage. Name of a place; of a state; of a divinity; and of a bird. A surname. **收畢** Show peih, all received; finished. **手畢** Show peih, a writing offered to a superior. **畢幾** Peih ke, English cloth called long ells; written **畢幾** Peih ke, and **咭岐** Peh ke. **畢幾船** Peih ke ch'uen, the ships which come direct from England, are so called. **畢乃事** Peih nae sze, complete is the business; the work or affair is finished. **畢回院** Peih hwuy yuen, having finished, he returned to his office. **畢竟** Peih king, at the last; after all.

畢 Cold wind.

篳 A hedge; a place round which a hedge is drawn; a poor place of abode; a cart for fuel. **篳門篳戶** P'ung mun peih hoo, a country cottage with a wicker gate,—this expression is differently written. **篳路** Peih loo, a cart that goes amongst the hills for fuel. **篳門** Peih mun, a gate or wicket, made of sticks or branches.

罽

A net for catching rabbits and birds; a net affixed to a long handle.

萆

Name of a certain medicinal plant; a wicker gate. **萆門蓬戶** Peĭh mun p'ung hoo, a wicker gate, and a mat door; a country cottage.

蹕

Peĭh or Pe, to cause to stop; to oblige to halt; clear the way before the Emperor; to put every other traveller off the same road; Imperial journeys or travelling.

駐蹕 Choo peĭh, the stoppage of the Emperor and his retinue at any place when travelling.

蹕臨 Peĭh lin, the arrival of the Emperor with his retinue at a place when travelling.

鞞

Pads or coverings for the knees, formerly worn on special occasions, when having to kneel much at the rites of sacrifice; similar coverings are now commonly worn by the Chinese. **素鞞** Soo peĭh, mourning dress.

筆

From *bamboo* and a *pencil*. A pencil or other instrument for writing with; the European pen they call **鵝毛筆** Ngo

笔

maou peĭh, a goose-quill pencil. A pencil was called by various names in ancient times; Tsin,

the first great monarch of China called it Peĭh. Whatever it was made of, whether wood or bamboo, as long as it marked characters, the same name was applied to it. To write with a pencil or other instrument. Name of a star; and of a flower. **含筆** Han peĭh, to put the point of the pencil in water, or in one's mouth. **蘸筆** Tzan peĭh, to wet the point of the pencil. **落筆** Lō peĭh, or **下筆** Hēa peĭh, or **揮筆** Hwuy peĭh, to apply the pencil to paper; to begin to write.

大筆 Ta peĭh, a large pencil—denotes good writing or composition. **筆之於書** Peĭh che yu shoo, to write in a book.

筆竹 Peĭh chūh, a small bamboo of which pencils are made.

筆墨中人 Peĭh meh chung jin, a man immersed in pencils and ink. **筆執** Peĭh chĭh, a particular manner of forming the characters; a free bold hand,—said chiefly of the running hand.

筆帖式 Peĭh tēē shih, a kind of secretary amongst the Tartars.

碧

Stone of an azure or bluish colour. **碧落** Peĭh lō, the first or highest. **碧玉** Peĭh yūh, a certain valuable blue stone.

弼 A certain supple splice attached to a bow; that with which a bow is supported and adjusted; to assist; to add to or double; distorted; perverse. **輔**

弼 Foo peih, assistants to the Emperor; ministers of state.

弼教 Peih keaou, aids to instruction,—such are penal laws.

佛 Commonly read Fūh, denoting Buddha. Read Peih, to assist; to help. **佛佐** Peih yih, very strong.

觥 A certain horn blown by the Tartars in order to frighten horses. **觥發** Peih fā, a cold wind. **觥沸** Peih fei, the bubbling up of a spring.

悞 Perverse; obstinate; self-willed; resisting advice and reproof.

梩 Read Pe, a handle. Read Peih, the coffin which is next the corpse; in contradistinction from an external shell.

P'ĒIH.

丿 Distorted on the right; as if leaning to the left. One says, it is like raising the head, and stretching out the body. Read E, to or at; down to the ground.

匹 From *eight*, and *enveloped*, representing a piece

of silk folded up; eight folds of silk in length. **四丈** Sze chang, four chang; i. e. 40 cubits make a piece of silk; to denote which **疋** p'ēih is now commonly used. To correspond to; to unite; to pair; two, or a pair; either; or one of two who have been united; an intimate friend; a husband or wife. A numeral of horses. Read Mūh, a domesticated duck. **一匹** 配 Yih p'ēih p'ei, a pair. **匹** 夫 P'ēih foo, a married man; a husband. **匹** 婦 P'ēih foo, a married woman; a wife. **配** 匹 P'ei p'ēih, or **匹** 妃 P'ēih pei, to match; to pair. **匹** 妃之際 P'ēih pei che tse, the time of pairing; the period of marriage.

疋 Read Seu, sufficient; to record. Read Ya, correct; right. Read P'ēih, a roll or piece of silk or cloth; applied also to the European cloth imported into China; numeral of pieces of silk or cloth. **布一疋** Poo yih p'ēih, one piece of cloth. **分疋頭** Fun p'ēih t'ow, to share amongst the Hong merchants, the Company's woollens. **疋頭船** P'ēih t'ow ch'uen, the ships which bring the woollens, the direct ships from Eng-

land. 正頭分 P'ēih t'ow fun, a share of the English Company's woollens, had by a particular Hong merchant. 正頭 P'ēih t'ow, a piece of cloth; chiefly understood in Canton of the woollens imported by the English.

辟 A designation of royal or imperial personages; an epithet applied to heaven; a term by which a widow addresses her deceased husband when sacrificing; clear; discerning; a majestic exterior with little reality; laws; punishment; to burst or rend open; to kill; a crowd of persons driven back affrighted. Name of a star. A surname. Used in the 大學 Ta hēō, for partiality or excess in one's likes and dislikes. 人之其所親愛而辟焉 Jin che kh'e so ts'in ngae urh p'ēih yen, men are excessively partial in what they have an affection for. 大辟 Ta p'ēih, to execute capitally; to put to death. 辟公 P'ēih kung, ancient princes. 辟以止辟 P'ēih e che p'ēih, to kill some, to prevent the murder of many. 辟名 P'ēih ming, merely nominal.

僻 Mean; low; depraved; licentious. 偏僻 P'ēn

p'ēih, deflected from what is correct; depraved. 邪僻 Sēh p'ēih, licentious; lewd. 邪僻之心 Sēh p'ēih che sin, a licentious disposition. 乖僻 Kwae p'ēih, perverse; bad. 放僻 Fang p'ēih, abandoned; licentious. 幽僻 Yew p'ēih, dark secluded recess, as amongst hills. 僻巷 P'ēih hēang, a bye lane.

劈 To strike or broak open; to tear; to split; to rend; to cut; to divide. 雷劈 Luy p'ēih, or 劈歷 P'ēih leih, the abrupt shock of the noise of thunder. 初劈歷 Ch'oo p'ēih leih, the first shock; the first word uttered.

擘 To beat the breast; to bend; to break asunder; to pluck off; to open; to draw a bow; to drive away, or separate from; the thumb. 擘 Chih p'ēih, to bow the arms and legs, when doing obeisance. 巨擘 Keu p'ēih, the thumb, which the Chinese call the *largest finger*; the greatest person amongst many. 擘開 P'ēih kh'ae, to break open; to separate. 擘餅 P'ēih ping, to break bread. 擘析 P'ēih seih, to split or rend open. 擘踊 P'ēih yung,

to beat the breast and stamp with the feet, as in cases of extreme distress.

滌 P'eih, or **滌滌** Ping p'eih, to bleach clothes or garments in the sun.

甓 A large kind of brick.

癖 P'eih, or **癖疾** P'eih tseih, and **痼癖** Këa-p'eih, indigestion; constipation; costiveness; an anxious desire of food; craving appetite, physically and morally; a thirst or spitting of phlegm, occasioned by excessive drinking. **痰癖** T'an p'eih, an accumulation of phlegm. **食癖** Shih p'eih, canine appetite. **人皆有一癖我癖在章句** Jin keae yew yih p'eih, wo p'eih tsae chang keu, every one has his craving appetite; my disease is an excessive fondness for poetry. **衣癖** E p'eih, an excessive fondness for dress.

襞 To fold or plait garments. **襞積** P'eih tseih, to fold

or plicate.

蹢躅 Lame of both feet; unable to walk; to fall prostrate.

闢 From a gate and to burst open. To shake; to burst

forth; to open; to expand,—applied to the expanding or vivifying operation of nature in spring; to avoid; to shun; to retire back; to flow as a stream.

啟闢 Kh'e p'eih, to open. **開闢** Kh'ae p'eih t'een

te, spreading abroad the heavens and the earth,—after the existence of the chaotic mass. **闢**

門求彥 P'eih mun kh'ew yen, to throw open the gates of the court and invite honest men to come in.

霹 From rain and to burst forth. The shock and

noise of thunder; the rending, as of an earthquake. A name of the god of thunder. **霹靂**

P'eih leih, the shaking effect of a clap of thunder. **霹靂車**

P'eih leih ch'ay, a chariot used in ancient times for throwing stones.

PEW.

彪 The streaks or spots of a tiger; a small tiger; any streaks or veins. A surname. **彪炳** Pew ping, elegant and

perspicuous style.

彪 Long hair; bushy hair. **彪炳** Read Shan, the wings of a house.

颿 颿颿 Pew-pew, the appearance of the wind

blowing.

PIN.

𢇛 } Read Pin, or Pan, to separate; to divide; to partition.

邠 Name of an ancient state.
邠 Name of a modern district in Shen-se province.

儋 To accompany; to receive a guest with the usual ceremonies. Read Pin, to pay respect to; to venerate, or worship; to arrange; to advance. 接賓以禮曰儋接鬼神亦然 Tsě pin e le yuě pin, tsě kwei shin yih jen, to receive a guest with the (usual) ceremonies is called Pin; to approach the gods, is expressed by the same. 儋相 Pin s'ang, an assistant in performing the necessary ceremonies at the reception of any friend.

賓 } One who is paid respect and attention to; a guest; a visitor; to receive a visitor; to submit or be subjected to the influence of right principles or civilization. Name of a western country; and of an office. A surname. The second form is

common in all the compounds.

蕤賓 Juy pin, a term in the fifth moon. 西賓 Se pin, a domestic tutor; he calls his employer 東家 Tung-k'ea. 野賓 Yay pin, a species of monkey. 賓主 Pin choo, guest and host. 賓服 Pin fūh, to yield to and wait upon. 賓客 Pin kh'eh, a guest or visitor.

殯 To put the dead in a coffin, and carry forth to the grave; to perform funeral rites; to inter. 虞殯 Yu pin, funeral songs. 出殯 Ch'ūh pin, to carry from the house to the grave with the usual funeral processions. 送殯 Sung pin, to attend a funeral. 祔殯 Fūh pin, the religious rites performed at the grave. 殯殮 Pin lēn, to dress the corpse and place it in a coffin. 殯葬 Pin ts'ang, to inter.

濱 } The margin of a lake; the side of a river, or of the sea; a place that is near or contiguous. 水濱 Shwuy pin, the margin of any collection of water. 海

濱 Hae pin, the sea shore; on the coast.

鬢 The hair on the temples, so called from its appearing on the margin of the face; or according to others, from its being near the top of the head. The present fashion with Chinese ladies, is to make the hair on the temples stick out in a bushy manner. **鬢髮** Pin fä, the hair on the temples.

檳 The areca or betel-nut tree. **檳榔** Pin lang, areca or betel-nut, of which there are various preparations; the last character is a vulgar form.

擯 To expel; to reject. Used for one sent to receive a national visitor, or kind of ancient envoy. **擯斥** Pin ch'ih, to eject; to expel; to drive from one. **擯棄** Pin kh'e, to reject; to put or cast away.

嬪 A woman; a handsome or beautiful woman; the appellation of wives deceased; a term applied to Imperial concubines; certain female genii. **妃嬪** Fei pin, imperial concubines;—the modern term is **貴人** Kwei jin. **嬪然** Pin jen, numerous.

繽 Numerous; crowded; in confusion; mixed; blended,—applied to variegated ornaments. **繽紛** Pin fun, or **繽繽** Pin pin, a numerous and confused mixture of colours and ornaments.

彬 A due mixture of plainness and ornament. Read Pan, bright colours. **彬彬君子** Pin pin keun tsze, an honest man with an adequate portion of ornamental accomplishments.

稟 { Anciently read Lin. From granary and grain. To give food to; to give; to confer; to receive what is conferred. Now read Pin, and commonly used to denote a clear statement of any affair made to a superior. Pin, is to state to a superior, whether verbally or by writing; whether petitioning something, or to give information of; whether from the people to an officer of government, or from an inferior officer to a superior several degrees higher; the official language is also used in families; a servant or inferior speaking to his master, is expressed by Pin; whilst the master's commands are called **諭** Yu, which is used by superiors in the government, to express their orders given to

inferiors, or to the people. Governors of provinces and others, who write to the Emperor do not use Pin, but 奏 Tsow. For Europeans, 訴 Soo, is perhaps better than Pin, for what is mere statement or explanation. 回稟 Hwuy pin, or 稟覆 Pin fūh, to reply to government; to return an answer to some superior officer. 稟安 Pin ngan, to pay respects to a superior. 稟叩 Pin kh'ow, to prostrate and knock the forehead against the ground to a superior. 稟見 Pin kēen, to see a superior. 稟氣 Pin kh'e, or 資稟 Tsze pin, a person's natural constitution and disposition of mind. 稟明 Pin ming, to state clearly to a superior. 稟命 Pin ming, to ask for leave to do. 稟於神明 Pin yu shin ming, to state in prayer to the gods. 告稟 Kaou pin, or 稟白 Pin peh, to state to fully; to accuse; to give information of. 稟受 Pin show, or 稟賦 Pin foo, to ask permission to receive; that which is received from heaven; that which is natural to one. 稟神 Pin shin, to pray to the gods. 稟辭 Pin ts'ze, to take leave of a superior officer. 稟帖 Pin t'ē, a pe-

tion or statement. 稟於天 Pin yu t'ēen, expresses the natural endowments received from heaven, or to declare to heaven.

璚 璚璚 Lin pin, elegantly ornamented with stones, ivory, and so on.

潯 Name of an ancient state, near the region of Szech'uen, the region of the ancient dynasty 周 Chow. A surname.

P'IN.

貧 From *wealth* and a *share*. One who has a small portion of wealth; possessing no property; poor. 貧士 P'in sze, a poor scholar. 貧陋 P'in low, or 窶貧 Low p'in, poor and mean. 貧乏 P'in fā, poor and inadequately supplied. 貧賤 P'in ts'ēen, poor and mean in circumstances. 貧不與富敵 P'in pūh yu foo teih, the poor cannot contend with the rich. 貧窮 P'in kh'eung, poor; exhausted.

牝 } The female of quadrupeds, — applied also to birds; the female organ of generation; the female of plants. 牝子 P'in tsze, the female organ of generation in animals generally, ca-

pable of procreating. 牝戶 P'in hoo, the vagina,—rather a vulgar expression. 牝牡 P'in mow, female and male. 牝谿 P'in kh'e, a valley.

品 Many mouths or persons to whom *order* is dictated by one presiding; *two* would wrangle, *three* give decision and order to deliberation; hence, a series; rank; degree; class; sort; rule; limit; manner; actions; conduct; to arrange; to classify; a thing or substance. A surname. The name of a place. **九品** Kew p'in, the nine ranks into which all persons possessing any rank are divided in China. They are distinguished by a small globe of different materials and various colours, worn on the top of their cap. **官品** Kwan p'in, the rank of officers, civil or military. **第一品** Te yih p'in, the first rank; also, the best sort. **四品官員** Sze p'in kwan yuen, an officer of the fourth degree of rank. There is a difference in the same degree, a first and a second; e. g. **正二品** Ching urh p'in, the first or principal of the second degree. **從二品** Ts'ung urh p'in, the subordinate of the second degree. **何品級** Ho p'in keih,

what rank or degree? **貢品** Kung p'in, articles of tribute. **過品** Kwo p'in, to exceed one's rank or proper sphere. **品平** P'in p'ing, to classify or determine the place of. **品格** P'in keh, that conduct to which a person is naturally disposed. **品性** P'in sing, natural disposition. **品行** P'in hing, actions; conduct. **品質** P'in chih, the natural elements or constitution of. **品目** P'in mih, a table of contents, in the books of Buddha. **品格高貴** P'in keh kaoü kwei, eminent natural talents and virtue. **品格下流** P'in keh hëa lew, naturally of a mean and vicious disposition. **品物** P'in wü, various articles or substances.

頻 Urgent; pressing; precipitate; uninterrupted; continually. A surname. Formerly used for the margin of any collection of water; and the name of a fruit. **頻來** P'in lae, incessantly coming to one's house. **頻頻** P'in pan, constant gifts conferred by the Emperor. **頻數** P'in soo, continually; uninterruptedly. **頻催** P'in tsuy, urge incessantly. **杯** To contract the eye-brows, as in smiling or laughing.

桮笑 P'in seaou, to smile; to smirk; to laugh, — said chiefly of women.

櫨 The apple tree. 櫨果 P'in kwo, an apple; — brought from the north of China to Canton. 櫨婆 P'in p'o, a fruit produced in the south, the *sterculia balanghas*, the fruit of which is eaten as a substitute for chesnuts.

蘋 A plant that grows on the surface of the water; four leaves unite and form an

appearance like the character 田 T'een. 蘋蘩 P'in fan, certain water herbs employed in sacrifice.

顰

顰

To contract the eye-brows from grief or anger; to frown. 效顰 Heaou p'in, a bad imitation; refers to an ancient tale of an ugly woman imitating the frown of a pretty one—the ugliness of the one and the beauty of the other, were increased.

PING.

丙

Name of one of the *Shih kan*, or characters used in the division of time. 青丙 Ts'ing ping, denotes heaven. 青戊 Ts'ing woo, denotes earth. 大丙 Ta ping, the name of a deity. Ping is used as a surname. Sometimes denotes the tail of a fish.

恹

Mournful; grieved; sorry. 憂心恹恹 Yew sin ping ping, a mournful heavy heart.

柄

棟

The handle of a spear, or of any instrument; a handle in a figurative sense; having the control of; authority. The name of a hill. 話柄 Hwa ping, a

handle of speech,—something to found one's speech upon to make it plausible. 權柄 Kh'eu en ping, authority; power. 二柄 Urh ping, two powers; viz. punishments and rewards, or benevolent treatment. 有把柄 Yew pa ping, having a handle,—having something to ground one's actions upon.

炳

Ping, Pung, or Päng, the light of fire; luminous; perspicuous. 文炳 Wän ping, a luminous style.

病

Sickness; disease, literally or figuratively; physical or moral disease; defect; fault; to cause disease; to cause a vitiated sentiment or feeling

in the world; to criminate. **治病** Ch'e ping, to cure a disease. **毛病** Maou ping, fault of disposition or temper. **病坊** Ping fang, a merely nominal rank. **病世之學** Ping she che hēō, a kind of learning that vitiates the world. **病痊** Ping ts'euēn, convalescent. **病疫之家人** Ping yīh che kēa jin, a family afflicted with the plague. **病故** Ping koo, died of disease, in contradistinction from any casualty. **病源** Ping yuen, the source of a disease.

鈎 Strong; defended; firm; well compacted.
窰 An appellation of the third moon; a cavern or den; an excessive degree of sleep; disease occasioned by alarm or fright. **窰月** Ping yuē, the third moon.

竝 Two standing together; together with; and; also; moreover; act of coition.
并力 Ping leīh, with united strength. **并非** Ping fei, not, by no means. **并駕** Ping kēa, to ride together. **并蒂** Ping t'e, two flowers on the same stem; united together. **并重** Ping chung, equally heavy;

equally important. **开行** Ping hing, to walk on a line with each other; parallel.

餅 Food made from wheat-en flour joined in masses. **餅** Pastry; cakes made of any kind of flour. **湯餅** T'ang ping, or **水引餅** Shwuy yin ping, a kind of dumpling or pudding; commonly called **水麵** Shwuy mēn, and **湯麵** T'ang mēn. **乳餅** Joo ping, milk cake; coagulated milk; a sort of cheese. **餅子** Ping tsze, cakes or puddings. **餅食** Ping shīh, pastry in different forms.

兵 Weapons of war; those who use the weapons; soldiers; troops; an army; to use the weapons; to attack an enemy. **長兵** Ch'ang ping, long arms. **短兵** Twan ping, short arms, as the sword. **操兵** Ts'au ping, to exercise troops. **起兵** Kh'e ping, to raise or put an army in motion. **出兵打仗** Ch'ūh ping ta chang, to go forth to battle. **一枝兵** Yīh che ping, a division of the army. **天兵** T'ēn ping, the army of heaven, and **大兵** Ta ping, the grand army, express the Imperial troops. **官兵** Kwan ping, the gov-

ernment troops. 伏兵 Fūh ping, troops lying in ambush. 閱兵 Yuē ping, to review the troops. 總兵官 Tsung ping kwan, a general officer. 兵船 Ping ch'uen, a ship of war. 兵船主 Ping ch'uen choo, a captain of a man-of-war. 兵器 Ping kh'e, or 兵械 Ping keae, military weapons; arms; military stores. 兵卒 Ping tsūh, or 兵丁 Ping ting, a soldier. 兵官 Ping kwan, an officer in the army. 兵頭 Ping t'ow, head of the troops,—term applied by the Chinese to the Portuguese governor of Macao. 兵車 Ping keu, a war chariot. 兵甲 Ping kēā, armour. 兵部 Ping poo, one of the six national councils,—that which has the control of the army.

冰 Ice. 冰片 Ping p'ēn, or 冰凍 Ping tung, ice; a piece of ice. 冰寒 Ping han, cold as ice. 冰雹 Ping pō, hail. 冰脂 Ping che, the fat

of animals. 冰山亦險 Ping shan yīh hēen, ice elevated to the height of a mountain is still dangerous,—is slippery and it may melt,—such is elevated rank. 冰片 Ping p'ēn,

Indian or Borneo camphor;—it is brought from Sumatra. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar-candy.

棚

See Päng.

秉

From a hand grasping grain. A handful of grain; to grasp; to lay hold of. 秉彝 Ping e, the invariable principle of right; to maintain it. 秉質 Ping chīh, to adhere to a correct course of conduct. 秉公 Ping kung, to lay hold on justice; to act justly; to conduct an examination on principles of justice.

P'ING.

平

Even; equal; fair; just; equitable; level; tranquil; undisturbed. Read P'ing, to level; to adjust prices or weights; to reduce to a state of submission; to conquer; a plain; tranquillity; plenty. Name of a place. 公平 Kung p'ing, just and equitable. 天平 T'ēen p'ing, scales or balances. 太平 T'ae p'ing, a state of peace and plenty. 地平 Te p'ing, a level place; a plain; a level place in front of halls and palaces. 平常 P'ing ch'ang, ordinary; common, in a derogative sense. 平服 P'ing fūh,

to subjugate. **平安** P'ing ngan, a state of tranquillity and comfortable repose. **平原和好** P'ing yuen ho haon, to reconcile conflicting parties. **平地起風波** P'ing te kh'e fung po, to raise the wind and waves on a level plain,—to make a disturbance where there is not the least occasion for it. **平時** P'ing she, ordinarily; on common occasions; constantly. **平素** P'ing soo, heretofore; usually. **平等** P'ing t'ang, of equal rank. **平日** P'ing j'ih, daily; commonly.

坪 Level ground; a flat level place.

枰 Name of a tree; a door made with flat boards; a kind of table for chess.

萍 { P'ing, or **浮萍** Fow p'ing, the thin moss-like substance which grows on the surface of stagnant water. Name of a place.

萍實 P'ing sh'ih, name of a fruit that grows on the water, recognized on a certain occasion by Confucius. **萍水相逢** P'ing shwuy s'ang fung, or **萍踪乍合** P'ing tsung cha hō, the accidental meeting of friends, — as vegetable substances floating on the surface of the water are brought acci-

dentally in contact.

評 To discuss and settle the order of; to deliberate; to arrange; to fix; to criticise. The name of an office; and of a city. A surname. **批評** P'e p'ing, to criticise; to censure or praise. **譏評** Ke p'ing, censorious; to speak against; to detract from the merits of. **品評** P'in p'ing, to debate the merits and rank of. **上評** Shang p'ing, or **高評** Kaou p'ing, to praise. **評論** P'ing lun, to discuss the merits of; to dispute. **評定** P'ing ting, to fix; to settle; to criticise; to decide on the merits of a written composition. **評閱** P'ing yuē, or Yuē p'ing, to look over and revise a book for the press; which is generally, in China, done by a different person from the writer or compiler.

併 { On a line with; even with; together. **併命** P'ing ming, to expose one's life in combat with.

併起 P'ing kh'e, to rise up together; to contend. **併偪** P'ing ken, to stand opposed, as an enemy. **併八部爲一部** P'ing p'ā poo wei yih poo, reduced the eight tribes to one.

倂 Retired; secluded. Read P'ing, to exclude; to re-

ject; to throw out.

屏 Anciently a wall built inside a door-way as a screen; to screen; to cover; to keep outside; to reject; to put away. **屏翳** P'ing e, a certain divinity that presides over rain. **屏風** P'ing fung, or **門屏** Mun p'ing, a flat screen placed in a door-way; a certain aquatic plant. **圍屏** Wei p'ing, or **連屏** Lëen p'ing, a folding screen placed behind an altar or a throne.

摒 } To expel; to drive away.

拼 } **栢欄** P'ing leu, the name of a tree.

鉶 } A pitcher or other utensil for drawing water.

駢 } P'ing or P'ëen. See P'ëen.

迸 } To be dispersed or scattered abroad; to wander idly; to flow away as water from a spring; to expel; to drive away.

邶 } **紀邶** Ke p'ing, the name of a place.

頰 } The colour of the face; the aspect; a grave coun-

tenance; a full bold countenance; an angry look.

粵 } Hasty; precipitate; giving unrestrained scope to one's temper or feelings; drawing each other into a vicious course; to make light of or disregard property. The second is a vulgar and unauthorized form.

僉 } To possess generous confidence in; to employ; to send.

娉 } To ask; to enquire of; the same as the following.
娉婷 Ping t'ing, elegant graceful carriage.

聘 } To ask; to enquire of; to invite; hence the character is formed with *ear* by the side. Ancient ambassadors going on embassies of peace was expressed by P'ing. Princes going personally to the Emperor, was expressed by **朝** Ch'au. Enquiries respecting great affairs; a request to marry; to espouse; to betroth; the presents given, as fixing the subsequent marriage; to request, in a respectful manner. **下聘** Hëa p'ing, to send marriage presents. **厚聘** How p'ing, a large marriage portion. **過聘禮** Kwo p'ing le, to send the marriage gift or espousals. **徵聘** Ching

p'ing, to call forth from private life eminent and good men to fill offices in the state. **聘定** 下 P'ing ting hēa, to betroth; to fix or settle the marriage. **聘君** P'ing keun, to answer the call of the sovereign and engage in the service of the state. **聘請** P'ing ts'ing, to request to come in a formal and respectful manner with presents; to engage a private tutor.

憑
憑
憑

A stand for a valuable stone; leaning on; resting or depending on; according to proof; that which is capable of being proved; this word commences statements, implying that

what follows can be proved. A surname. **憑據** P'ing keu, proof; evidence for the truth of a case. **憑他說** P'ing t'a shwō, according to what he says; let him say what he likes.

凭

From *to depend on*, and a bench. To lean upon

a bench or table; to trust to; that which may be trusted to; proof. **凭倚** P'ing e, and **凭靠** P'ing kh'aou, to lean against; to depend upon. **凭几** Ping ke, to rest or lean upon a table. **凭據** P'ing keu, proof; evidence of.

PO.

波

rom *water* and *skin*. A ruffled surface; water moved and agitated by the wind; a wave; a fall of water; the glare of water; shining brightness,—applied to the eye and the moon; glossy. Name of a river; and of a lake. An appellation of age. Occurs in various proper names. **微波** We po, to communicate one's wishes by a slight glance of the eye. **金波** Kin po, the light of the moon. **波及** Po keih, to flow to, or communicate to others,

either good or evil. **波浪**

Po lang, or **波濤** Po t'au, wave; the waves of the sea.

波羅 Po lo, name of a place, and of a fruit; the pine apple.

波羅蜜 Po lo meih, the artocarpus or jack fruit. **波俏**

Po seaou, pretty; handsome.

坡

A bank; a declivity; a hill; rubbish thrown up so as to form a hill.

菠

菠菜 Po ts'ae, the name of a vegetable. **菠蘿**

Po lo, or **蜜波羅** Meih po

lo, the pine apple, and the jack fruit.

玻 璃 Po le, vitreous substance; commonly written **玻璃** Po le, glass. In the Chinese dictionary it is called **玉** Yüh, "a gem; the precious commodity of the western nations;" and it is added, that during the Ming dynasty an eunuch was sent to Europe, to procure a glassmaker to come to China. **玻璃鏡** Po le king, a looking-glass. **玻璃酒杯** Po le tsew pei, a glass wine-cup.

簸 A sieve with which grain is thrown up for the wind to blow away the chaff; a sieve through which the grain passes is called **篩** Shae.

番 Read Fan, Pwan, and Po, a surname. The name of a place. Po-po, a martial appearance; appearance of age.

嶓 冢 Po ch'ung, the name of a hill.

播 To sow; to disseminate; to scatter; to disperse; to remove. Name of a district.

播棄 Po kh'e, to reject; to put away; to throw away carelessly. **播弄** Po lung, to be-fool; to dupe; duped; cheated.

播揚 Po yang, to agitate and

expose to the wind, as grain, that the chaff may be blown away; to spread a report, or publish to the world.

皤 White; plain and undorned; the grey hairs of old age; large bellied; an animal with a white belly. Name of a plant. Copious; abundant.

鄱 陽 Po yang, name of a Hëen district, where the **鄱陽湖** Po yang hoo, a well-known lake on the northern frontier of Këang-se province, is situated.

P'O.

婆 An appellative of women; particularly of old mothers, much used in the books of the Buddha sect, in various senses. The name of a state. The name of a city. Used also in the names of some divinities. **一片婆心** Yih p'ëen p'o sin, a kind feeling towards, — the feeling as of a mother. **接生婆** Tsëë säng p'o, **生婆** Säng p'o, or **穩婆** Wän p'o, a midwife. **媒婆** Mei p'o, a go-between to arrange marriages. **老婆** Laou p'o, a familiar term for wife. **公婆** Kung p'o, husband and wife; father and mother; a wife designates her husband's father and mother

by these terms.

婆 **婆** **婆** P'o p'o, luxuriant vegetation; exuberant growth of plants or trees. **葵** **蘭** P'o ho, name of a medicinal plant.

破 Rent; torn; broken; having holes rent through which one can see; ruined; defeated,—applied to armies; taken by storm,—applied to towns; failed; found out,—applied to schemes. Read P'o, used as a transitive verb in all the above senses. **打破** Ta p'o, to rend; to break. **逐字破義** Chüh tze p'o e, to take each character apart and open up the meaning. **看破了** K'an p'o leaou, to see through a device; to find out a deception; to see the vanity of the world. **識破他** Shih p'o t'a, to see through false prettexts, assumed by a person. **曲破** Kh'eüh p'o, the name of a musical instrument. **破家蕩產** P'o k'ea t'ang ch'an, to ruin a family and waste the patrimony. **破腹** P'o fuh, to tear open the belly,—means to lay open one's mind to a person; also to open the bowels violently; to purge. **破世人之愚惑** P'o she jin che yu hwö, to break through the foolish delusions of mankind. **破**

壞 P'o hwae, to destroy. **破爛** P'o lan, broken in pieces, as meat which is over-boiled. **破敗** P'o pae, to defeat an army. **破碎** P'o suy, broken into small bits. **破綻** P'o ting, to rip open a seam; to find out a plot. **破衣** P'o e, tattered garments.

跛 P'o or P'ei, lame in the feet; leaning on one side, as when standing on one foot.

陂 Commonly read P'e or P'ei. Read P'o, **陂陁** P'o t'o, uneven; not level.

頗 Uneven; deflected on one side; in a small degree; rather; doubt; suspicion. **頗香** P'o h'ang, rather fragrant. **頗好** P'o hao, rather good. **頗久** P'o kew, a good while. **頗頗曉得** P'o p'o heaou teh, know or understand in a slight degree. **頗多** P'o to, a good deal; rather much. **頗有** P'o yew, to possess in some degree; abundant; to possess much.

鼃 A species of frog; a toad.

叵 From **可** Kh'o, *may* or *should*, reversed. **May not; cannot; incurable; forthwith; then.** **叵不可也**

從反可 P'o pŭh kh'o yay
tsung fan kh'o, P'o denotes may
not, should not, and is from a
reversed *Kh'o*. 叵羅 P'o lo,
a certain cup for drinking wine.

叵耐 P'o nae, insufferable.

叵 A vulgar form of the pre-
ceding. 叵耐 P'o nae,
unable to sustain or to endure.

PŎ.

拍
胎
膊
泊

Read P'eh and Meh, to
stop; to strike. Read Pŏ,
is applied to the arm and
the shoulder. 肩膊
Kēen pŏ, the shoulder.

From *water* and *white*.

The glare of water; the
appearance of water; a small
wave; to anchor at the shore;
to anchor or moor in a bay. 紛
泊 Fun pŏ, the appearance of
flying in a crowded group. 灣
泊 Wan pŏ, to anchor in any
creek or bay. 澹泊 Tan pŏ,
still; retired; wholly unoccu-
pied; abstracted from the world.

箔
粕

A kind of screen or cur-
tain.

糟粕 Ts'au pŏ, the
feces of wine or spiritu-
ous liquor; the grosser part is
called Tsau, and the rice which
floats is called Pŏ.

鉛

金鉛 Kin pŏ, thin leaf
gold; gold foil.

胎
友
友
友

The sides; the ribs; the
shoulder.

Pā or Pŏ, to drag along
by the leg and stick it;
to stab. 赤友 Ch'ih
pŏ, or 抹拔 Ch'ih pā,
to put away dead and
noxious influences.

跋

To walk or travel through
grassy or shrubby paths;
the lower part of a candle. 跋

涉 Pŏ shě, Pŏ, is to travel by
land; Shě, to journey by water.

跋躅 Pŏ sēē, the appearance
of trudging along the road; to
travel laboriously.

腋

The short hair that grows
on different parts of the
body; white flesh.

芰

The roots of grasses; stub-
ble; a thatched cottage; a
name of different plants. 華

芰 Peih pŏ, a plant said to be
a cure against the tooth-ache.

鈹

銅鈹 Tung pŏ, or 鋪
鈹 P'oo pŏ, or 鑊鈹
Naou pŏ, certain small bells used

to chime in harmony with the chaunting performed by the priests of Buddha.

竇 Plants taking root downwards and growing luxuriantly upwards; luxuriant growth.

博 General; extensive; universal. The second is an erroneous form. **博學** Pŏ hēō, generally learned; an universal scholar. **博**

聞 Pŏ wăn, to have heard and read much. **博愛** Pŏ ngae, universal love; general benevolence.

搏 To apply the hand to; to touch; to strike with the hand; to fight with a person; to wrest from by violence. **搏擊** Pŏ keih, to strike; to attack. **搏拊琴瑟** Pŏ foo k'in seh, to play with the fingers on a stringed instrument, as on the harp.

搏 Pŏ or Pŭh, the noise made by the bursting of crackers; to rend; to burst; to urge or press with fire; **爆** fire-dried; to dry with smoke or fire; to heat; to burn; to cauterize.

褌 Garments with short sleeves; single garments.

鐘 A large bell. **鐘鱗** Pŏ lin, certain flowery orna-

ments on the cross wooden bar to which a bell is hung. **錢** **錢** Ts'een pŏ, an instrument of husbandry; a kind of hoe.

蓴 A certain fragrant herb, which is burnt in order to emit its odour.

薄 Trees of a forest standing singly, not blended with underwood; thin; slight; poor; bad; light; few; single; dislike; inattention to; poor treatment; a screen or curtain. Name of a river; of a pavilion. To extend to. **刻薄** Kh'eh pŏ, to carve thin; near; stingy; to browbeat and extort from. **輕薄** K'ing pŏ, light and trifling; contemptuous.

林薄 Lin pŏ, Lin, denotes woody; Pŏ, overgrown with herbs or plants. **薄荷** Pŏ ho, the plant commonly called mint. **薄曲** Pŏ kh'eūh, or **蠶薄** Tsan pŏ, rings of cane suspended for the silk-worm to form the cocoon in. **薄命**

Pŏ ming, a poor fate; ill-fated.

薄暮 Pŏ moo, the evening twilight, near sunset. **薄行**

Pŏ hing, cold indifferent behaviour to. **薄視** Pŏ she, to look upon lightly; to despise.

厚薄 How pŏ, thick and thin.

薄情 Pŏ ts'ing, little affection for; cold; indifferent. **薄切**

Pŏ ts'ē, to cut into thin

slices or small bits. 薄罪 Pö tsny, a slight offence.

薄 Crammed together in confusion; stuffed all together; to fill up. 槃礴 P'wan pö, to sit cross-legged and disrobed.

剝 From a knife, and to cut and carve. To split, tear, or rive; to peel, or scrape off; to flay; to put off; to uncover; to cut up an animal; to let fall; to cut; to wound. One of the 卦 Kwa, or diagrams. Read Püh, to strike against with force; to break off the shell. 抽剝 Ch'ow pö, to exact excessively and with severity. 剝民 Pö min, to flay the people; i.e. to oppress and harrass them.

蹠 To tread with the feet; to step upon.

撥 From hand and to issue forth. To spread out; to expel or reject; to fall open; to disperse; to turn round; to reduce to order; certain cords used in drawing a hearse to the grave. Read Füh, a certain large shield; something that is put on the finger when playing on a stringed instrument. 叱撥 Ch'ih pö, appellation of a good horse. 撥撥 Pwan pö, to allot to every one,—to point out to every one their several

duties. 撥弓 Pö kung, a bow recoiling back. 撥開 Pö kh'ae, to open out. 撥刺 Pö lä, appearance of extending a bow; pert; saucy. 撥送 Pö sung, to distribute to.

灼 A sort of melon. Name of a plant, which has nine leaves growing from the same stalk.

鉢 鉢盂 Pö yu, a vessel with a narrow mouth,—used by the Buddha priests in begging and when eating, occasionally. 衣鉢 E pö, the priest's robes and his dish; anything transferred from one to another, as from father to son, is so called. 優曇鉢 Yew yun pö, a name of the fig.

駁 A freckled horse; parti-coloured; diverse; contradictory; to contradict; to meet at the termination of the preceding, and continue the succession. 辨駁 Pëen pö, to contradict in argument. 解駁 Keae pö, the breaking and opening of the clouds in a confused manner. 駁船 Pö ch'uen, boats which receive the cargoes of other boats and continue the line of inland navigation. 駁安 Pö ngan, a decision of an inferior court reversed by a superior tribunal. 駁

詰 P'ŏ keih, to contradict; to oppose and argue a measure.
駁然大怒 P'ŏ jen ta noo, suddenly burst forth in a great passion. **駁續** P'ŏ sūh, in continued succession; one after another.

毫 The name of a place.
毫 Ancient name of a place in Ho-nan.

勃 Sudden; suddenly; to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname. The name of a place. See P'ūh.

雹 Frozen rain; hail; to hail; in some places called **白雨** Peh yu, white rain; and **硬頭雨** Ngāng t'ow yu, hard-headed rain,—this applies to the larger hail-stones which break the roofs of houses, and kill the cattle in the field.

曝 P'ŏ or Paou, the noise of anger; of laughing; of throwing down a stick.

P'Ō.

膊 The noise of striking, or of stones dashing against each other; to strip slaughtered bodies and mangle the corpse,—applied to the ribs and the shoulders; dried meat; large slice. **肩膊** Kēen p'ŏ,

the shoulder. **膊頭** P'ŏ t'ow, the top of the shoulder, on which a burden rests.

竿竿業業

Ch'ŏ or P'ŏ, a case in which bamboo reeds are stuck; woody luxuriant herbage.

樸

Plain; hard; close wood; metaphorically applied to the dispositions and characters of men; any utensil not yet finished; the matter or substance of, without the finishing gloss or ornaments. **質樸** Ch'ih p'ŏ, substantial; honest; sincere; devoid of show. **樸實** P'ŏ sh'ih, plain and solid; substantial; true and unaffected. **樸素** P'ŏ soo, plain and unadorned; simple manners.

撲

To lean towards; to lean against; to fall; to pat lightly; to strike; to flog; to brush away. **鞭撲** Pēen p'ŏ, to lash; to flog.

撲滅

P'ŏ mēč, to extinguish a light by a motion of the hand, which causes a puff of wind.

撲鼻

P'ŏ pe, to strike the nose, or sense of smell, with odours of any kind.

璞

A gem not yet freed from its external coat; an un-

polished gem. A surname. The external covering of a gem.

璞玉 P'ö yüh, an unpolished stone.

潑 To throw forth, or sprinkle water; water dripping out; a shower of rain; the showers following in succession. **活**

潑 Hwö p'ö, lively; cheerful.

一潑 Yih p'ö, a shower.

朴

The bark of a tree; a certain medicinal bark; large; abrupt; separate or distant. Used in the sense of **模** P'ö. Read Püh, fundamental. Read Pow, a surname.

POO.

布 Cloth made from cotton or hemp; to spread out in order; to arrange; to spread out; to diffuse; to infer; a spring or source; name of a plant; sacrifices offered to the stars. A surname. **露布** Loo poo, a banner with writing on it; a proclamation extended at the end of a pole. **布置得宜** Poo che teh e, well laid out and assorted, properly arranged and transacted. **布衣** Poo e, plain cotton garments, expresses being a simple citizen, without rank of any kind. **布帛** Poo peh, cloth and silk. **布靶** Poo pa, object shot at by archers; a target. **布政使司** Poo ching sze sze, or **布政使** Poo ching sze, to spread the decisions of government; the Treasurer of a province;—all local appointments are man-

aged by him. **布施** Poo she, or **布捨** Poo shay, to bestow charity.

佈

To extend; extensive; filling the whole space.

怖

Afraid; alarmed; to cause fear; to alarm the mind.

怖

詐怖愚民 Cha poo

怖

yu min, to frighten simple people with false pretences, as conjurors do. **恐怖**

怖

Kh'ung poo, or **驚怖** King

怖

poo, alarmed; frightened. **怖**

怖

罪逃避 Poo tsuy taou pe, to run away under alarm for some crime committed.

拈

To feel; to expand; to open out; to disperse; to scatter; to strike. **拈**

拈

擺 Poo pae, to injure a person in some way.

捕

To take; to pursue after for the purpose of taking;

to endeavour to catch or take; to strike and seize. **捕害** Poo hae, to persecute. **捕獲** Poo hwō, or **捕拿** Poo na, to pursue and take an offender. **捕鳥** Poo neaou, to endeavour to catch birds; to fowl. **捕緝** Poo ts'ēih, to pursue for the purpose of apprehending. **捕廳** Poo t'ing, a kind of inferior police officer who has a court of his own. **捕盜** Poo t'aou, to hunt out robbers. **捕魚** Poo yu, to fish. **捕役** Poo yih, police runners; constables. **捕風捉影** Poo fung tsūh ying, to pursue the wind and catch at a shadow; to follow visionary projects. The officers of government often caution the people against so doing, in cherishing hopes of influencing justice, for Chinese officers, they say, are incorruptible.

簿 A book to keep accounts or memoranda; a register; a narrow piece of ivory carried in the hands by ancient statesmen at Imperial interviews. **Read Pō**, an utensil used in rearing silk-worms; a kind of curtain. **Read Peih**, a pillar. **主簿** Choo poo, the name of an office,—a kind of keeper of public accounts. **登**

記簿 Tāng ke poo, to insert in the books—of a shop or mercantile house. **鹵簿** Loo poo, the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage.

補 To repair; to mend; to supply what is wanting; to make up a deficiency; to benefit; to assist. Name of a city. A surname. In numbers, *Poo* denotes one thousand millions. *Poo* is used medically for increasing, strengthening or stimulating. **補氣** Poo kh'e, to increase or strengthen the animal spirits. **補血** Poo heuē, to strengthen or increase the blood. **補還** Poo hwan, to repay. **補綴** Poo ch'üē, to join together the parts of a thing which has been torn to pieces. **補贖** Poo shūh, to redeem. **補置** Poo che, make it up to you,—I'll try to recompence you. **補緝** Poo ts'ēih, to repair; to mend. **補破** Poo p'o, to repair or mend a rent garment. **補遺** Poo e, to supply what has been pretermitted. **補平頭** Poo p'ing t'ow, to make up the injury a dollar may have received from its being cut or worn. **補銀水** Poo yin shwuy, to make up the difference of silver in its value, under different circum-

stances;—as whether in the form of dollars or *sycee* silver, whether broken or whole dollars.

部 Poo, is the sum of all the parts; a collective amount; a general control of things arranged under one head; a general division of; a tribe; a class; an arrangement of the stars. The name of a particular star. A division of a book; a numeral particle of books; a public court. Poo, in the language of classification, denotes *class* or *genus*; **類** Luy, is *species*. Poo is used for a tribe of men,—applied to the Tartar and Mahomedan tribes. **一部書** Yih poo shoo, denotes all the volumes of a book. **一本書** Yih pun shoo, one volume. **五部** Woo poo, the five elements into which the Chinese divide material existences. **回部** Hwuy poo, a Mahomedan tribe. **部首** Poo show, speaking of characters, denotes one of the *radicals*. **六部** Lüh poo, six boards, or supreme courts at Peking, viz.—1st, **吏** Le, Appointments; 2nd, **戶** Hoo, Revenue; 3rd, **禮** Le, Usages; 4th, **兵** Ping, Army; 5th, **刑** Hing, Punishments; and 6th, **工** Kung, Public works.

步 In ancient times, denoted a single pace; it now expresses the distance taken in by a step with each foot; it is commonly called six cubits; to walk; to go; the course or ways of; to go on foot; to travel in a vehicle moved by men instead of horses; to walk leisurely; a footing or landing-place by the side of a river; an anchorage for trading boats;—in this sense the following is more generally used. Malevolent spirits that injure men or animals. A surname. Occurs in various proper names. A certain kind of dress; a sword; ornaments of a woman's head-dress, a sword, &c. **一步一步** Yih poo yih poo, step after step; step by step. **留地步** Lew te poo, to leave a few paces of ground; not to push to the utmost, nor exhaust one's-self entirely. **馬步** Ma poo, name of a demon, supposed to injure horses, and to which sacrifices are offered in winter. **獨步** T'üh poo, singular talents; possessing some art unknown to others. **國步** Kwö poo, the changes or fortunes of a country. **天步** T'een poo, the ways of heaven,—the changes of providence. **改步** Kae poo, to ascend a throne **步行** Poo hing, to

walk on foot; went on foot.

步軍 Poo keun, an army of infantry. **步馬** Poo ma, to practice riding on horseback.

步履艱難 Poo le k'een nan, to walk with difficulty. **步師**

Poo sze, to move an army. **步**

歷 Poo leih, or **推歷** T'uy leih, to make astronomical calculations. **步搖** Poo yaou,

certain ornaments of women's head-dress.

埠 Poo or Fow, a mart; a place where ships and traders assemble.

P'OO.

匍 To go or creep on the hands like a child; to crawl. **匍匐** P'oo peh, to go on the hands and knees; to do one's utmost to go to; to strive to attain.

葡 Considered a vulgar character. **葡萄樹** P'oo t'au shoo, the vine. **葡萄酒** P'oo t'au tsew, wine made from the grape. **葡萄子** P'oo t'au tsze, the grape, also called **葡題子** P'oo t'e tsze. **葡萄乾** P'oo t'au kan, dried plums or raisins.

哺 To feed as a child, by putting food into its mouth. **吐哺** T'oo p'oo, to

put food out of one's own mouth into that of another person's, as is done by nurses. **哺乳** P'oo joo, to give suck to; to feed with milk.

圃 A vegetable garden; an orchard. **圃園** P'oo yuen, a garden for fruits and vegetables. **老圃** Laou p'oo, an old gardener.

晡 **晡時** P'oo she, from three to five o'clock in the afternoon.

浦 Streams that run into, or out of large rivers; a small creek or inlet. A surname, compounded with various other proper names. **合浦** Hō p'oo, name of a district in Canton province, where pearls are, it is said, obtained. **浦江** P'oo k'ang, the name of a district.

蒲 A species of rush or juncus which grows in water, and of which mats are made. Name of a district. A surname.

溥 Large; great; pervading everywhere. In the Four Books written **普** P'oo. To disperse abroad; all over the world. Occurs denoting to daub. Read Pō, **溥漠** Pō mō, the appearance of water.

莆

Read Foo and P'oo, the name of a place; and of a plant; otherwise called the sword plant.

痛

Disease; to afflict with disease; an internal gathering or induration.

埔

The beginning or origin of anything.

誦

Large; great; to talk big; to deliberate; to reprove; to assist.

鋪

Commonly used for a shop, but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries. They write it 鋪 P'oo. 鋪戶 P'oo hoo, or 鋪家 P'oo kēa, a shop-keeper.

逋

To abscond; to run away; to become a fugitive; to hang in suspense; to be owing to government. 逋債 P'oo chae, to be owing a debt.

鋪

To spread out; to extend; to arrange; to lay a tablecloth or make a bed; to pervade; a shop where things are spread out; disease; a ring for pulling to a door. 鋪氈 P'oo chen, to spread out or lay a carpet. 鋪陳 P'oo ch'in, 鋪張 P'oo chang, or 鋪設 P'oo shě, all express spreading out or laying in order; arranging. 鋪被 P'oo p'e, a winding-sheet. 鋪張文詞 P'oo chang wān

tsze, a shewy display of diction; a pompous essay, without regard to the solidity and truth of the matter.

舖

To feed; to supply with food; a meal taken between three and five in the afternoon. Name of a bird. 舖

餒

P'oo ch'uě, to sneak for food.

舖

Name of a flat fish, said to have a presentiment of approaching rain, otherwise called 江豚 Kēang t'un, and 江猪 Kēang choo, the river pig; both of which names answer to the porpoise.

菩

P'oo or P'eh, grass; herbage; a kind of mat; thatch for a cottage. Read Fow, the name of a fragrant plant.

菩提

P'oo t'e, name of a tree produced in Magādhū, the district where Buddha was born.

菩提薩埵

P'oo-t'e-sā-t'o, an Indian word introduced with the Buddha sect. Some of the priests say it means *to observe with feeling*; others that it denotes *completely finished*; now, according to the genius of the Chinese language, contracted to

菩薩

P'oo-sā, the gods, or demi-gods of the heathen. 諸

菩薩

Choo p'oo sā, all the gods; much used in the books

of Buddha for a class of intelligent beings, superior to man, not creators; deified men and women; the idols of pagan temples. The phrase is in continual popular use, and by some defined to be the same as **普濟** P'oo tse, *universal help*, or assistance afforded to all living creatures; and is considered, **尊稱神祇** Tsun ch'ing shin kh'e, a term of honor and respect addressed to the gods of heaven and earth.

普 From **並** Ping, *equally*; *all together*, and **日** Jih, *the day*. Day everywhere alike; universally pervading as the light of the sun; the uniform light of the sun; or the sun, without which, *all* is reduced to the *same* darkness; great; pervading. A surname. **普天之下** P'oo t'een che hëa, over all the world. **普天同慶** P'oo t'een t'ung kh'ing, the whole world joining in congratulations. **普濟衆生**

P'oo tse chung säng, to afford universal help to all living creatures,—said of the gods. **普施** P'oo she, to confer universally. **普同塔** P'oo t'ung t'ä, a general receptacle in which the ashes of the Buddha priests are put after death. **普揚** P'oo yang, to promulge everywhere. **普濟院** P'oo tse yuen, an hospital,—for the reception of the aged poor.

譜 A list of; a genealogical table; a biography; to insert in a genealogy, or write a biography; a list of the village population; a certificate; to pertain to; to arrange; to spread out an affair in order. **族譜** Tsüih p'oo, a genealogical table. **琴譜** Kh'in p'oo, a music book; a book to teach to play on the stringed instrument k'in. **棋譜** Kh'e p'oo, a book on chess. **歷譜** Leih p'oo, historical annals.

POW.

杯 Pow or Fow, to take up, as water in the hollow of the hand in order to drink it; to take in the palm of one or both hands. **拈**

哀 To collect together; many; numerous; also to reduce or take from. **哀多益寡** Pow to yih kwa, to withdraw from the superabundant, and

add to the deficient.

苞 Pow and Paou, the husks of grain; a certain melon. See Paou.

P'OW.

呬 To draw in the breath; to inspire.

剖 中分爲剖 Chung fun wei p'ow, to divide in the middle is P'ow. To cut or tear asunder in the midst; to split asunder; to break or cut open. **剖開** P'ow kh'ae, to cut, rive or tear open. **剖判**

P'ow p'wan, or **剖斷** P'ow twan, to decide in judgment; to say which is right and which is wrong.

掬 Read P'ow and Paou, to grasp; to take to one; to exact the duties on salt; to strike. A surname. **掬克** P'ow k'eh, to exact duties with excessive rigour.

甗 A certain earthen pot or jar. **銅甗** Tung p'ow, a copper vessel for containing things preserved in brine or pickle. **甗甗** P'ow low, an earthenware vessel.

PŪH.

卜 Represents the longitudinal and transverse veins of the tortoise shell; to scorch the tortoise shell to cause the veins to appear, and from thence to draw prognostics of good or ill; to divine by means of the tortoise shell; to conjecture; to guess; to confer upon. A surname. **占卜** Chen pūh, to cast lots; to observe the prognostic. **問卜求神** Wān pūh kh'ew shin, to ask by divination, and to supplicate deity. **卜卦** Pūh kwa, to divine or foretell by the sixty-four kwa. **卜課** Pūh kh'o, the service

of divination. **卜吉興工** Pūh keih ling kung, to divine a lucky day, to commence the work. **卜筮** Pūh she, to divine.

卦 Pō, or Pūh. A clod of earth.

不 Not. **不得已** Pūh teh e, not can stop; expresses that one is compelled by circumstances. **不** **我巴不得** Wo pa pūh teh, I wish. **不可** Pūh kh'o, should or ought not. **不得** **不去** Pūh teh pūh kh'eu, can not but go. **不加不**

減 Pŭh kĕa pŭh kĕen, neither to increase nor to diminish. 不敢 Pŭh kan, not dare. Common expression in the language of courtesy, denoting, I presume not to assume the respect or civility which you shew. 不即不離 Pŭh tseih pŭh le, not instant not remote, denotes taking the middle course; not wholly concealing, nor yet disclosing too much; not very urgent, nor yet regardless. 不必 Pŭh peih, not necessary. 不是 Pŭh she, not is; it is not so. When the emphasis is laid on She, Pŭh she, denotes being wrong, or in fault; as 我有不是 Wo yew pŭh she, I have not is; i. e. I have done something not right. 豈不是 Kh'e pŭh she, how is it not? affirming strongly that it is. 不時 Pŭh she, not time; not any fixed time. 好不歡喜 Haou pŭh hwan he, good not to rejoice; i. e. exceedingly. 不三不四 Pŭh san pŭh sze, not three, not four; neither one thing nor another; an unsteady person who commands no respect. 不要 Pŭh yaou, don't want; do not. 不如 Pŭh joo, or 不若 Pŭh jō, not as, not so good as; better so or so. 不日 Pŭh jih, not (many) days.

不然 Pŭh jen, not so; by no means. 不成人 Pŭh ch'ing jin, to act unworthy of a human being. 不成單 Pŭh ch'ing tan, things that do not make a complete list; small retail articles. 不得不 Pŭh teh pŭh, cannot but. 不得不辨 Pŭh teh pŭh pĕen, compelled to discuss. 不惟抑且 Pŭh wei, yih tsĕay, not only—but also. 不如是非人 Pŭh joo she fei jin, he who is not so (virtuous as this book requires) is not a man. 不足信 Pŭh tsŭh sin, incredible. 不在話下 Pŭh tsae hwa hĕa, not included in the narrative; i. e. there are occurrences omitted which are not worthy of being recorded. 不自覺知 Pŭh tsze kĕō che, to be unobservant of one's own temper or conduct. 不消 Pŭh seaou, it is unnecessary; there is no occasion. 不題 Pŭh t'e, not detail—occurs in light composition when one subject is dropped and another taken up; it also means not to introduce in conversation. 不平則創平則舍之 Pŭh p'ing tsŭh sĕō p'ing tsŭh shay che, when a grievance exists, redress it; when it is redressed, dismiss the subject. 不值深究

Pūh chīh shin kew, not worth investigating deeply; not worth enquiring into. 不肖 Pūh seaou, not like one's ancestors, unworthy of them.

孛 Pūh, or Pei, plants shooting up luxuriantly; disobedient. See Pei.

勃 Pō or Pūh. See Pō. Sudden; suddenly; to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname. The name of a place. 勃然興起 Pūh jen hing kh'e, arose suddenly. 勃卒 Pūh tsūh, appearing fluttered or disconcerted.

悖 Pūh or Pei, possessing abundance; unsubmitive to just authority; disobedient; rebellious. See Pei. 氣悖 Kh'e pūh, to seize in anger. 悖逆 Pūh neih, rebellious; disobedient to parents.

諄 To cause confusion by artful and seditious speech; to delude; to mislead by fair speeches, and induce a state of anarchy; rebellion; disorder. Compare with Pei.

憲 Suddenly bursting forth, as plants budding, or as

a spring bubbling up; copious; abundant; confused. Name of a place, and of a sea. 滂沱 Fang pūh, impetuous dispersion, as of the feelings or of clouds.

倏然 Pūh jen, suddenly. 滂滴 Pūh keuē, agitated gurgling or gushing forth of water.

苧 苧薺 Pūh ts'e, name of a plant, compared to the beard of lobsters; the outside of bulbous roots which is black, the inner and edible part white. It is vulgarly called 馬蹄 Ma t'e. The scirpus tuberosus.

鵠 鵠鵠 Pūh-koo, 勃姑 Pūh-koo, and 步姑 Poo koo, a pigeon.

僕 To follow or comply; he who gives himself to serve; a servant in a family; one engaged in inferior, laborious, and mean employments; a charioteer; a disciple. Used in the language of self-abasement to designate one's self; employed in mean service; to have respect to, or belong to; to hide. A surname. 司僕 Sze pūh, and 太僕 Tae pūh, names of a certain official situation. 僕僕 Pūh pūh, troublesome and degrading. 僕婢 Pūh pe, male and female domestics; strictly speaking, not slaves, but in common use the words are

applied indiscriminately to domestics, whether bought or hired. 家僕 Kēa pūh, domestics.

濮 Name of a river; and of a district; a particular kind of bamboo. In the dialect of Corea, it denotes a drum.

幘 A napkin or cloth to wind round the head; a kind of military cap; the lower garments pared off in a particular way.

蹠 The toes or claws joined with a web-like substance; web-footed like geese and ducks; joined; connected.

暴 Read Paou, scorching; tempestuous. Read Pūh, to dry in the sun; to display; to manifest; to make known to

the people; to publish; to promulge. 曬暴 Shae pūh, to dry; to expose to the air and sun.

瀑 Read Paou, a heavy rain. Read Pūh, water gushing from a spring and rushing down a precipice with noise. 湍瀑 Haou pūh, water gushing forth with noise.

瀦 Fun pūh, the noise and dashing of impetuous waves.

瀑布 Pūh poo, water running with noisy velocity in paths or ways amongst the mountains.

艷 Pūh or Fūh, displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.

PUN.

本 The root of a tree or other plant; the foundation; fundamental; the origin; the root or source from which. Used for *I*, *my*, and *our*. Pun is used to denote a book of the lighter kind; an official document; a numeral of volumes. 副本 Foo pun, a duplicate document. 曲本 Kh'eūh pun, a song book. 戲本 He pun, a play book. 報本 Paou pun, to be grateful to one's ancestors, and to

shew it by offering sacrifices.

背本 Pei pun, ingratitude to ancestors; ingratitude for favors received. 根本 Kān pun, the root; the fundamental part.

上本 Shang pun, to state to the Emperor; to present a memorial. 手本 Show pun, a visiting card presented by an inferior, saying who and what the person is.

本衣 Pun e, the garments proper for a person to wear,—such as belong to his

rank and station. 本分 Pun fuu, what is in the department, province, or duty of any one.

本府 Pun foo, I (the Che-foo magistrate.) 本行 Pun hang,

my hong or factory. 本國 Pun kwō, one's own country.

本末 Pun mō, the root and the top branch; the origin and the end; what is essential, and what is only a circumstance.

本來面目 Pun lae mēen mūh, original face and eyes; i. e. natural complexion. 本事 Pun sze, ability; talent; capacity for business.

本心 Pun sin, one's original intention. 本草 Pun ts'au, the name of a large botanical work, or Chinese herbal.

本錢 Pun ts'een, original property possessed by a person; capital; principal, in contradistinction from interest. 本應 Pun ying, what is proper or incumbent on any one.

奔奔奔奔 4牛 罷 From three cows in a fright. To walk or run on the highway; to run about in haste; precipitation; hurry; to contract a marriage in an irregular hurried manner, without the necessary presents. 各人奔各人的 Kō jin pun kō jin tēih pa, let every one run about his own

business. 奔來奔去 Pun lae pun kh'eu, running backwards and forwards—busy with the harvest. 奔波勞碌 Pun po laou lūh, to run amongst waves and to toil on a rocky road,

—denotes the toils and cares of life. 奔忙 Pun mang, hurried; bustling about. 奔馳 Pun she, to run with haste; hurried and propelled by want.

逡 To walk or be conveyed at a quick pace; to run.

拚 To throw into confusion with the hand.

忤 Want of intelligence; stupid; dull disposition.

笨 The interior part of the bamboo; thick-headed; coarse; stupid.

畚 A kind of basket used by bricklayers and builders of mud walls; a basket for carrying earth or manure.

P'UN.

坳 Fun, or P'un, dust; dust or earth raised. One says, a great barrier or mound; to eject; to throw in, or to mix.

盆 The name of a river; water bubbling forth, as from a spring; the noise of water gurgling forth or running with impetuosity.

盆 From *to divide* and an *utensil*. An earthenware vessel, used in ancient times as a measure, and also to beat time on during their rude singing and music; a jar, pitcher, basin, or tub, without regard to the material of which it is made; a vessel for boiling salt in. Name of a medicine; and of a place.

臉盆 Lēen p'un, a basin to wash the face in.

花盆 Hwa p'un, a flower pot.

臨盆 Lin p'un, to descend to the tub,—the act of being delivered of a child. In Chinese usage, the woman stands and the child

falls into a tub, which is prepared to receive it.

銅盆 Tung p'un, a vessel used in cooking.

賁 Strenuous, impetuous effort; otherwise read Pe, and Fun.

噴 To expel forcibly the breath from the mouth; to spurt out; to snort; to hoot, as at a dog; hurried enunciation.

打噴 Ta p'un, or **噴嚏** P'un t'e, to sneeze.

噴水 P'un shwuy, to spurt water from the mouth.

噴氣 P'un kh'e, to rave furiously in anger; to snort.

P'UNG.

篷 { A mat covering for a boat; —same as the following; a vessel for straining liquor.

篷 A mat covering for a boat in the Chinese manner, used also for a mat sail.

布篷 Poo p'ung, or **帳篷** Chang p'ung, a covering like a tent, or large spreading umbrella.

打篷 Ta p'ung, to hoist a sail.

下篷 Hēa p'ung, or **免篷** Mēen p'ung, to lower a sail.

廠 P'ung ch'ang, a temporary building made of mats, such as

the Chinese erect to perform plays in.

逢 P'ung or Fung, to meet, or come in contact with; to occur; to fall in with; to rush against; to be opposed to. Occurs used for a seam; large. The name of a state. An appellation of the year under certain circumstances.

逢着 P'ung chō, to fall in with; to meet or occur.

逢逢 P'ung p'ung, the sound of a drum.

逢人稱知己 P'ung jin ch'ing che ke, to call every man one meets an intimate friend.

蓬 } P'ung, dust. One says,
塚 } dust raised by the wind.

蓬 } A plant that grows a-
 mongst hemp, said to be
 edible; confused; in disorder;
 growing freely; luxuriant. The
 name of a star; and of a district.
 A surname. **蓬萊山** P'ung
 lao shan, a hill inhabited by im-
 mortal genii. **蓬着頭** P'ung
 chō t'ow, dishevelled hair.

蓬 } **蓬鬆** P'ung sung, the
髮 } hair complicated and in
 disorder.

鑊 **鑊頭** P'ung t'ow, a kind
 of helmet.

哐 } A loud laugh; a great
 noise; also read Füng, ap-
 pearance of a high mouth.

榔 } Fung, or Pang, a club; a
杆 } long wooden cudgel. **棒**
槌 } P'ung ch'uy, a wood-
 en club or pestle.

琫 **琫瑋** P'ung chang, a
 kind of stone worn as an
 ornament.

莽 } P'ung p'ung, free and lu-
 xuriant growth of plants;
 copious; substantial.

PWAN.

半 Pan, or Pwan. From *to*
separate and *a cow*, be-
 cause, they say, a cow is large
 and may be divided. **物中**
分也 Wüh chung fun yay, a
 thing divided in the middle; the
 half of anything. Read Pwan,
 a large fragrant of. **價銀**
一員半 Kēa yin yih yuen
 pwan, price a dollar and a half.
每樣各半 Mei yang kō
 pwan, a half of each sort. **年**
紀半百 Nēn ke pwan peh,
 fifty years of age. **折半** Chih

pwan, to break off the half. **半**
晌 Pwan hēang, half a day; a
 short time. **半子** Pwan taze,
 a son-in-law, by marriage of a
 daughter. **半夜** Pwan yay,
 midnight.

般 See Pan.

搬 } To put away; to remove.
擊 } Read Pō, in a similar
 sense. **搬移** Pwan e,
 to remove to some other
 place; to remove to an-
 other place of abode. **搬遷**

是非 Pwan tow she fei, noisy bickering and altercation. **搬弄是非** Pwan lung she fei, to be a talebearer; to carry stories from one to another; to tell tales and cause relations to disagree. **搬運** Pwan yun, to transport to some other place.

P'WAN.

伴 Eldest son; an associate; a fellow; a companion; to follow; to accompany; to attend upon. Also read Pwán, in the same sense. **夥伴** Ho p'wan, a partner; an associate; a colleague. **同伴** T'ung p'wan, one of the same rank and circumstances; a companion.

泮 Ice breaking up.

判 From *knife* and *half*. To divide in the midst; to divide; to distinguish; to take asunder and again unite; to judge; to decide; two halves fit to be joined; to be joined in marriage. Occurs in the sense of **泮** P'wan, to unite two halves; to join the two sides of two separate bodies. **審判** Shin p'wan, to judge; to decide. **書判** Shoo p'wan, seems to denote official decision or sentence. **判斷案件** P'wan twan ngan kên, to decide a case in

law. **批判** P'e p'wan, a written decision or sentence of government. **判書** P'wan shoo, an impression of a seal divided in two halves, which by their correspondence, afforded decided proof when joined together.

垠 Level ground. One says, to turn up the ground; to move or level it.

拌 To reject; to throw away; to disregard; to separate; to divide; to cut off; to halve; to separate, as an oyster. **拌命** P'wan ming, to risk one's life; to venture the loss of it. **拌石** P'wan shih, to throw a stone. **拌財** P'wan ts'ae, to throw away property extravagantly.

叛 From *half* and *to go back*. To separate from; to revolt; to depart to another country. Read Pwan, light; splendour. **背叛** Pei p'wan, to renounce allegiance to; to desert from. **反** Fan, is properly to rise in immediate opposition to the government; and **叛** P'wan, to flee from under its control; they seem, however, to be used in common. **悖叛** Pei p'wan, to rebel against. **叛亂** P'wan lwan, rebellion and anarchy. **謀反叛逆** Mow fan p'wan neih, to lay plans of

insurrection and rebellion.

泮 From *half* and *water*. A semicircular pool of water in the front of Chinese colleges; seemingly to oblige persons to walk to the right and left; to scatter; to divide. **遊泮** Yew p'wan, to pass the pool,—by means of a bridge thrown over; a ceremony performed on obtaining the lowest degree. **剖泮** P'ow p'wan, to spread out—the heavens and the earth. **泮水** P'wanshwuy, or **泮池** P'wan ch'e, the semicircular pool. **泮宮** P'wan kung, a college, in which is an image of Confucius.

畔 A path that divides fields; to disobey the rules for dress, imposed by an existing dynasty. **畔援** P'wan hwan, a martial, bold, violent appearance.

胖 See P'an.

絆 Ropes for throwing round and entangling the feet of a horse; **羈** Ke, denotes the cords or halter which is put about a horse's head. **羈絆** Ke p'wan, to restrict,—used metaphorically for the restrictions of moral principles. **絆套** P'wan t'au, a snare; to cord or bind fast. **絆絡** P'wan

lō, a snare or trap. **絆索** P'wan sō, to bind with cords.

絆 Same as the preceding. Also certain leather harness to attach a cow to something which is to be drawn, or which fastens round the tail of a cow.

槃 A basin or platter to wash in, or to drink out of. **槃樂** P'wan lō, to rejoice.

癡 See P'an.

盤 A tub-like vessel whether made of wood or metal; a bathing tub; a vessel to contain rice. Name of a state; of a dog; and of a gate. A surname. Winding; curved. **盤查** P'wan ch'a, to examine into. **盤費** P'wan fei, the expenses of a journey. **盤纏** P'wan ch'en, denotes the same. **盤古** P'wan koo, the first man, according to the Chinese. **盤詰** P'wan kě, to investigate narrowly. **盤銘** P'wan ming, engraved inscription on a bathing vessel. **交盤** Keaou p'wan, to transfer the affair. **盤膝** P'wan seih, to sit cross-legged. **盤問** P'wan wān, to interrogate; to question all about an affair. **盤盂** P'wan yu, vessels for rice.

磐 A rock or large stone, such as are found in mountains. **磐牙** P'wan ya, intimately confederated,—said of banditti. **磐石之安** P'wan shih che ngan, quiet and reposed, as if settled on a rock. **磐石** P'wan shih, a rock. **坐于磐石之上** Tsou yu p'wan shih che shang, sat upon a rock.

繫 A small bag. **繫褰** P'wan chih, or **繫囊** P'wan nang, a little bag or satchel.

鞶 A large girdle worn round the waist;—men's are made of leather, women's of silk; an ornamental girdle. **鞶帶初膺** P'wan tae ts'oo ying, to receive a girdle when first entering on office.

番 A surname. The name of a district. Also read Fan, foreign. See Fan. Read Pó, a martial bold appearance. **番禺縣** P'wan yu hēen, the district of P'wan-yu, in which

European ships moor at *Hwang-poo*, (Whampoa) on the river of Canton.

潘 The dregs or washings of rice; dirty like spots on the face. Name of a river; of a spring; and of an ancient city. Read Fan, bruised rice. Read Po, the name of a district. **潘安** P'wan ngan, name of a person famous for his beauty. **番禺縣** P'wan yu hēen, the district of Hwang-poo, is also thus written. See the preceding.

礮 Name of a mountain stream in which **太公** T'ae kung angled. Read Po, name of a stone fit for pointing arrows.

蟠 Read Fan, certain insects which breed beneath earthen jars. Read P'wan, prostrate on the earth; writhing; curling; burrowing in the ground; to recoil back to. **蟠木** P'wan mūh, the name of a place. **蟠桃** P'wan t'au, name of a fruit.

SĀ.

卅 { Sā. Three tens united; thirty.

卅 {
扱 Sā or Tsā, to take; to receive; to obtain; to draw

or lead; to raise; to courtesy in the manner of Chinese females, by letting the hands drop towards the ground; also the bow or prostration, by putting the head to the ground, performed by men. Read Keih,

in the same sense. Read Chǎ, to tuck up the garments towards the girdle.

鋏

A spear or lance; a small pointed weapon; to scatter on the surface for the sake of ornament; to engrave. **鋏花** Sǎ hwa, to inlay flowers, or to carve flowers on pewter vessels. **鋏鏤** Sǎ low, to carve on, or inlay with pieces of gold or silver; to wash with gold.

鋏剪 Sǎ tsien, sort of pointed instrument like blank scissors, with curved point for probing and examining silver.

鞞

Children's shoes; shoes of a particular description, with a vamp that comes high upon the instep.

歪

Coarse; ugly or bad of its kind. A surname.

墜

Sǎ or Sǎ. **墜墜** Sǎ sǎ, the noise of something falling.

墜

Sǎ or Sǎ. **墜能** Tan sǎ, inattentive; unobservant; disrespectful.

褻

褻拉 Sǎ lǎ, mean, bad raiment.

褻

To set loose; to scatter; to disperse; to throw from

one. A surname. **撒種** Sǎ chung, to sow. **撒馬兒罕** Sǎ ma urh han, Samarcand. **撒壞** Sǎ hwae, to throw from one and destroy. **撒開** Sǎ kh'ae, to spread open; to put aside; in legal cases persuading the parties to come to an accommodation. **撒賴** Sǎ lae, to make much of a trifling circumstance, in the hope of implicating other people and benefiting one's-self by it. **撒米** Sǎ me, to scatter rice,—a ceremony performed at Chinese marriages. **撒潑** Sǎ p'ò, or **撒撥** Sǎ p'ò, to throw from one, as water; to throw away one's property. **撒手** Sǎ show, to throw loose one's hand; to give up an acquaintance; to shake one's hand of a thing.

颯

Wind; the sound of a sudden gust of wind. Read Leih, in a similar sense.

颯

衰颯 Shwae sǎ, fading; declining,—as is indicated by grey hairs on the temples. **颯然** Sǎ jen, a sudden gust of wind. **颯颯** Sǎ sǎ, sound of wind.

薩

A surname. **菩薩** P'oo sǎ, the gods and goddesses of the heathen, in which connexion it is defined, to assist or help, and to see everything; or

thus, 了見 *Leaou kën*, seeing perfectly everything; also 知慧了見 *Che hwuy leaou kën*, wise; intelligent; perfect

discernment; omniscient. The term *P'oo-sä* seems to have been introduced from India, with the Buddha sect.

SAE.

帥 Sae and Shwae, a napkin worn at the girdle; a leader; one that heads many; that takes them under his command and control; a general or commander-in-chief in the army. A surname. Read *Seüh*, to lead and to be led; to collect together, and to yield obedience. 將帥 *Tsäang sae*, 軍帥 *Keun sae*, 元帥 *Yuen sae*, or 主帥 *Choo sae*, a general officer; a commander.

惇 Uncertainty; a want of correspondence in the thoughts or intentions.

摠 To move; to agitate. Read *Tsae* or *Chae*, to choose; to select. 檯摠 *T'ae sae*, to move.

鰓 A bony substance found in some horns.

罍 *Sze* or *Sae*, a kind of screen for a door. 罍罍

Fow sae, a kind of screen for a door; according to some, a sort of gallery.

鬚 A bushy beard.

顙 The side of the face; the lower part of the face; the jaws. 顙頰 *Sae k'ë*, the jaws; the sides of the face. The first word refers particularly to the jaws; *K'ë*, to the whole of the side of the head.

塞 Read *Sch*, to stop, or fill up. Read *Sae*, a boundary; a limit.

儻 *Sze* or *Sae*, small; trifling; petty; captious; over minute; insincere.

塞 Bamboos joined together to intercept the passage of fish. A term used in playing at chess, denoting the stopping of the enemy's pieces from coming over the other side.

賽 From *to stop* an aperture with pearls. To make a return, or grateful recompence; to aim at excelling; to strive to surpass; to contend for the victory, in play. 賽馬 *Sae ma*, to run horses against each other. 賽雪 *Sae seuë*, may contest with snow for whiteness;

—said of white paper. **賽色** Sae seh, Seh, colours, here denotes figures representing the antiquities of China, dressed up in the gayest manner and carried round the streets in processions, together with certain idols; Sae, denotes a contest for excellence. **賽神** Sae shin,

or **報祭** Paou tse, are equivalent expressions, thank-offerings at the close of the year, presented by the husbandman. **賽燈** Sae tǎng, a striving to excel in an exhibition of lanterns. Occurs 1st moon, 15th day, commonly called the feast of lanterns.

SAN.

三 Three. A surname. **第**
三 Te san, third. **再**
三 Tsae san, again, and a third time; i. e. repeatedly. **朝三**
暮四 Chaou san moo sze, morning three, evening four; indistinct perception of things, —undetermined; irresolute. **三**
尺法 San ch'ih fǎ, *three cubits of law*; an instrument of torture with which the ancles are compressed. **三春茶**
 San ch'un ch'a, tea plucked after the 22nd of June, the *third* time that the leaf is plucked in spring. **三綱** San kang, *three bonds or relations*; they say these are a prince and minister, a father and son, a husband and wife. **三及第** San keih te, the *three* highest in literary ranks. **三姑六婆** San koo lūh p'o, three young ladies and six old women; various; sorts

of strolling women, whom some Chinese families forbid to enter their doors. **三光** San kwang, *three* lights, the sun, moon, and stars. **三六九** San lew kew, the *third, sixth, and ninth* days (after marriage) appointed to receive visitors to the bride. **三班** San pan, three classes of attendants in public courts. See Pan. **三寶** San paou, three *Precious* ones,—which are worshipped by the sect Fūh. **三星** San sing, three felicitous stars. **三清** San ts'ing, three *Pure* ones, worshipped by the sect Taou. **三司** San sze, the *three* superintendents; viz. the treasurer, judge, and superintendent of salt, in each province. **三才** San ts'ae, three powers, commonly said to be Heaven, Earth, and Man. **三焦** San tseou, the upper

portion of the kidneys. 三族
San ts'uh, the *three* kindreds,
viz. of father, mother, and wife.
三次 San ts'ze, thrice.

𦍋 } The appearance of torn
𦍋 } garments. 爛𦍋 Lan
𦍋 } san, tattered clothes.

三 San, or Shang. Orna-
ments consisting of hair
or feathers streaming, coloured,
or worked in a particular way.
Read Ts'een, name of a fish; a
surname.

杉 San, or Shan, the *pinus*
lanceolata, or fir wood; a
wood much used in Canton for
making furniture, and in K'ang-
nan province used for boat build-
ing. See Shan.

衫 San or Shan, a short gar-
ment; a single garment;
a general term for clothes or
garments. See Shan. 長衫
Ch'ang san, a long garment.

衣衫 E san, garments gener-
ally. 男人穿的衫 Nan
jin ch'uen teih san, men's clothes.

𦍋 The noise of a dog bark-
ing.

𦍋 Rice mixed up with soup
in a particular way; rice
flour mixed up with minced
meat; mixed; blended.

𦍋 Read S'än and San, certain
pendant ornaments con-

sisting of feathers; ornaments
attached to flags and banners.

𦍋 San joo, a certain gar-
ment to absorb the perspiration.

刪 San or Shan. From a
knife and a *written docu-
ment*. To pare off; to obliterate;
to expunge; to reject; to
settle; to fix what to retain, or
what to reject in any work. 刪
除 San ch'oo, to reject; to ex-
punge. 刪改 San kae, to
expunge and alter. 刪削 San
s'ö, to pare off. 刪訂 San
ting, to expunge and fix the
reading.

𦍋 𦍋 Mwan san, to walk
in a lame manner; to ap-
pear not to make progress. Used
to denote, scattered; dispersed.

𦍋 𦍋 Pwan san, a creep-
ing drawling gait. 𦍋

𦍋 Lan san, in imminent dan-
ger of being broken; broken and
scattered about. 𦍋 𦍋 San

hoo, or 𦍋 𦍋 San hoo che,

coral. 𦍋 𦍋 San (or Shan)

hoo choo, coral beads. 𦍋 𦍋
San san, the sound of stones or
gems striking against each other,
as stones suspended at a girdle.

散 To let go; to disperse; to
scatter; to dissipate; to
waste; to break up an assembly;
to take amusement; dissipated

state of mind. Name of a wine cup. A surname. Name of a musical instrument. **閒散** Hēen san, leisure; amusement. **財散** Ts'ae san, to disperse money liberally. **懶散** Lan san, idle and dissipated. **散花** San hwa, to scatter flowers, —refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits. **散工** San kung, employed only for a job, in contradistinction from **長散** Ch'ang san, constant employment. **散漫** San man, diffuse and vague. **散木** San mūh, wood that is useless. **散思亂想** San sze lwan sēang, scattered, dissipated, irregular thought, incompatible with devotion. **散失** San shīh, to scatter and lose, as papers. **散坐** San tso, to sit dispersed about in a room.

餛

A certain kind of cake or dumpling of easy digestion.

刈

San or Shan, to mow, or shear.

傘

To cover; to shade off the sun or rain; an umbrella;

parasols and umbrellas were first mentioned in books, published about A. D. 800. It is said, that they took their rise from standards and banners waving loose in the air. **雨傘** Yu san, an umbrella to keep off the rain.**羅傘** Lo san, the large parasol of the officers of government, carried by attendants; is otherwise called **日照傘笠** Jih chaou san lei, the broad-brimmed bamboo hats of the poor Chinese. **張傘** Chang san, or **開傘** Kh'ae san, to open, spread out an umbrella.

SĀN.

參Sān or Säng, **人參** Jin sān, the medicinal root commonly written *Ginseng*.**參價**

Sān kēa, a certain contribution paid to government by the Hong merchants of Canton.

滲

To ooze or leak out; leaky; name of a marshy lake.

滲灘

Sān la, to leak or flow

out. **滲漏** Sān low, to leak; to leak out gradually; to exhaust or weaken by a gradual process. **滲洩** Sān sē, to ooze out imperceptibly.**慘**

Long, tall trees; tall branchless trees; fishing stakes planted in the water in order to catch fish.

森 A woody forest-like appearance; abundant; majestic; sombre and impressive; commanding; to plant trees; *Melia azedarach*, a tree bearing berries like the elder; the Chinese make clogs of the wood, and also clothes trunks, the wood being inimical to insects: the wood is, from the Canton pronunciation of the Chinese,

commonly called by Europeans, *sham wood*. **森木** Sǎn mǔh, the Sǎn wood. **森樹** Sǎn shoo, the Sǎn tree, or *melia azedarach*. **森嚴** Sǎn yen, majestic; dignified; stern; severe.

痒 A disease attended with cold and trembling.

SANG.

桑 The mulberry tree. Occurs in several proper names. A surname. **扶桑**

- Foo sang, the region of the rising sun. **空桑** Kh'ung sang, name of a hill. **桑柘** Sang chay, Sang and Chay are two varieties of mulberry tree. **桑榆晚境** Sang yu wan king, in the evening of life planting the Sang and the Shoo trees,—said of old men who have retired from public life. **桑葚** Sang shin, the mulberry fruit. **桑下有馴雉之異** Sang h̄a yew seun ch'e che e, the strange phenomenon of the gold pheasant unalarmed beneath the mulberry,—a state of peace by the virtues of the presiding magistrate. **桑梓之地** Sang tsze che te, the peaceful region

of a retired patrimony, in which are the mulberry and the Taze trees.

礲 The stone base of a pillar.
額 The middle of the forehead; the front. Used also to denote the mulberry tree. **過額** Kwo-sang, to pass over the head,—said of water struck on its surface.

喪 From *to weep* and *to pass to oblivion*. To pass to obscurity; to be forgotten; to be lost; to lose the seat of authority; to fail to attain the chair of power or the throne; to lose; to destroy; to die. A surname. Read Sang, to mourn for the dead; whatever is connected with the period of mourning; the dress

of the mourners; the funeral utensils, and the funeral rites. **辦理喪事** Pan le sang sze, to manage the affairs of a funeral. **居喪** Keu sang, dwelling in mourning,—is said of those who are in mourning for their parents or senior members of the family. **父母之喪** Foo moo che sang, the funeral or period of mourning for father and mother. **送喪** Sung sang, to accompany to the grave; to attend a funeral. **得喪** Teh sang, like **得失** Teh shih, are opposites and express *success and failure*. **喪服**

Sang fūh, mourning. **大功** Ta kung, expresses mourning nine months. **小功** Seaou kung is mourning worn three months, and is also called **緦麻** Sze-ma. **喪家** Sang kēa, to ruin one's family. **喪三年** Sang san nēn, to mourn for three years. **喪失** Sang shih, to lose; to fail of succeeding. **喪亡** Sang wang, or **死喪** Sze sang, to die. **喪事** Sang sze, the affairs of funerals. **喪心病狂** Sang sin ping kh'wang, to become mad.

SĀNG.

生 To bear; to produce; to cause; to excite; human life; a state of existence, the present or the future; a male performer on the stage; unripe; new. **後生** How sāng, a young man. **先生** Sien sāng, a preceptor. **蒼生** Ts'ang sāng, the people. **老生** Laou sāng, an old venerable person. **學生** Hōo sāng, or **門生** Mun sāng, a pupil; a scholar. **生者不修死將奚具** Sāng chay pūh sew, s̄e tsāng he keu, if

the living do not cultivate virtue, how will they be prepared for death? **生知之資** Sāng che che ts'ze, knowledge conferred by nature; natural talent. **生番** Sāng fan, a foreign tribe on the west of Kansūh province. **生氣** Sāng kh'e, to be angry; to fume with rage or passion. **生靈** Sāng ling, living creatures; animated nature. **生命** Sāng ming, life. **生平行事** Sāng p'ing hing sze, doing the ordinary

business of life. **生身父母** Sāng shin foo moo, the parents to whom one owes one's birth. **生死事大** Sāng sze sze ta, life and death are great concerns. **生熟** Sāng shūh, unripe, ripe; not mature, matured; little acquainted, well acquainted. **生死人之始終** Sāng sze jin che she chung, birth and death are the beginning and end of man. **生敗子** Sāng pae tsze, to give birth to a profligate ruined child. **生得** Sāng teh, born; formed; fashioned. **生漿** Sāng tsāng, starch made from pulse, eaten by the Chinese. **生員** Sāng yuen, a graduate of the rank called Sew-ts'ae.

牲 { An animal of the dog species,—said to have a human head, and to be able to speak. Also an animal of the mus species.

𪚩 { Cattle used for victims in sacrifice; a bullock perfect and spotless. The **三牲** San sāng, three victims, are, bullocks, sheep and swine. The six Sāng, are horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs and swine. When begun to be fed, they are called **畜** Ch'ūh; when about to be used, they are called Sāng. **犧** He sāng, victims for sacri-

fice. **牲口** Sāng kh'ow, cattle or victims generally.

笙 An instrument of music consisting of a collection of tubes: **簞** Chaou, denotes a large one of the kind. **Small**; slender. Name of a place. A kind of mat. **笙簧** Sāng hwang, a wind instrument consisting of several tubes. **笙歌** Sāng ko, to blow the sāng and sing,—indicates peace and plenty.

症 Lean; meagre.

眚 The eye diseased by something growing over it, as a cataract. Error; excess; crime; calamity; a certain demoniacal disease; to lessen; to diminish; to save trouble; meagre; lean. **眚却** Sāng kh'ěō, to decline; to refuse. **眚事** Sāng sze, to abridge; to lessen the trouble of.

𪚩 Wealthy; opulent; rich.

甥 A daughter's children; a grandchild. A surname. Sāng sāng or **外甥** Wae sāng, children of a sister. **甥舅** Sāng kew, Sāng, denotes a sister's children; Kew, a mother's brothers. **甥壻** Sāng se, a niece's husband.

省 From *eye* and *small*. Read Sing, to look carefully; to examine. Read Säng, within the royal domain or palace; a place where people will be examined; a province; to lessen; to diminish. **減省** Kēen säng, to diminish; to abate. **廣東省城** Kwang-tung säng ch'ing, the metropolis of the province of Canton. **省城** Säng ch'ing, the capital city of a province. In each province its metropolis is generally thus designated; hence, at any place in the province of Canton, the city of Canton is denoted by *Säng-ch'ing*. **省會** Säng hwuy, the metropolis of a province. **省分** Säng fun, the distinction or different ranks in which the provinces are held. **省力** Säng leih, to diminish the exertion of strength; to save one's self trouble. **省約** Säng yō, abridged; restricted. **省儉** Säng kēen, sparing, economical. **省刑** Säng hing, to diminish the punishment,—on account of the heat of the weather. **省事**

Säng sze, to abate; to abridge an affair; to make as little trouble about it as possible.

瘠

Lean; emaciated.

僧

Priests of the Sect 佛 Fūh, who are otherwise called 沙門 Sha-mun, and also denominated 上人 Shang-jin, *superior men*; there are several other names by which they are designated. 和尚 Ho-shang, *harmony and elevation*, is the name most usually given to them. These terms are not applicable to the priests of the sect 道 Taou. 老僧打坐 Laou säng ta tso, an old priest sitting cross-legged in silent meditation. They call themselves 貧僧 P'in säng, poor priests. 僧人 Säng jin, a priest. 僧俗 Säng süh, are opposites, the priesthood and the world; spiritual and secular affairs. 僧家 Säng kēa, a fraternity of priests; the priests of Fūh generally.

SAOU.

稍

Saou, or Shaou, in a small quantity or degree; ra-

ther; gradually; a granary, so called from small quantities be-

ing given forth at a time. The distance of three hundred le around the royal abode; in an even or equal degree. Sometimes used for *Seamen*. 稍可 Saou kh'o, rather well; qualified approbation. 稍稍不平 Saou saou pūh p'ing, rather discomposed; one's feelings rather troubled.

艚 The stern of a boat; a particular description of boat; a fast-sailing boat, with armed men in it; swift; fleet; rapid.

埽 To eject or put away; to sweep the ground; a dike made of bamboo or other reeds and earth blended. 打埽 Ta saou, to sweep; to brush. 埽把 Saou pa, a broom. 埽地 Saou te, to sweep the ground.

掃 To brush; to sweep; to search by the authority of government; to eject; to cast away. 開掃 Naou saou, a particular mode of putting up the hair on the top of the head. 打掃 Ta saou, to sweep or brush. 洒掃 Shae saou, to sprinkle with water and brush. 掃興 Saou hing, to brush away a person's elevation of spirits, by reproaching that which affords him amusement or pleasure. 掃把 Saou pa, brooms. 掃捉

Saou ts'ūh, to search and seize. 掃船 Saou ts'ang, to send down the last boat load of goods to a ship, locally called the *Chow chow chop*. 掃數全完 Saou soo ts'euen wan, to clear off entirely an account.

倻

Proud.

慄

Moved; agitated; sorrowful. 慄慄 Saou saou, labour; fatigue; weariness.

搔

To scratch with the fingers or hands; the nails of the hand. 搔首 Saou show, to scratch the head. 搔癢 Saou yang, to scratch a part that itches.

潑

Saou, or 潑潑 Saou-saou, to wash and cleanse rice, or the noise made by doing so.

獠

The name of an animal.

騷

Agitated; disturbed; mournful; lame. Enters into several proper names. 牢騷 Laou saou, grieved, distressed. 風騷 Fung saou or 騷人 Saou jin, a poet,—so called from 屈原 Kh'eūh-yuen, an ancient poet who drowned himself, and whose memory is still kept up by sailing the dragon boat annually, to search for

him. He composed a piece called 離騷 *Le saou*. 騷殺 *Saou shǎ* or *sǎ*, to hang down waving, as anything suspended. 騷屑 *Saou sěě*, cold and bleak.

嫂 } An elder brother's wife.
嫂叔不通問 *Saou shūh pūh t'ung wǎn*, brother's wife and her brother-in-law should not converse together—is the old rule. 某嫂 *Mow saou*, a certain man's wife.

艘 A general term for boats or ships.

噪 } From many mouths on the top of a tree. The singing or chirping of a multitude of birds. The sound of many voices. The second character is the vulgar

form.

燥 Dry; dried with fire; scorched. 乾燥 *Kan saou*, dry. 燥烈 *Saou lěě*, burning hot; fierce as fire—applied also to people's dispositions; burning with rage.

繅 From *silk* and *nest*. To unfold the raw silk from the state in which it is left by the silkworm. Variegated. 繅三盆手 *Saou san p'un show*, to boil thrice and work in a basin with the hand,—said of preparing silk.

臊 The fat of dogs and swine; lard; any kind of raw meat.

譟 Noise; clamour; disturbance; vociferation. The sound of drums.

SE.

西 The west; the region appropriated to metal. A surname. The name of a place. Read *Sze*, in the same sense. 東西 *Tung se*, east and west; taken together, they answer to the word *thing*. 大西洋 *Ta se yang*, Europe. 小西洋 *Seau se yang*, India. 西瓜扁船 *Se kwa pēen ch'uen*, or for shortness, *P'ēn-ch'uen*, a

boat, employed at Canton to load and unload ships, locally called a *chop boat*. 西安 *Se ngau*, the capital of Shen-se province; the province itself is sometimes so called. 西瓜 *Se kwa*, the water-melon. 西番蜀林 *Se fan shūh lin*, a name of pearl barley. See 苡 E. 西番蓮 *Se fan lēen*, a species of clematis. 西寧 *Se*

ning, a region on the N. W. corner of China, where there are some foreign tribes subject to the reigning dynasty. 西

賓 Se pin, a private tutor.

西洋堂 Se yang t'ang, the hall of Europeans, the establishment of European Missionaries at Peking. 西洋 Se yang,

the western ocean, was at first employed to denote Europe, and is now sometimes so employed; but it more usually denotes Portugal, which, in Peking books, is expressed by 博爾都噶

爾亞國 Pō-urh-too-kō-urh-a kwō.

栖 A roosting place for fowls; the birds perching and resting on the trees, as the sun approaches the west; to desist; to rest; to rest from wandering.

羈栖 Ke se, to roost; to settle down in some strange place.

栖遑道左 Se hwang taou tso, sauntering, unsettled by the side of the road.

恚 Much grieved; very sorry; to look angry.

糲 Bruised rice.

斯 Sze or Se, to break or cut away, as brambles before an entrance to a tomb; to open a passage to; forthwith; this.

嘶 A stoppage of the breath or throat; the neighing of a horse; a loud voice or noise; a broken, interrupted, mixed, crashing, clashing, clattering sound. 嘶殺 Se shǎ, slaughter or carnage effected with a crashing noise.

撕 To dash aside; to cut asunder; to rouse; to direct the attention of the learner.

提撕 T'e se, to point out and direct the studies of a learner.

徙 To remove one's-self, or other things; to be removed or be transported to another part of the empire by order of the sovereign. 遷徙 Ts'een se, to remove anything; to shift one's place of abode.

孟母三徙 Mǎng moo san se, the mother of Mencius removed her dwelling thrice,—in order to obtain a proper place of abode for her son. 徙月 Se yuě, to exceed the month, to be removed into another month.

纏 A kind of gauze bandage worn round the head in former times; to connect or bind certain ornaments for carriages; the appearance of many in a group. Read Le, a kind of cord. Read Sue, applied to certain streamers. Read So, a handsome-looking

kind of cord. Read She, a long appearance.

蹠 } Straw sandals; sandals worn by wrestlers or posture-makers. **猶棄做蹠** Yew kh'e pe se, like throwing away a pair of old sandals. **脫蹠** T'ō se, to put off one's sandals.

韠 } Read Se, and Sae, certain shoes or sandals.

犀 } An animal of the cow species having a horn on its nose, and a horn on the top of its head; by some likened to a boar, and by some to a buffalo. The rhinoceros bicornis; others are described with three horns, one on the nose, one on the forehead, and one on the top of the head, a strong inflexible weapon; strong; the internal part of a melon. **犀牛** Se new, a rhinoceros.

細 Fine; small; minute; delicate; petty; trifling; minute attention; careful. **精細** Tsing se, subtle; attenuated; distinct. **其細已甚** Kh'e se e shin, his petty trifling has attained its extreme degree. **仔細** Tze se, careful in conduct. **細察** So ch'ä, a minute inves-

tigation. **細故** Se koo, minute causes; petty, trifling reasons or circumstances. **細布** Se poo, fine cloth. **細事** Se sze, trifling petty affair. **細心** Se sin, minute, careful attention. **細切** Se ts'ëë, to cut into small bits; to mince. **細作** Se tsō, a minute doer; a kind of spy.

洗 To wash the feet; to wash physically or morally; to cleanse. Occurs in several proper names; a vessel to contain water. **梳洗** Soo se, to comb and wash; to dress. **洗濯** Se chō, to wash. **洗剃** Se pō, to strip naked. **洗浴** Se yūh, to bathe. **洗手** Se show, to wash the hands; also the name of a plant. **洗面** Se mēn, to wash the face. **洗衣裳** Se e shang, to wash clothes. **洗心要言** Se sin yaou yen, important words to cleanse the heart.

泉 Se, or **泉麻** Se ma, hemp; the male or unproductive plant; the statements in Kanghe are contradictory; some writers say the female plant. **無子曰苴** Woo tsze yuē tseu, the plant without seed is called Tseu, with seed it is called Se. **泉耳** Se urh, a cer-

tain plant.

婿 } From *a scholar and a man of talents*. A superior; the person who is one's daughter's superior; daughter's husband is called Se by her father; a wife also uses the same appellation for her husband; in reference to this and similar appellations, different usages prevail in different parts of China. **女婿** Neu se, a daughter-in-law. **僚婿** Leau se, an appellative used for each other by persons who live in the same house. **亞婿** A-se, two persons who have married sisters call each other A-se. **贅婿** Ch'uy se, to issue a public notice to obtain a

husband for one's daughter. In some provinces this is done by wealthy parents who are unwilling to part with their daughter, and who therefore bring the son-in-law into their own family, instead of the usual practice of sending the daughter from home.

璽 A royal or imperial seal; the great seal of a nation; commonly written thus **璽** Se. **王者印** Wang chay yin, the seal of him who rules.

憚 } Excessive timidity; fear in company; bashfulness, which prevents proper behaviour. **色憚** Seh se, looking afraid or ashamed.

SĚANG.

相 } From *eye and tree*. The eye prying amongst trees; to look and examine; to blend with; to join with; mutually; reciprocally: often merely denotes that the verb is transitive. The substance of, in contradistinction from mere accidents. Read SĚang, to assist; to help; to lead. A minister of state; one appointed to receive an ambassador; to support; to direct; to choose; the sound of beating to accom-

pany a song; the art of physiognomy; an appellation of the moon; to reckon. Forms a part of various proper names. **看相** K'an sĚang, to observe physiognomy. **輔相** Foo sĚang, to assist; to help; to aid mutually. SĚang, or **宰相** Tsae sĚang or **拜相** Pae sĚang, a minister of state. SĚang is also used as a verb, denoting to perform the duties of a minister of state. **相與一場** SĚang

yu yīh ch'ang, to associate with for a long time. **相見儀註** Sēang kēen e choo, the ceremonial of visiting each other. **相法** Sēang fā, the rules of physiognomy. **相形** Sēang hing, the external figure. **相公** Sēang kung, a title of respect applicable to young gentlemen, though sometimes continued to those advanced in years. **相狗於人** Sēang seun yu jin, to accommodate one's-self to people; to crouch basely to other people. **相好** Sēang haou, mutually on good terms; intimately acquainted. **相繼** Sēang ke, following in succession; consecutively. **相救** Sēang kew, to afford mutual relief to.

廂 Side apartments; small rooms for bed chambers; rooms on the east and west sides. **廂房** Sēang fang, a side apartment; a room for the retirement of the females of the family.

想 From heart or mind, and to be attached or tending to. To think; to consider; a thought; to think of; to expect or hope for; to think of that which one desires to obtain. **默想** Meh sēang, to think in silence; to meditate. **思想**

Sze sēang, to think; to muse; to study. **想出** Sēang ch'ūh, to conceive a new idea; to discover by thinking; to imagine. **想起** Sēang kh'e, to think up, to recollect a former idea, or to imagine a new one. **想不來** Sēang pūh lae, **想不起** Sēang pūh kh'e, or **想不出** Sēang pūh ch'ūh, unable to think of; unable to call to one's recollection. **想一想** Sēang yīh sēang, to think or consider awhile; to reflect for a short time. **想像** Sēang sēang, the image of a thought; an idea.

湘 Name of a river; of a hill; and of a lake. To boil.

湘妃 Sēang fei, a species of bamboo furrowed as with falling tears; the name has an allusion to an ancient tale respecting a concubine of the famous 舜 Shun.

箱 A kind of boot in large carriages; a bamboo basket; a box or chest; a place to store things; a granary; a small room. **衣箱** E sēang, a clothes chest. **茶箱** Ch'a sēang, a tea chest. **皮箱** P'e sēang, a leather trunk. **木箱** Mūh sēang, a wooden trunk or box. **竹箱** Chūh sēang, a bamboo basket. **箱房** Sēang fang, a granary. **箱篋** Sēang

kě, a box for containing books.

緗 A light-yellow coloured silk, the colour of the young mulberry leaf. **縹緗** P'eaou sĕang or Sĕang p'eaou, gay-coloured silks. **緗帙** Sĕang chih, a variegated silk cover for books.

佯 Sĕang or Yang, false; unreal; pretended; to feign. **善爲詐佯者** Shen wei chă sĕang chay, skilled in making a feint. **倚佯** E sĕang, a child's basket. **佯爲不知** Sĕang wei pŭh che, affected not to know. **佯狂避世** Sĕang kh'wang pe she, feigned madness to avoid the world.

庠 From a covert and sheep or lambs. A village school; to feed or nourish with instruction; a school or college. In ancient times, a place to receive and take care of aged people belonging to the state. **校序** **庠** Heaou seu sĕang, are three terms applied to national schools in three different periods of Chinese history. **邑** **庠生** Yih sĕang sĕang, a graduate in a city school.

詳 Sĕang, or more commonly Tsĕang. To examine and deliberate on; to judge of; to illustrate; to explain; to state clearly

to; good; well; skilful. Name of an office. Occurs read Yang, to feign what is not real. See Tsĕang. **言不可詳** Yen pŭh kh'o sĕang, denotes either what cannot or should not be exhibited clearly. **詳察** Sĕang ch'ă, to state to in order; a clear investigation. **詳解** Sĕang keae, a clear explanation of. **詳悉** Sĕang seih, clear; explicit; full and luminous. **詳奪** Sĕang t'ô, to state to a superior, in order that he may decide. **詳問** Sĕang wân, to enquire into fully.

象 } An elephant. Before a live elephant was seen by the Chinese, they put together the bones of a dead one to resemble the living; hence the word denotes an image or species. The visible forms or representations of the infinite changes, transmutations, or combinations, which take place in nature, by the combination of the Yin and Yang, or the female and male forms of matter, and by which felicity or calamity are prognosticated; these are the mysterious subjects of the Pă-kwa, treated of in the Yih-king. A rule, or law; a kind of pantomime exhibition; a kind of official interpreter. Name of a district. A

surname. Occurs also in several other proper names. 象牙 Säng ya, elephant's teeth; ivory. 象教 Säng keaou, the religion of Buddha. 象尊 Säng tsun, a particular kind of wine cup.

像 To imitate; figure; like; similar. **人像** Jin sǎng, figure or likeness of a man. **容像** Yung sǎng, likeness of a person's face. **形像** Hing sǎng, figure; likeness; an image. **神像** Shin sǎng, an image of a deity; an idol. **像似** Sǎng sze, similar to.

橡 The oak. **橡果** Sēang
kwo, an acorn. **橡栗**
Sēang lēih, a chestnut.

襄 To disrobe one's-self and plough the field; to put off or put away; to ascend; to pass over; to assist; to effect; to accomplish; merit obtained in the army; to praise the meritorious. Name of a territory; name of a district; the fore horses of a carriage. The name of a place. **共襄** Kung säng, all joining to effect some work. **襄事** Säng sze, to finish any affair; to accomplish.

鑲 Jang, Nēang, or Sēang,
to coat inside or outside

with metal plate; to inlay with metal. 鈎鑲 Kow sēang, a military weapon. 鑲杯 Sēang pei, a cup coated inside with metal of any kind.

攘 } Jang, Nēang, Sēang, or
Shang, to push away; to
expel; to usurp; to seize
數 } what comes in one's way;
to cause trouble and dis-
turbance; to bare the arm to
prepare to fight. Occurs de-
noting courteous; yielding.

驤 A horse whose right hind foot is white; a spirited fleet horse; to elevate; remote; distant. Name of an official situation. **騰驤** T'ěng s'ěang, a horse carrying its head in an elevated proud manner.

翔 To fly back again; to look or turn back; to throw the arms backwards and forwards like the wings of a bird.
翔翔 Säng säng, a dignified commanding appearance.

鯊 魚 鱗 } Dried fish.

SEAOU.

小 From 小 K'euě, *beginning to appear*, and 八 Pă, *to divide*; just large enough to be divisible. Small; little; petty; mean; contracted; light. **大** Ta seaou, are opposites generally when speaking of things. **羣小** Kh'eun seaou, a parcel of concubines. **小信小福** Seaou sin seaou fūh, little faith (in rewards and punishments) will cause little happiness. **小腹** Seaou fūh, the lower part of the abdomen or region of the mons veneris. **小寒** Seaou han, January 6th,—a Chinese term. **小絨** Seaou jung, flannel. **小人** Seaou jin, a mean unprincipled selfish man; the opposite is **君子** Keun-tsze. **小价** Seaou keae, a servant; one's own servant. **小過** Seaou kwo, a small fault. **小器** Seaou kh'e, a small vessel; a contracted mind; the opposite is **大量** Ta lēang, liberal feeling. **小滿** Seaou mwan, May 22nd. **小家數** Seaou kēa soo, a person of petty calculations, and a minute vexatious mode of doing things. **小心** Seaou sin, to be careful and attentive. **小寫** Seaou sēay, to

write the smaller form of the numeral characters; to write an abbreviated form of letters.

小暑 Seaou shoo, July 8th.

小雪 Seaou seně, November 23rd.

小呂宋 Seaou lea sung, Manilla.

小姐 Seaou tsēay, title of ladies,—miss; ma-

dam; mistress.

小孩子 Seaou hao tsze, a child.

小子 Seaou tsze, a little boy; a

lad; a pupil.

小怨 Seaou yuen, a petty resentment.

小話 Seaou hwa, a whisper.

肖 Read Seaou, and Tscou. From *small* and *flesh*.

Flesh and bones; i. e. constitutional likeness; likeness between a parent and a child; they say that the blood of a father and his child, if let fall into the same cup, will unite as one, but not so of other persons; and to this ordeal of legitimacy they sometimes have recourse; small; dissipated; dispersed. A man's name.

不肖夫婦 Pūh seaou foo foo, an ignorant husband and wife; stupid, dull people.

不肖 Pūh seaou, degenerate; depraved; not like the parent; a son designates himself

Pūh seaou, in letters to his father.

肖皮 Seaou p'e, laud-

some; pretty. **肖失** Seaou shih, to dissipate; to disperse.

肖子 Seaou tsze, a son who imitates his father.

俏 Like; appearing like; as if. Seaou, or **俏措**

Seaou ts'oo, handsome; pretty.

生得頗俏 Sǎng teh p'o seaou, formed very pretty.

宵 Obscure; fully set in; night; small. **元宵**

Yuen seaou, the night of the 15th of the 1st moon. **宵行**

Seaou hing, the name of an insect which emits a light.

屑 In the dictionaries read Sēē, which see. Collo-

quially Seaou, as **不屑來**

Pūh seaou lae, there is no occasion to come. **不屑做** Pūh

seaou tso, it is unnecessary to do it; you need not be at the trouble.

消 To thaw; to melt; to digest; to be dispersed; to be dissipated; consumption; in a mercantile sense, denoting the sale of goods; to be completely dried up. Name of a place; a certain disease. **消脹** Seaou chang, to disperse or lessen a swelling of the abdomen. **消**

敗之兆 Seaou pae che chaou,

a sign of approaching ruin. **消**

災降福 Seaou tsae kēang

fūh, to remove judgments and induce blessings. **消化** Seaou

hwa, to digest. **消渴** Seaou

k'ō, to allay thirst. **消滅**

Seaou kēen, to diminish. **消**

滅 Seaou mēē, to extinguish;

to destroy entirely. **消息** Seaou

seih, a melting and breathing;

figuratively, something trans-

piring; a slight rumour or re-

port of; news. **消散** Seaou

san, to thaw and disperse; to

make an end of or lay aside.

消消 Seaou seaou, broken;

tattered; mean. **消釋** Seaou

shih, to thaw or melt; to dis-

solve. **消售** Seaou show,

consumption of goods by sale.

消石 Seaou shih, the name

of a medicine.

徇 To walk; to go; the appearance of walking.

硝 Salt-petre; they distin-

guish it into seven sorts.

A stone appearing hard. **洋**

硝 Yang seaou, foreign salt-

petre. **硝磺** Seaou hwang,

nitre and sulphur. **硝廠** Seaou

ch'ang, salt-petre works.

綃 Raw silk.

蛸 A name of certain insects.

Name of a fish. A sur-

name. **蛸蟪** Seaou seaou, a

small spider with long legs.

逍 逍消 Seaou seaou, or 逍遙 Seaou yaou, to saunter; to move about for amusement; to indulge one's disposition without injuring one's-self.

銷 To fuse metals; to melt; to dissolve. A surname. **銷差** Seaou ch'a, to finish one's errand, and carry an answer back; applied particularly to official messages. **銷毀** Seaou hwuy, to melt as metals; to dissolve; to destroy. **銷金** Seaou kin, to put gold leaf on paper, or on porcelain. **銷磨** Seaou mo, to rub to pieces; to destroy by handling. **銷衰** Seaou shwae, to fade or be in a declining state.

霄 A kind of sleet, in Chinese, called *damp snow*. Vapour; clouds; the lighter clouds in the higher regions of the air, near to heaven; the halo near the sun. Used to denote heaven. The name of a place. A surname. Name of a state. **陵霄** Ling seaou, the name of a flower.

鞘 A case for a sword; a scabbard, generally made of leather, sometimes of shark skins. **刀鞘** Taou seaou, a sheath for a knife; a scabbard for a sword. **刀出鞘** Taou

ch'üh seaou, the sword (of the executioner) goes forth from the scabbard—of its own accord on the evening before an execution: This is the vulgar legend,

肅 Commonly read Süh, respect; awe; reverence. Read Seaou, in a similar sense.

嘯 The sound of blowing; a hissing, whistling, roaring sound; to whistle; to roar. Read Ch'ih, in the sense of 叱 Ch'ih, to speak in a rough angry tone. **其嘯也歌** Kh'e seaou yay ko, whistled and sung—to divert the mind from what vexed it. **善嘯** Shen seaou, skilled in whistling.

簫 A reed used as a musical instrument; the ends of a bow. **簫管** Seaou kwan, a reed; a kind of flute.

蟪蛄 Seaou seaou, the name of an insect called a small spider, with long legs.

蕭 A certain bitter herb; the name of a state; of a barrier. A surname. **蕭斧** Seaou foo, an instrument for cutting plants. **蕭瑟** Seaou sch, plants and trees shaking and casting their leaves when blown by the northern wind. **蕭寺** Seaou sze, a temple of

the Buddha priests. 蕭蕭
Seaou seaou, the neighing of a
horse. 蕭條 Seaou t'eaou,
lowly; solitary; desolate; poor.

瀟 Deep clear water; the
name of a river in Ho-
kwang. A surname. 瀟
瀟 ed for rinsing rice. 瀟
瀟 些 Seaou sha sĕay,
to take a little amusement. 瀟
瀟 Seaou seaou, the wind and
rain driving impetuously.

笑 To be pleased; to be joy-
ful; to smile; to expand
the countenance and open
the teeth; to laugh. Name
of an animal. 戲笑
He seaou, to make a jest
of; to ridicule. 可笑
Kh'o seaou, laughable.
笑納 Seaou nă, to re-
ceive with a smile, or with cour-

teous satisfaction, anything giv-
en. 笑裏藏刀 Seaou le
ts'ang taou, beneath a smile to
conceal a knife.

談 To make fair speeches;
specious seducing man-
ner; to assume an unreal
appearance of virtue and
goodness; to appear to
entice or persuade people to
goodness. Read Sew, angry
words. 談聞動衆 Seaou
wăn tung chung, to make a stir
amongst, by an appearance of
virtue and knowledge. 談說
Seaou shwō, the lesser histo-
rians.

條 Rapid flight; fleet motion.
條條 Seaou seaou, the
sound of the wings of a bird;
the feathers or tail of a bird
rubbed off.

SĒAY.

些 From *these* and *two*. A
small quantity; small;
few. 一些 Yih sĕay, a little.
沒有一些 Mūh yew yih
sĕay, not have a little; i. e. not
possessing any. 些須 Sĕay
sen, a small portion of time, or
of any commodity. 些小之
物 Sĕay seaou che wūh, a thing
small and unimportant. 這些

Chay sĕay, *these*. 那些 Na
sĕay, *those*.

地 The snuff or remains of
a candle.

斜 Not regular and straight;
aslant; oblique; diagonal;
spread out or scattered; unset-
tled. Read Yay and Chay, the
name of a valley. 斜陽
Sĕay yang, the beams of the

sun falling obliquely, as in the morning and evening. **斜紋** Sĕay wān, transverse or diagonal streaks. **斜服** Sĕay fūh, an outer garment or gown that widens as it descends. **斜風** Sĕay fung, an unsteady wind. **斜視** Sĕay she, to look askance. **斜月** Sĕay yuě, the moon's light failing.

邪 Deflected; swerved from the line of rectitude; depraved; bad; vicious; corrupting; noxious; obscene; lewd; impure thoughts; specious, but corrupting language. Read Yay, occurs in several proper names. An interrogative particle. **邪行** Sĕay hing, depraved vicious conduct. **邪教** Sĕay keaou, false and corrupt doctrines. **邪魔** Sĕay mo, wicked spirits; devils. **邪心** Sĕay sin, an incorrect vicious mind. **邪術** Sĕay shūh, depraved arts; the demoniacal arts; charms or spells of sorcery. **邪辭** Sĕay taze, lewd phraseology; obscene expressions.

袞 } A garment that wraps round; a kind of apron; distorted; irregular; **袞** } lewd; vicious. Used in the sense of the two preceding. **奇袞** Kh'e sĕay, unusual, in a bad sense; irregu-

lar,—applied to dress, to speech, and to behaviour: specious; slanderous; lewd. **桺柱** Sĕay choo, an inclined post or pillar.

卸 **脫卸** T'ò sĕay, to put off. **拆卸** Cheh sĕay, to pull down; to throw into ruins. **卸事** Sĕay sze, to give up, or desist from an affair. **卸貨** Sĕay ho, to deliver cargo. **卸下貨** Sĕay hĕa ho, to deliver, and to take on board cargo.

鴈

Thrown on one side; inverted; subverted.

寫

To place or lay a thing down; to put aside or exclude; to subvert; to put an end to; to put away from one entirely, as resentful thoughts; to bring one's-self to a placid tranquil state of mind; to let the water run off; to

寫

write; to draw; to paint; to cast a likeness in a mould. The second character is a vulgar form. **摹寫傳神** Moo sĕay ch'uen shin, to draw the figure and exhibit the spirit or animation of the original. **寫真** Sĕay chin, or **寫生** Sĕay sāng,

to paint a likeness of a person. **寫畫** Sĕay hwa, to draw a picture. **寫書** Sĕay shoo, to write a letter. **傾寫** Kh'ing

sĕay, to cast an image. 寫字
Sĕay tsze, to write characters;
a writer in a mercantile house.

瀉 To let the water run off
land; to drain; a purg-
ing; a dysentery; sand without
herbage. 瀉軟 Sĕay juen, or
瀉軟了 Sĕay juen leaou, to
be weakened by purging. 吐
瀉 T'oo sĕay, to vomit. 泄瀉
Sĕĕ sĕay, to purge; to leak out.
瀉一遭 Sĕay yĭh tsaou, to
purge once. 瀉肚 Sĕay too,
a flux or dysentery. 瀉藥
Sĕay yŏ, a purgative.

榭 A roof or covering sup-
ported by pillars, having
no walls nor doors; a place for
military exercises; a military
school; to place; to store up
things; a case for, or place to
lay up musical instruments.
臺榭 T'ae sĕay, a raised
mound or terrace with trees
about it.

謝 To decline; to put away,
or withdraw from. To
thank; to express grateful feel-
ings; to confess crimes or errors.
花謝 Hwa sĕay, a fading and
falling flower; a flower taking

its leave. 燈謝 Tāng sĕay,
an expiring lamp. 多謝 To
sĕay, many thanks. 感謝
Kan sĕay, to feel and express
thanks. 謝政 Sĕay ching,
to resign one's place in the gov-
ernment. 謝客 Sĕay kh'eh,
to thank visitors,—through the
medium of a servant, but to de-
cline seeing them,—done by the
literati without giving offence,
when near the time of their ex-
aminations. 謝過恩 Sĕay
kwo ngān, having returned
thanks. 謝恩 Sĕay ngān, to
return thanks for favors receiv-
ed,—for kindness or gracious acts
conferred. 謝事 Sĕay sze, to
withdraw from any affair. 謝
世 Sĕay she, to leave the world;
to die. 謝絕 Sĕay tsœuĕ, to
break off a connexion with; to
decline seeing or receiving. 謝
酒 Sĕay tsœw, to thank with
wine; to give a dinner to. 謝
罪 Sĕay tsuy, to acknowledge
or confess a crime. 謝帖
Sĕay t'ĕĕ, a hand-bill or placard
promising a reward. 謝灶
Sĕay tsaou, thanking the furnace
divinity.

SĚĚ.

泄 Read E, the name of a
river; spread out; dis-

persed; amused. Read Sĕĕ, to
put away; to drain off; to flow

out; to purge; to issue forth and pass over; mixed; blended. A surname. 泄瀉 SĚĥ sĕay, to leak out; dysentery; purging.

屑 Pure; clear; respectful; observant; attentive; laborious; minute; broken into small parts; mere ends or crumbs; to reduce to dust or powder; to view with indifference, as unworthy of attention, is expressed by 不屑 Pĥh sĕĕ,—by the Northern people, read Pĥh seaou. 不屑去 Pĥh sĕĕ kh'eu, there is no occasion to go. 瑣屑細故 So sĕĕ se koo, minute; petty causes; trifling reasons. 屑屑 SĚĥ sĕĕ, an unsettled appearance; going and coming backwards and forwards.

麪 The refuse of pounded rice; what remains in the mortar.

紕 To tie; to bind; a bridle. 紕絆 SĚĥ pwan, to bind with cords; to fasten to with cords, as animals are.

齟 A sheep chewing or feeding. Otherwise, read E.

媒 媒汚 SĚĥ woo, to treat with indecent familiarity.

漑 To put away; to cleanse a well; to scatter; to disperse; to desist; to ooze or leak

out; to perspire. The name of a stream. A surname. 滌除 SĚĥ ch'oo, to expel or put away.

契 Commonly read Kh'e. Also read SĚĥ, an ancient statesman.

俛 SĚĥ or SĚĥ. A surname. One of the sons of 帝 嚳 Te kŭh, and brother of the famous 堯 Yaou, who is supposed to have lived about A. M. 1600.

揅 To rub, as when brushing the teeth; to rub off. Read Kĕĕ, to grasp and strike. 揅揅 Mĕĥ sĕĕ, irregular; uneven; not regularly square; to press with the hand; to close or fill up.

楔 SĚĥ and Kĕĕ, the two side posts of a door; a pillar; the name of a wood.

僊 Sound; a gentle sound.

燮 Accordance; to adjust; to blend and preserve order; to cause to harmonize; to confound; to mature, by the application of fire.

燮理陰陽 SĚĥ le yin yang, to adjust the principles Yin and Yang,—said of nature and of rulers.

懷 慨懷 Tĕĥ sĕĕ, levity of mind; incapable of noble

purposes; discontented.

洩 Read E, expanded; amused. Read Sĕĕ, to desist or rest from; to be dissipated; to leak or flow out; to put away; to diminish from or lessen,—applied to an offence. The name of a stream. **洩漏** Sĕĕ low, or Low sĕĕ, to leak or ooze out; to disclose a secret. **洩氣** Sĕĕ kh'e, to vent one's anger; to dissipate it and cease from it. **洩瀉** Sĕĕ sĕay, to purge; a purging.

薛 Name of a plant, and of a state. A surname of notoriety.

褻 Rags; the residue of tattered garments; defiled; impure; to defile; to treat with contempt and unbecoming familiarity; garments next the person; ordinary garments. **褻衣** Sĕĕ e, undress,—which implies disrespect to a guest or visitor. **褻瀆神明** Sĕĕ tŭh shin ming, to give offence to divine beings,—by impure garments or vessels used in sacrifice; want of reverence for the gods. **褻慢** Sĕĕ man, disrespectful to; wanting in attentions to a friend or visitor. **褻瀆** Sĕĕ tŭh, to profane what is sacred.

SĚEN.

先 From 之 Che, to go, placed on 几 Jin, to go forward; to precede; before; gone before, (deceased); soon; early; to begin; in the first place; cause. Read Sĕen, to lead on before; to precede those whom one ought to follow; to put first. A surname. **走先去** Tsow sĕen kh'eu, to advance forward. **你先走一步** Ne sĕen tsow yŭh poo, do you step on first. **富先** Tang sĕen, formerly; also in front. **令先君** Ling sĕen keun,

your late father. **先知先覺** Sĕen che sĕen kĕō, prior knowledge and perception of. **先知** Sĕen che, sometimes denotes foreknowledge, in respect of what has not yet taken place; a prophet. **先父** Sĕen foo, or **先君** Sĕen keun, my deceased father; the latter term Sĕen keun, is applicable also to the late Sovereign or Prince. **先後** Sĕen how, before and after. **先人** Sĕen jin, a person deceased. Sĕen is used with the words father, mother,

&c. to denote their being no longer in life. **先馬** SĚen ma, a forerunner; a harbinger.

先生 SĚen sāng, added to a

person's name, is a term of respect, as master; teacher; Sir.

With the emphasis on the last syllable, it denotes a former state of existence. **先地先**

天 SĚen te sĚen tĚen, before the earth, and before the hea-

vens,—said of **道** Taou, the *logos* or *reason*. **先退** SĚen

t'uy, to retire first, as in the case of two conflicting armies.

洗 Commonly read Se, to wash. Read SĚen, to wash the feet. A surname.

跣 **跣足** SĚen tsŭh, bare-footed. **蹣跣** P'Ěen

sĚen, to walk or move round about, as in the Chinese manner of fencing and posture-making.

銑 Metal or gold which is burnished and glossy; a small chisel; the two corners of an ancient bell; metal or gold ornaments at the two ends of a bow.

仙 From *man* and *hill*. Plato's demons of the third or lowest class, who being invested with vehicles of grosser materials are sometimes visible and sometimes invisible. They

are supposed to inhabit hills and mountains away from the haunts of men; to be immortal, and to have the power of being visible or invisible at pleasure; they are spoken of as profoundly skilled in a kind of alchymy, and as having discovered the philosopher's stone, by which they can change whatever it touches to gold, raise the dead, and produce various wonderful transmutations. **八仙** Pā sĚen, the *eight sĚen* or genii, a reference to whom is common.

五仙 Woo sĚen, *five sĚen*,—they are said to be heaven, the gods, earth, water, and the human soul. **鳳仙** Fung sĚen, the name of a flower; the impatiens or balsam.

秈 } **秈米** SĚen me, a species of rice, used to make starch of.

𩺰 } **鮮** The name of a fish; a live or fresh fish; fresh-killed meat or fowls; clean; pure; good. Name of a state; name of a hill; and of a stream, that issues from it. A surname.

Read SĚen, few; rare; seldom. **顏色鮮明** Yen seh sĚen ming, clear, bright, beautiful, fresh colours. **新鮮** Sin sĚen, new and fresh. **朝鮮** Ch'aox

sĚen, ancient name of Corea.

鮮矣 SĚen e, few! there are few such! it is rare! 天下

鮮矣 T'Ěen hĚa sĚen e, there are few such in the world! 鮮

明貨物 SĚen ming ho wŭh, fresh new goods. 鮮魚 SĚen yu, fresh fish.

癰 瘰 癧 } Kind of running scabs which gradually spread over the skin, wider and wider; they are distinguished by various names.

苔 蘚 T'ae sĚen, or 瓦 蘚 Wa sĚen, moss that grows on old damp walls.

鱻 Fish or other animals newly killed; fresh meat. Used for 鮮 SĚen. See above.

𡵓 } SĚen or TsĚen, to ascend or rise high.

𡵓 } Deathless; immortal. Same as 仙 SĚen. 僊僊 SĚen sĚen, to brandish, as a weapon; to caper about.

蹀 躑 } P'Ěen sĚen, to walk round; to dance about; making various attitudes in the Chinese manner.

載 載 載 載 載

Certain wild looks that grow on the hills.

載 載

Small pointed; fine; minute; weak; delicate. Read Ts'Ěen, 纖超 Ts'Ěen ts'eu, specious; artful; crafty; cunning. 纖阿 SĚen o, a famous censor of ancient times. 纖弱 SĚen jō, fine; delicate; slender.

礖 礖

礖礖 SĚen tĚen, the glare of lightning.

纖 纖

Fine silk; delicate; small; silk, the cross threads of which are black and those lengthwise white; certain ornaments for clothes; near; parsimonious; to prick with a small point. 掣纖 Sō sĚen, a very small appearance. 纖巧 SĚen kh'eaou, ingenious fine work. 纖指如春筍 SĚen che joo ch'uu sun, small fingers like the spring shoots of the bamboo. 纖手 SĚen show, a small hand. 纖腰 SĚen yaou, a slender waist.

摻

A small delicate hand; a lady's hand; small; deli-

cate; to take with the hand.
Read Tsan, and Tseau, to take
or grasp with the hand.

涎 { Slaver issuing from the
mouth, as when the mind
longs for something. Read
次 { Yen, the flowing water;
continued succession. **吐**

涎沫 T'oo sēen mūh, to foam
at the mouth, as in a fit. **涎**

沫 Sēen mūh, saliva appearing
like foam. **涎衣** Sēen e, a
kind of bib for children.

擷 Read Sēen, Sin, Shen,
and Tsan, to take; to
pluck.

羨 { Covetous desire; to desire
ardently; excess; over-
plus; to praise. A sur-
name. Read Yen, the
羨 path to a grave. **稱羨**

Ch'ing sēen, to praise; to exalt.

貪羨 T'an sēen, to covet; to
desire to excess. **欣羨** Hin

sēen, to look to or expect with
joy and delight. **譽羨** Yu

sēen, to laud; to extol highly.
羨慕 Sēen mao, to desire; to
long for; to think on with affec-
tion. **羨餘** Sēen yu, or Yu

sēen, excess; overplus; too
much; a surplus of profit.

暹 The sun rising higher
with increasing splendor.

暹羅國 Sēen lo kwo, Siam,
or Cambodja, commonly read
Tsēen-lo.

線 { Thread of any kind; silk
or cotton thread; to lead
or draw, used metaphori-
cally for a spy. **針線**
綫 { Chin sēen, a needle and
thread. **買線** Mae sēen, to

hire spies. **線步** Sēen poo,
the paces of the thread; the
stitches. **線工** Sēen kung, a
spy. **線索** Sēen sō, a string
or cord.

霽 { Snow melting as it falls;
snow and sleet falling.

霽 { Rarely; seldom; few; re-
gular; correct; fresh.

獮 { To kill; the autumnal
hunt.

獮

祿

SEH.

色 The first idea of this character is the exhibition of the feelings in a person's change of colour in the countenance; colour; quality; description or kind of persons or things; lust; sexual pleasure; appearance; manner. **五色** Woo seh, the five colours,—blue, yellow, red, white and black. **色色** Seh seh, every visible object. **采色** Ts'ae seh, diversity of colour; variegated. **顏色** Yen seh, colour. **祕色** Pe seh, porcelain. **各色** Kō seh, every kind. **正色** Ching seh, a grave sedate aspect, air or countenance. **手色** Show seh, self-pollution. **遽色** Keu seh, hurried; agitated manner. **喜色** He seh, a joyful countenance. **怒色** Noo seh, an angry appearance. **女色** Neu seh, sexual intercourse with women. **男色** Nan seh, or **鷄色** Ke seh, unnatural crimes. **成色** Ch'ing seh, refers to the quality or touch of gold and silver. **此銀幾高** Ts'ze yin ke kaou, what is the touch of this silver? **足色** Tsūh seh, perfectly pure; or **九九** Kew kew, it is nine and nine

tenths. In allusion to the *knife* at the top of this character it is said, of persons, that they are **刀頭** Taon t'ow, *knife-headed*; addicted to venereal excess. **色醜** Seh ch'ow, an ugly face. **色子** Seh tsze, dice. **色然而駭** Seh jen urh heae, coloured up with fright. **色低** Seh te, the colour or quality inferior. **色甚豔** Seh shin yen, very beautiful and fascinating. **色慾** Selt yūh, or **好色** Haon seh, addicted to sensuality. *Colours of cloths.* **紅** Hung, red; **甫** Poo, or **葡萄青** Poo t'au-ts'ing, purple; **藍** Lan, blue; **淺藍** Ts'een lan, light blue; **棕** Tsung, brown; **黑棕** Heh tsung, dark brown; **紅棕** Hung tsung, light brown; **綠** Lūh, green; **黃** Hwang, yellow; **元** Yuen, black; and **灰色** Hwuy seh, French grey or ash-colour.

虱 From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast-running insects; lice; those that breed on the human body, or dogs, and on cattle. **跳虱** T'eaou seh, a flea; a lop.

瑟 A certain stringed instrument; numerous; many; a robust, stern, severe manner. A man's name. **琴瑟調和** Kh'in seh t'eaou ho, conjugal harmony. **蕭瑟** Season seh, bleak and stormy; blasting vegetation. **瑟瑟** Seh seh, the noise of the wind.

4 **畚** Seh, or Sheh. From **來** **畚** Lae, to come, and **畚** Lin, a granary. Whatever comes or is brought, is stored up in the granary by husbandmen, and therefore they are called **畚夫** Seh foo, or **收畚** Show seh, to gather in the harvest. Desirous of accumulating; covetous; avaricious; sparing; parsimonious; frugal. A surname. **吝畚** Lin seh, or **慳畚** K'een seh, sparing; frugal; parsimonious; avaricious. **畚夫馳** Seh foo she, officers, who in ancient times superintended the affairs of seed-time and harvest. **畚言** Seh yen, sparing of words.

儲 A surname. Same as the preceding.

穡 From grain, and to store up in a granary. The grain fit to be gathered in; saving; avaricious. **稼穡** K'ea seh, to sow and to reap. **吝穡** Lin seh, covetous; avaricious;

ous; niggardly.

澁澁 From water and several impediments. Rippled, like the surface of water running over stones; rough; rugged. Name of a bamboo.

啞 Seh, or Shih, inability to speak, or to speak with difficulty.

慼 Commonly read Soo, to state to; to inform of. Read Seh, or Shih, timid; alarmed; afraid.

塞 To fill; to fill up; to close; to stop an aperture; to obstruct; to hinder or prevent; a solid, sincere character; an important and dangerous pass to a country; epithet, applied to the moon under certain circumstances. Read Sae, a boundary; a limit on the border. A surname. **堆塞** Tuy seh, to stop up, as by piling earth over.

閉塞 Pe seh, to close or shut.

填塞 T'een seh, or **塞滿** Seh mwan, to fill up. **啟塞** Kh'i seh, Kh'e, expresses gates;

roads, and bridges; Seh, walls and other means of obstructing the approach of an enemy. **塞**

塞 Seh seh, a disquieted, untranquil appearance. **塞口** Seh kh'ow, to stop a person's

mouth; either by not affording him any reason to talk, or reasoning so that he is unable to reply; it may also denote the stoppage of any aperture, which word is generally expressed by

mouth. 塞責 Seh tseh, to stop or prevent censure,—to endeavour to slur over an affair, or perform any work in a careless manner, designed merely to preserve appearances.

SEĪH.

夕 } Half of the moon appearing at sunset; the evening. The evening of the day, of the month, or of the year,—to each there is a peculiar epithet. The name of an office; of a place; and of a hill. A surname; inclined; not at right angles. 朝夕 Ch'aou seih, morning and evening. 七夕 Ts'eih seih, the seventh evening of the seventh moon, —a Chinese holiday. 夕室 Seih shih, a house not at right angles.

汐 } The tide rising in the evening; the evening tide, in contradistinction from 潮 Ch'aou, which denotes the morning tide, but it is used for tide generally.

昔 } From *meat cut up* and *sun* to dry it; dried meat; what existed in time past; formerly; anciently; a long time ago. Used to denote one night. A surname.

Read Tsö, streaks or marks on horn crossing each other. 曩昔 Nang seih, or 嚚昔 Ch'ow seih, yesterday. 昔年 Seih nëen, in former years. 一昔 Yih seih, or 通昔 Tung seih, the whole night. 昔日 Seih jih, on a former day. 昔期 Seih kh'e, a former appointment.

窆 } From *evening* under a cave. The mansion of the tomb; a long dark night. 窆窆 Chun seih, laid up for a long night; coffined. 冢窆 Ch'ung seih, a grave.

惜 } Painful feeling; regard for; affection to; regret for; to the sparing of; economical; parsimonious; covetous. 憐惜 Lëen seih, to compassionate; to sympathize with. 吝惜 Lin seih, to be parsimonious. 愛惜光陰 Ngae seih kwang yin, to be careful of one's time. 可惜 kh'o

seih, worthy of regret; lamentable. **惜身** Seih shin, to be sparing of one's person; to be careful of one's self, either laudably or to an excessive degree.

惜銀子 Seih yin taze, to be saving of money. **惜物** Seih wūh, to be sparing in the use of anything; to be careful of, and not destroy or waste anything.

息 One expiration and one inspiration make Seih, to breathe; to sigh audibly; to desist; to stop; to take repose lazily, when repose should not be taken; a place of rest; to put a stop to; to toil; to labour; to increase; the increase of property by the use of the capital; interest; to stop up; to fill. Name of an ancient state. **息** Seih, or **利息** Le seih, interest on money. **太息** Tae seih, a long sigh. **姑息** Koo seih, excessively indulgent; overstrained affection for. **消息** Seaou seih, melting and breathing; i. e. news transpiring; news; a report. **辰息** Shin seih, a moment. **出錢生子曰息** Ch'ūh ts'ēn sāng taze yuē seih, to put out money to produce children (interest) is called Seih. **子息** Taze seih, a son. **安息** Ngan seih, rest; repose. **抽息** Ch'ow seih, to catch the

breath as in sobbing. **息了** **念頭罷** Seih leaou nēn t'ow pa, to give up all further thoughts about. **息天下之兵** Seih t'ēn hēa che ping, to put a stop to military operations in the empire. **息妖妄** Seih yaou wang, to put a stop to idle tales of apparitions.

媳 A son's wife. **媳婦** Seih foo, a daughter-in-law, by the marriage of a son.

熄 From *fire* and to *stop* or *breathe*. To cover over embers to preserve them from being extinguish; also used to denote extinguishing fire, either literally or metaphorically.

析 From an *axe* and *wood*, or a *splinter*. To split or rend wood; to separate; to divide; to discriminate; to distinguish. Name of a nation; of a city; and of a plant. **析義** Seih e, name of a book on ancient literature. **析翳** Seih'e, a term denoting the rainbow,—not the usual name. **剖析** P'ow seih, to split asunder; to discriminate accurately; to solve doubts.

皙 To distinguish; to discriminate clearly.

皙皙 A white skin; a pale or fair countenance. Name

to which the Chinese are addicted, the gamblers fight them for *cakes*, but in their slang, each cake is understood to mean a certain sum of money.

習 From *wings* and *white*.

The reiterated motion of a bird's wings in rapid flight; to repeat the same act; to accustom; to be accustomed to; to practice; custom; habit. A surname. **學習** Hēō seih, to learn and to practice. **身老**

習成 Shin laon seih ch'ing, when old, habits are formed.

習俗所幸 Seih sūh so kh'een, dragged by custom; the slave of habit. **習鍊** Seih

lēen, to practice. **習馬** Seih

ma, to practice riding on horseback. **習習** Seih seih, easy,

as when accustomed to a thing.

習熟 Seih shūh, accustomed and matured, formed into a habit.

習俗 Seih sāh, practices; usages; custom. **習尚**

Seih shang, to be accustomed to, and to esteem. **習演** Seih

yen, to be influenced by the habits of others. **習慣自然**

Seih kwan tze jen, custom becomes nature.

習 Seih, or repeated Seih-seih, the sound of enduring of suffering cold; the cry or exclamation of a person who

suffers from cold.

熠

Read Seih and Yih, glossy shining feathers; lustre; effulgence. **熠熠** Seih seih, a sort of fire fly, or the light which it emits.

席

A mat spread on the ground, the ancient custom before the invention of chairs and tables; a table; a repast; an entertainment; affection for; dependence on; to rest; to arrange. A surname. **筵席**

Yen seih, a feast or entertainment. **問同席** Wān t'ung

seih, to ask who is to be at the same table,—when invited to an

entertainment. **席中** Seih

chung, at the table. **席上**

炮 Seih shang p'au, crackers

let off at entertainments of wine;

the Chinese say the small of the

powder removes the effects of

wine. **席設** Seih shě, the

table is prepared, or laid out.

蓆

The name of a plant; large; wide,—applied to

garments. Used for the preceding.

蓆具 Seih keu, a kind of reed that grows in the north.

鳥

Shoes with wooden soles;

clogs worn in ancient

times; a large appearance. The

name of a plant. Used for the

following.

漚

Salt land; land left dry by the tide, and from which salt is obtained.

膝From *varnish* and *flesh*, or *varnish* and *knot*. The**鄰**

knee, or the knees; a weapon of the spear kind, or a shield to fend off a

spear. **盤膝** P'wan seih, tosit cross-legged. **齒膝** Ch'eseih, an appellation of a gentle horse. **膝下瞻依** Seih

hëa chen'e, children leaning on a parent's knee and looking up.

膝行 Seih hing, to walk or creep on one's knees. **膝頭****骨** Seih t'ow küh, the knees pan.**藤**

Name of a cooling opening medicine.

隰

Low marshy land; damp moist land whence springs and streams take their rise.

Name of a district. A surname.

原隰 Yuen seih, Yuen, is an elevated plain; Seih, is a damp, low marsh.**襲****襲**

Double garments; a garment thrown over the inferior garments but enclosing them in part; to continue in succession; to

succeed to; hereditary; to enter another country by force, or for purposes of submission; to invade slightly; confused; confusion. A surname. **世襲** She seih, hereditary, applied chiefly to rank or honors conferred by the sovereign. **道襲** Taou seih, to receive sayings or principles handed down from the ancients. **一襲** Yih seih, asuit of clothes. **襲爵** Seih tsëü, hereditary nobility. **襲****蔭** Seih yin, hereditary,—the heirs of officers who fall in battle are entitled to the situations their fathers held; the rank of **提督** T'e tüh, is hereditary for ever in the family of the conqueror of Formosa; he is also a**公爺** Kung yay, or duke.**僕**

Sëe or Seih, a surname. See Sëe.

SĚŎ.

削

To cut and form; to pare, shave, or scrape off; a slight invasion or usurpation of territory; to plunder, or seize from by violence; weak, and li-

able to spoliation; a tool used before the invention of paper and pencils for engraving characters, now applied to the **書刀** Shoo taou, or knife employ-

ed to erase characters. Read Seaou, a sheath or scabbard. Read Shaou, or 家削 Kēa shaou, a certain official situation; a kind of overseer of a certain portion of land. Read Tseaou, 削格 Tseaou keh, that which is employed to spread a net. To rhyme, read Sēh. 斧削 Foo sēō, to chop off with a hatchet; to correct a written composition. 割削 Kō sēō,

to cut away from. 刮削 Kwā sēō, to scrape off. 削職 Sēō cheh, to degrade to a lower situation. 削去 Sēō kh'eu, to subtract or take away from. 削了職 Sēō leaou cheh, to deprive a person of office.

鷲
娟

Name of a bird.

A slight invasion or encroachment on; to steal, or by stealth.

SEU.

埧
序

A wall on the east and west; to be seated on the east and west sides, in the Chinese manner; hence the usual sense of the character, viz. order; arrangement; a school room,

or college; the order of precedence between seniors and juniors. A surname; the preface of a book in which its subsequent arrangement is sometimes stated. 次序 Ts'ze seu, in order; in a regular series. 序論 Seu lun, to discuss in lucid order.

杼
芋

Choo or Seu, said to be an oak.

Choo, or Seu, a certain plant.

須
須
須
須

From head and hair. The hair on the face; the beard; the beard of fish; to wait for or expect; slow; to wait for necessary materials; that which is necessary; requisite. The

name of a state; of a city; of a plant; of a vegetable; and of a bird; the name of a weapon. A man's name. A surname. The second is a vulgar form, it is correctly read We or Hwuy, the name of a place. 些須

Sēay seu, a little of anything. 斯與 Sze yu, or 須與 Seu yu, a moment; momentarily.

須要 Seu yaou, or 必須 Peih seu, absolutely requisite.

不須提及 Pūh seu t'e keh, there is no occasion to in-

introduce the subject. 須與
堅忍 Seu yu kên jin, firmly
endure for a moment. 須女
Seu neu, the name of a star.

𦵏 To stand expecting; to
stop or wait for; a man's
name.

鬚 The beard, particularly
that on the chin; the sta-
mens or chives of plants are
called 花鬚 Hwa seu. 不
要捋虎鬚 Pih yaou leuē
hoo seu, don't play with a ti-
ger's beard. 髯鬚髭 Hoo,
seu, ts'ze, the beard on the up-
per lip, on the chin, and on the
cheek, or the whiskers. Hoo,
is not sanctioned by the Dic-
tionaries. 鬚髮 Seu fā, the
beard and hair of the head. 鬚
髮盡白 Seu fā tsin peh, the
beard and hair entirely grey.

胥 The fleshy part of a crab,
cut or torn to pieces; all
together; mutually; to wait.
Name of an office; of a tree;
and of a kind of butterfly. Name
of a place. A man's name. A
surname. A euphonic parti-
cle. 吏胥 Le seu, inferior
officers or attendants in courts.
儲胥 Choo seu, to accumulate
or store up, to be ready. 胥
閭 Seu len, a particular door
or gate.

脍 Epithet applied to those
who possess talents and
knowledge. 脍 Leu, open,
loosely connected.

涓 To purify or give a taste
to wine by means of a
certain plant. One says, deep;
to dig deep; to disclose or ex-
pose the figure of a thing; a rich
appearance—applied to dress.

脩 A vessel used in offering
sacrifice.

稭 Grain perfectly ripe. Ripe
grain falling down; grain
used in offering sacrifice.

精 Grain given as a ration;
grain used in sacrificing to
the gods. 厚精 How
seu, large income from
the government.

諳 To know; possessing na-
tural talents and acquired
knowledge; an appellation of
those possessing wisdom; falla-
cious; deceitful.

醕 Fine pure wine, or such li-
quor as the Chinese drink.
醕酒 Seu tsew, generous
wine.

需 On meeting with rain to
stop; rain falling from
heaven; necessary; what
is necessary; to doubt; to
hesitate; to delay; to stop.
需雲 軍需 Keun seu, the necessary
supplies of the army; an annual

contribution paid by the merchants of Canton, on account of these supplies. 需事之賊
Seu sze che tseh, hesitation is the thief of business.

徐 Easy manner; leisurely; the mind not hurried, nor fluttered.

孀 Weak; feeble; according to some, a wife; and according to others, a concubine; an inferior wife, in which sense it is read Joo. Read Now, a woman's name.

繡 Fine close silk; silk of various colours. One says, a close fine net. A man's name. The edge of a piece of silk, from its being the usage in former times, for two parties to tear a piece of silk through the middle, and each retain one half; that by their subsequent joining, proof might be afforded.

嶼 { An island; or according to others, a hill.

蓂 A fragrant plant; elegant; excellent, applied to wine. Read Yu, luxuriant herbage.

鱖 Seu or Yu. The name of a fish.

邪 Commonly read Sëay, deflected; depraved. Read. Seu, slow; tardy; leisurely; dig-

nified.

徐 A composed, dignified walk; easy motion; leisurely; steady, tranquil, sedate appearance; formal; grave; commanding; majestic; tardy; slow. Name of a district; of an ancient state; and of the year, under certain circumstances. A surname. 徐行 後長 Seu hing how ch'ang, to walk slow and keep behind seniors.

敘 { To arrange in order; to converse about. 相叙 Sëang sen, 叙話 Seu hwa, or 叙談 Seu t'an, to converse together. 天

叙 T'ëen sen, the celestial orders; i. e. the five relationships, husband and wife, father and son, and so on. 叙論之 Seu lun che, discourse of them in order.

絮 The coarser part of the silk obtained from the cocoon, it is unfit for being formed into threads; to compound, or make up various ingredients; to reiterate; verbose; anything pendant. 柳絮 Lew sen, the flowers of the pendant willow. 冒絮 Maou sen, a cloth in ancient times wound round the head. 敗絮 Pae sen, useless silk. 過絮

Kwo seu, excessively verbose.

絮道 Seu taou, to repeat over and over; tautology. **絮論**

Seu lun, to state the same argument repeatedly.

緒 The end of a thread, by pulling which a ball, or cocoon of silk, is unfolded; the commencement; the beginning of; that which is necessary to evolve the whole and to preserve order; the course of events; that which is left by ancestors to their posterity; to search or examine into. **頭**

緒 T'ow seu, or **端緒** Twan seu, the beginning of an affair; the first principles or circum-

stances; without which nothing can be done. **沒情沒緒**

Mūh ts'ing mūh seu, or **無情**

無緒 Woo ts'ing woo seu, no pleasant feeling, nor any means of effecting one's wishes; embarrassed; nonplused. **緒餘** Seu yu, remnant; overplus; something not included in the preceding general mass, like the end of a thread which remains outside the ball.

緥聚

A certain kind of silk.

Seu or Tsen, to collect together; to assemble; to live together; to accumulate.

SEUĚ.

搗 To brush away and extinguish, or exterminate with the hand.

雪 { From rain and a broom.
Rain that may be swept away; frozen rain; snow: because snow soils like dust and may be brushed away; to render white as snow; to whiten; figuratively; to clear one's-self from blame; to revenge an insult or disgrace; to put away; to wash clean; to rub off. The name of a hill. A surname. **小雪** Seaou-sseuĚ,

a term that answers to the 23rd of November. **大雪** Ta seuĚ, a term that answers to the 8th of December. **雪茶** SeuĚ ch'a, a kind of moss that grows on stones. **雪恥** SeuĚ ch'e, to revenge the shame caused by insulting a woman, to remove the disgrace. **雪恨** SeuĚ hān, or **雪怨** SeuĚ yuen, to take revenge by bringing to justice the person who has injured one or by taking private revenge.

剝

Sěo or SeuĚ, to pare off; to cut or scrape.

ly diffused, as the wind or air; to take hold of as if to place on a stand, or to select.

選

To dance round in a circle; to choose; to select; to choose and appoint officers of government; apprehensive; timorous. Read swan, to reckon up ten thousand. Read Sŭh, a piece of silver. **白選** Peh seuen, a certain pearl or shell of commerce, or rather a piece of money. **金選之品** Kin sŭh che p'in, a certain series of fines for small offences. **選下** Seuen hēa, to choose; to select. **選懦** Seuen joo, or **選戇** Seuen joo, careful; apprehensive; timorous; undecided. **選舉** Seuen keu, select promotions in the government. **選間** Seuen kēen, or **少選**

Shaou sēen, for a moment of time; for a short period. **選士** Seuen sze, to select officers of government from amongst the literary candidates. **選擇** Seuen tseh, or reversed, Tseh seuen, to select from amongst; to choose.

圓

Seuen or Heuen, that with which a circle is made; a compass.

璿璫璫

Read Seuen and Juy, name of a valuable stone; an astronomical instrument. Same as **璿** Seuen. **璿瑰** Seuen kwei, a certain precious stone, used about ancient courts. **璿璫** Seuen ke, an instrument of stone to represent the revolution of the heavens; a sort of planetarium.

SEŨH.

戌

From **戊** Woo or Mow, and a *line* representing the earth. Nature sinking or fading, as in autumn. A character which answers to the ninth moon, and the hours from 9 to 11 at night; to be distinguished from **戌** Shoo, a *man* and a *spear*, to defend the frontier.

玳

Name of a certain stone.

恤卹

The *heart's blood* affected. To feel for; to commiserate; mournful; to feel affection for; to love. Moved; agitated; to feel sorry; to commiserate; to compassionate. **撫恤** Fooseŭh, to soothe and compassionate. **賑恤** Shin seŭh, to compassionate and relieve the wants of the needy. **憂恤** Yew seŭh,

grieved for the distresses of others. **恤憐** *Seüh lēen*, to compassionate; commiseration. **恤貧老** *Seüh p'in laou*, to

compassionate the poor and aged. **恤政** *Seüh ching*, benevolent acts of government.

SEUN.

旬 *Seun* or *Tseun*, a period of *ten*, either days or years; each month is divided into three *Seun*. The first, second, and third, are expressed by **上** *Shang*, **中** *Chung*, or **下** *Hēa*, prefixed to *Seun*. To extend everywhere; all equally. **年已七旬** *Nēen e ts'eih seun*, aged 70 years. **三旬** *San seun*, three decades; a month. **上旬** *Shang seun*, the first ten days of a month. **旬始** *Seun ch'e*, the name of a star. **旬內** *Seun nuy*, within ten days. **旬外** *Seun wae*, more than ten days.

徇 To bury one or more living persons with the dead,—said to have been an ancient custom.

恂 Sincere; faithful; respectful manner; cherishing awe and reverence for. **忱恂** *Shin seun*, faithful; truly devoted. **恂慄** *Seun leih*, afraid; apprehensive; standing in awe of.

枸 The cross bar at the top of a stand on which a bell or sonorous stone is hung. The upright posts are called **虞** *Heu*. The name of a district.

殉 To follow the dead to the grave and be interred with them, once the partial usage of China; to pursue an object immoderately and seek the attainment at any risk, even that of life, either in a good or bad sense, according to the object sought. **至死不殉** *Che sze p'ih seun*, to refuse complying (with what is required) even to death.

殉國家之急 *Seun kwō kēa che keih*, to venture life and fortune to serve one's country.

殉難 *Seun nan*, to take a voluntary share in difficulties of the country. **殉于貨色**

Seun yu ho sch, to be given up to the pursuit of gain and pleasure.

殉葬 *Seun taang*, to inter the living with the dead.

殉情 *Seun ts'ing*, to comply with people's humours.

洵

The name of a stream; faithful; sincere; distant; remote; to weep silently; equal; even. **洵沸** Seun t'è, to shed tears; a discharge from the nose.

筍

Seun or Sun, the young shoots of bamboo, which are eaten by the Chinese; they generally sprout out in the fourth moon, but there is a species which sprouts forth in the eighth and ninth moons. Read Yun, a flexible bamboo of which mats are made. **筍牙** Seun ya, a sprout or bud; a tenon, or end of a piece of wood fitted into another piece.

荀

The name of a plant; and of a state. A surname.

詢

To enquire; to investigate; to ask about; to communicate information to; to contrive; to scheme.

諄

詢問其故 Seun wǎn kl'è koo, enquire into the cause of. **詢及其事** Seun keih kh'è sze, to ask about an affair.

迨

To go before; to exhibit; to manifest; to attack by words. **相迨** Sëang seun, to attack, or point at each other, said of friends, that it should not be done.

郇

Name of an ancient nation; name of a place. A

surname.

脩

To transmit to others what has been committed to one's-self.

循

From *to walk* and a *shield*.

To go as one is led; to comply or accord with; to act agreeably to; to go round with; to revolve; to soothe; to go about; to examine. **撫循** Foo seun, to soothe; to encourage.

因循 Yin seun, to fall in with existing circumstances, in a bad sense, implying sloth and remissness; doing nothing. **持循** Ch'è seun, to maintain a steady obedience to. **循環不已** Seun hwan pūh e, to revolve unceasingly. **循環** Seun hwan, to revolve or circulate; to go round and begin again.

循例 Seun le, agreeable, or according to law. **循良** Seun lëang, a docile disposition. **循循** Seun seun, leisurely.

搯

Shun or Seun, to rub with the hand. From *hand* and *shield*. To defend; to soothe; to encourage; to take an interest in; to sympathize with.

綰

The seam down the back of a Chinese garment; to seam or sew; to bind round.

馴

Seun, Tseun, and Heun, a gentle, tractable horse;

yielding; docile; innoxious; harmless; benign; to approach to gradually; cause to accord with. 馴良 Seun lëang, gentle; tractable; good.

巡 From to go and a stream. To go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing, whether by land or water, in the town, or in the country; to cruise; to go the rounds. 逡巡 Tseun seun, to recede; to draw back; to hesitate. 巡船 Seun ch'uen, boats which cruise about the river for the detection of smugglers and petty pirates. 巡撫 Seun foo, the deputy governor of a province; otherwise called 撫院 Foo Yuen. 巡繞 Seun jaou, to make a circuit or tour. 巡檢 Seun këen, an officer placed over vil-

lage; a kind of overseer. 巡捕 Seun poo, kind of aide-de-camp to the principal officers of a province, they have both 文 Wän, civil, and 武 Woo, military ones. 巡視 Seun she, to go and look round. 巡守 Seun show, to go round and keep a watch.

峻 Seun or Tseun, high lofty,—said of mountains. **陵** Great; large; pointed; piercing; urgent; impetuous.

浚 Deep beds of rivers or streams; deep water; deep; profound; abstruse; the name of a district; to take out of or from. 浚我以生 Seun wo e sāng, took my property to support himself.

SEW.

修 To direct; to regulate; to adorn; to cultivate the reasoning faculty, or the principles and practice of virtue. A surname. 正心修身 Ching sin saw shin, to rectify the heart and regulate the actions of the body. 前修 Ts'een sew, the sages of antiquity. 勸修 Kin

sew, to be attentive or diligent in the regulation of one's conduct. 潛修 Ts'een sew, to compose a letter with care. 修陰騭 Sew yin ehñ, to practice virtue, to obtain the approbation and blessing of heaven. 修福 Sew fūh, to study and practice what tends to happiness. 修理 Sew le, to direct; to regulate. 修陰功 Sew

yin kung, to perform secret unostentatious deeds of virtue. **修**

煉 Sew lüen, to study the refining and purifying of one's nature. **修補** Sew peo, or

修整 Sew ching, to repair.

修身以俟死 Sew shin e sze sze, to adorn one's person with moral virtue, as a preparative for death. **修善** Sew

shen, to cultivate virtue. **修**

己始人之道 Sew ke ch'e jin che taou, the principles or rules by which to improve one's own virtues and reform or govern other people. **修德** Sew

teh, to cultivate the practice of virtue. **修身** Sew shin, to adorn one's person with virtuous habits.

岫
窟
袖
袖

A den or cavern in hills or mountains. A deep valley; a ravine.

From *garment* and a *passage*. The part of a garment at which the hands go out and in; the sleeve of a garment; the cuff. **半袖** Pwan sew, a garment with half or short arms. **袖珍** Sew chin, a *sleeve pearl*, a pocket book, containing what is thought valuable. **袖手** Sew show, to

put the hands into the sleeves or cuffs of a garment.

秀

Grain flowering; beautiful flowers; flowers which are followed by fruit; gay; splendid; elegant; luxuriant herbage. The name of a district.

A surname. **秀衣** Sew e, fine raiment. **秀氣** Sew kh'e, elegant, subtle matter, human beings; a fine person. **秀士**

Sew sze, an elegant scholar, applied to persons having the following degree. **秀才** Sew ts'ae, adorned talent;—a title of the lowest degree of literary rank, and of rank in military degrees.

羞

From *sheep*. To offer or present to; savoury food; food for the mouth; the mouth causes shame; hence, to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; a consciousness of having behaved ill or done wrong. **知羞** Che

sew, to know shame; to have a sense of honour. **不知羞**

Pü che sew, insensible to shame; no sense of honour. **含羞**

Han sew, to blush; to be bashful. **害羞** Hae sew, **怕羞**

P'a sew, or **畏羞** Wei sew, bashful; ashamed to do; ashamed of. **羞耻** Sew ch'e,

a feeling of shame. **羞愧** Sew k'wei, or **羞慚** Sew ts'an,

to feel ashamed; touched with a sense of shame. 羞辱 Sew jüh, to be disgraced and insulted, as by reproach, or by rudeness to women. 羞創 Sew seō, to cause a person to feel much ashamed by some just reproach.

饒 To present or offer food to a superior; savoury food; to nourish; to feed.

宿 Commonly read Süh, to stop at night; to lodge; the stars in their places; a constellation. Read Sew, a group of stars.

滌 A thick consistence, such as arises from rice steeped in water; a slippery soup-like consistence. 滌髓 Sew suy, a sort of jelly-like soup.

僦 Sew, or Tsew. From *man*, and 就 Tsew, to approach to. To engage; to procure; to hire.

繡 To variegate with different colours; to embroider; to embellish. 繡花 Sew hwa, to embroider with flowers. 繡裳 Sew shang, embroidered garments. 錦繡 Kin sew, to embroider and work with gold and silver threads. 繡繪全圖 Sew hwuy ts'eu'en t'oo, to ornament with a complete set of cuts or prints.

鏽 Rust on metals, they express it by metal producing a garment or covering for itself.

SHA.

沙 From *water* and *small*. The small stones dispersed by water; sand; pebbles; an appellation of anything small and sweet. Name of a district; of a hill; of a wood; and of certain pulse. A surname. 長沙府 Ch'ang sha foo, the capital of Ho-nan province. 沙梨 Sha he, a particular kind of pear. 沙谷米 Sha küh me, sage; some call it 西米 Se me. 沙漠

Sha mō, the sandy desert in Tartary, also called Gobi. 沙面 Sha mēen, the shallow sandy shores of a river, on which the Chinese build houses, which are the resort of prostitutes, generally. 沙門 Sha mun, the priests of Buddha, hence *Shamanism*, in this connexion it is said to denote diligent, careful conduct. 沙白 Sha peh, a species of oyster. 沙糖 Sha

t'ang, soft sugar. 沙底 Sha te, island of St. Johns. 沙藤 Sha t'ang, rattan. 沙聲 Sha shing, a kind of hoarseness or catarrh. 沙魚 Sha yu, the shark; otherwise called 胡沙 Hoo sha.

袈裟 { 袈裟 Kēa sha, a kind of cloak worn by the priests of Buddha.

砂 { Small stones; pebbles; sand. Used for 沙 Sha.

硃砂 Choo sha, cinnabaris native, used by the Buddha priests for writing charms with. 丹

砂 Tan sha, a red oxide; vermillion. 砂梨 Sha le, pears.

砂皮 Sha p'e, the hide of the cow. 砂仁 Sha jin, the seeds

of a certain fruit, used in medicine.

砂 Sugar, as expressed from the cane. 砂糖 Sha t'ang, soft sugar.

紗 Gauze; a silk of thin texture worn in summer.

蒲提紗 Poo t'e sha, the leaf of a tree dried, and every part removed but the fibre, which has the appearance of gauze, and upon which the Chinese paint figures, usually of their demi-gods. 縐紗 Tsow sha, crape. 紗帽 Sha maou, a

cap with two silk wings, worn under the Ming dynasty; now used to denote an official cap, or the official situation one occupies; not to keep the *Shamaou* on one's head, is to lose one's situation. 紗線 Sha sēen, the threads of which gauze is woven. 紗燈 Sha t'ang, gauze lanterns.

魛 { From sand and fish. 魛魚 Sha yu, the shark fish.

儻 { Light; giddy; sprightly; light-headed; crazed. 儻俏 Sha seaou, or 儻儻 Sha ts'ew, vicious; immoral.

灑 To sprinkle water; to scatter; to disperse as by the wind. Read Shà, to fall down. Read Se, to wash. 灑灑庭內 Sha saou ting nuy, to sprinkle water on the floor and sweep inside the hall. 灑然 Sha jen, an alarmed appearance.

洒 Read Sha, and Shae, to wash or cleanse; to sprinkle, used for the preceding. Read Sēen, a respectful appearance; deep water; a steep bank. Read Sān, afraid; apprehensive; frightened. Read Se, to wash. Occurs denoting Snow. Read Tsuy, a fresh appearance; lofty;

eminent.

嗔

The voice broken as by hoarseness. Read Yae,

the voice spoiled; the breath rebelling or rising; sobbing.

SHĀ.

唼

Tsā or Shā. 唼喋 Shā tēē, the sound of ducks

or geese feeding. 唼血 Shā heuē, to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement,—said to be an ancient custom.

筴

A bamboo utensil; a kind of coarse fan made of bamboo.

翣

A kind of pall or mantle of state thrown over a coffin; in ancient times made of feathers,—not

羽夾

commonly used by poor Chinese; a fan; a kind of banner.

霎

Small rain; a slight shower. 霎時 Shā she, the time of a summer's shower; a short time; in a moment.

軟

To smear the lips and sides of the mouth with the blood of a sacrifice, over which an oath is taken; swearing mutual attachment to. 軟血 Shā

歃

heuē, to sip or smear the lips with blood. 歃血兄弟 Shā heuē heung te, persons not

related, who take a solemn oath to adhere to each other.

眴

Motion of the eye; a glance or wink with the eye.

殺
杀
杀
杀

From *hand*, a club and a *spear*. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to kill; to murder; to be destroyed or forgotten; to die; to destroy by the application of caustic, mur-

derously; used to denote the superlative degree; the hoarfrost killing vegetable life; the name of a lance. Read Sā, to disperse; to scatter; to sweep away entirely; to hang down, as anything suspended. Read Shae, to pare off; to degrade; to cover with the feathers or wings. Used to denote the tone of grief and distress. Read She, to murder a superior. 服殺 Fūh shā, to submit to entirely. 殺戮 Shā lūh, to kill and mangle the corpse. 殺死 Shā sze, to wound mortally; to kill. 殺手 Shā show, an executioner. 殺青 Shā ts'ing, to

prepare bamboo for writing on; an ancient usage.

簪

Shǎ or Tsëë, a fan. **扇** Shen, is a more usual term; the first term was used in one part of the empire, and the other in another part. **簞** 脯 Shǎ foo, a certain utensil formerly used to keep meat cool and fresh.

煞

Shǎ or Shae. The vulgar form of **殺** Shǎ. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to injure; to kill; to strike with noxious influence; to terminate. **煞隔霄壤** Shǎ keh seaou jang, as far apart as the heaven and the earth. **煞星** Shǎ sing, a baleful star.

SHAE.

殺

Read Shǎ, to kill. Read Shae, to pare off; to degrade; to cut off and form the seam of a garment; the lower part of a shroud; haste, rapidity of motion.

鍛

A long spear; to hurt or injure; certain scissors for clipping wings.

篩

Read Sze, the name of a bamboo. Read Shae, a sort of sieve; to pass through a

sieve; a vessel through which liquor is strained.

灑

洒

曬

晒

晒

Shǎ, or Shae. See Sha.

To dry in the sun; to air.

晒乾 Shae kan, to expose to the sun till dry.

晒衣 Shae e, to air clothes. **晒圓** Shae

yuen, sun-dried langan fruit.

SHAN.

山

山

車

A hill; a mountain; hills in general; wild, applied to birds. **山川** Shan ch'uea, hills and rivers, an account of them. **山**

Shan ch'ay, a wheel for raising water turned by the cur-

rent of a stream. **山峰** Shan fung, the peak of a mountain.

山鵝 Shan ngo, a wild goose.

山海關 Shan hae kwan, a pass at the eastern end of the great wall, on the sea coast between the province of Chih-le

and Man-chow Tartary. **山西** Shan se, a province on the west of Shan-tung. **山東** Shan tung, a province of China. **山川鬼神妄言** Shan ch'uen kwei shia wang yen, unfounded tales about the spirits of hills and rivers. **山由柑** Shan yew kan, species of evonymus. **山素馨** Shan soo hing, species of jasmine. **山金橘** Shan kin k'eüh, daphne indica. **山羌** Shan këang, species of alpinia. **山楨榔** Shan pin lang, callicarpa. **山石榴** Shan shih lew, species of gardenia. **山黃皮** Shan hwang p'e, species of hypericum. **山介樹** Shan keae shoo, species of fagara. **山攬樹** Shan lan shoo, species of sideroxylon. **山白蟾** Shan peh t'an, or **白葉茶** Peh yě ch'a, musseenda. **山橙** Shan täng, species of melodinus.

汕 Fish frisking in water; to amuse; to take fish with a kind of wicker work net. Name of a river.

疝 A disease which causes pain in the lower region of the abdomen, and in the organs of generation. **疝氣** Shan kh'e, wind which causes a swelling of the testicles, with

acute pain and stoppage of urine; a kind of stricture.

訕 To slander; to speak evil of; to vilify; to backbite. **訕謗德已** Shan p'ang teh ke, to slander others, and take merit to one's self.

三 Long feathers; ornaments consisting of feathers or of coloured hair. Read Tséen, a surname; the name of a fish.

杉 San, or Shan, the pine or fir tree. **杉樹** Shan shoo, Pinus Lanceolata. **杉木** Shan müh, deal or pine wood, much used in China.

衫 A short garment; a terra applied to garments or clothes generally. **汗衫** Han shan, a garment to absorb the perspiration. **衣衫** E shan, garments; short clothes.

刪 To pare off; to obliterate; to expunge; to reject; to settle; to fix what to retain, and what to reject in any work. **重復者刪去** Chung fuh chay shan kh'eu, to obliterate repetitions.

姍 Good or beautiful; to speak against and ridicule. Read Pwan, ugly. Read S'een, a person's gait or manner of walking. Read Sö, the ap-

pearance of a lady's garments, trailing on the ground as she walks. 姗笑 Shan seaou, to speak against and laugh at.

珊瑚 Shan hoo, coral. Also read San, which see. 珊潜 Tears flowing; shedding tears copiously.

芟 薊 To cut herbs or grass; large sickle or scythe with which grass is cut down. Occurs denoting the blossoms of plants.

嗔 To hold a thing in the mouth. Read Tsan, sound or noise.

SHANG.

上 When read Sháng, it denotes high; above; eminent; exalted; honorable; on, or upon. Read Shàng, it denotes to ascend; to advance forward; to present to a superior; to put upon paper; i. e. to write down; to honor or respect. 皇上 Hwang shang, a sovereign prince, or emperor. The emperor of China: they object to give the title to any other monarch. 太上 T'ao shang, epithet of the most honorable, applied to the Emperor's deceased father; and to the founder of the sect Tao. 不上一個月 Pūh shang yīh ko yuē, not more than a month. 至上 Che shang, the highest. 天上 T'een shang, in heaven. 赶上去 Kan shang kh'eu, to pursue after. 上船 Shang ch'uen, to embark. 上岸

Shang ngan, to go on shore.

上下 Shang hēa, above or below; about more, or less. 上

憲 Shang hēen, the superior officers of government. 上下

有三千人 Shang hēa yew san ts'een jin, about three thousand men. 上日 Shang jīh, the 1st day of the moon. 上

古 Shang koo, or 上世 Shang she, high antiquity; former ages. 上階級去 Shang keae ke'ih kh'eu, to go upstairs.

上樓 Shang low, to go up to an upper room. 上不上

下不下 Shang pūh shang, hēa pūh hēa, neither able to go up nor down,—a person non-placed. 上本 Shang pun, to

present an official document to a superior, or to the Emperor. The single word 上 Shang, of-

ten denotes the Emperor, or the supreme person, either on

earth, or amongst assemblies of the gods. 上諭 Shang yu, an imperial mandate or order.

上曰 Shang yuě, the emperor said. 上怒 Shang noo, the emperor was angry.

上數 Shang soo, to enter or write down in an account. 上聲 Shang shing, the second of the Chinese tones.

上旬 Shang seun, the first decade, or ten days of every moon. 上午 Shang woo, or 午上 Woo shang, the forenoon.

上帝 Shang te, the High or Supreme Ruler; the epithet, though seemingly to express the Christian idea of the deity, is however applied to more than one divine personage. 上格蒼穹 Shang keh ts'ang kh'eung, to reach, extend to, or influence heaven above—by virtuous actions. 上學 Shang hěo, to go to school. 上平 Shang p'ing, to ascend the scales; i. e. to be weighed. 七錢上平 Ts'eih ts'een shang p'ing, to weigh or reckon the dollar at seven mace value. 上司碼平兌 Shang sze ma p'ing tuy, to put on the weights and weigh. 北上 Peh shang, or 上京 Shang king, to go to Peking.

尙 From 八 Pa, *separated*, and 向 Hëang, *directed towards*. The mind wishing to attain; to esteem; to value; to receive in marriage a princess, by which it is intimated that she is not 娶 Ts'eu, *taken*, as a wife usually is, but received as a favor from the Emperor. To direct or controul whatever is carried before the Emperor; hence a title of officers about the court. Used as a particle, yet, still; nearly; probably; to boast; to brag. A surname. To add to; to adorn. Used for the preceding. 好仁者無以尙之 Haou jin chay, woo e shang che, he who loves virtue and benevolence can have nothing more said in his praise. 和尚 Hō-shang, a superior of the Buddha priests, any priest of that sect. 高尚之心 Kaou shang che sin, a high ambitious mind. 夏尙黑 Hëa shang heh, the ancient dynasty Hëa, esteemed a black colour; 殷人尙白 Yin jin shang peh, the people of the dynasty Yin, esteemed white for mourning. 尙公主 Shang kung choo, to marry a princess. 尙醫 Shang e, the head imperial physician. 尙膠 Shang keaou, to attach or paste to. 尙

尙

食 Shang shih, to attend to the Emperor's food, an appellation of the head cook. **尚書** Shang shoo, title of presidents of the six boards, or tribunals at court; they are said, **主大計** Choo ta ke, to direct the great plans of state. **尚** Shang, yet; often corresponds to **雖** Suy, *although*, in the beginning of a sentence; q. d. *although* it be so, yet, &c. **尚且** Shangts'ay, still; yet; however.

裳

Read. Shang or Chang, clothes; garments. See Chang,

賞

To give from a superior to an inferior; to confer; to bestow; to grant as a largess or reward; to encourage by rewards; to reward. Said also of heaven or providence; to praise; to commend; to take pleasure in. A surname. **稱賞** Ch'ing shang, to praise. **賞給** Shang kefh, **賞賚** Shang lae, or **賞賜** Shang tsze, to bestow; to confer upon an inferior. **賞罰** Shang fā, to reward and to punish. **賞花** Shang hwa, to delight in flowers. **賞戲** Shang he, to confer a theatrical entertainment; the language of the Emperor respecting foreign ambassadors. **賞玩** Shang

wan, to afford or supply amusement. **賞月** Shang yuě, the 15th of the 8th moon; the harvest moon.

餉

Shang or Hēang, rations of food; grain. **軍餉** Keun shang, taxes paid for the support of the army.

商

From **商** Nō, *difficulty of utterance*, and **章** Chang, abbreviated, added to give sound to the character; from without, to ascertain what is within; to devise; to arrange; to deliberate; to adjust by consultation; to measure; a travelling merchant; a merchant; to carry on commerce. Name of the second dynasty of Chinese historians, it commenced about the year 1750, B. C. and ended about 1113, B. C. The latter part of the dynasty was denominated **殷** Yin, and is spoken of by some historians as distinct from Shang; the sovereigns of this period are denominated **王** Wang. The name of a kingdom founded by **契** K'eh. The name of a state; and a district. Applied to a portion of time before sun-rise and after sun-set. One of the notes of music. A surname. In elegies, to illustrate the meritorious and peaceful citizen, is called Shang. In

the sense of, to deliberate, syn. with 謫 Shang, to be distinguished from 商 Teih, which is formed by 古 Koo, within-side. 行商 Hang shang, or 洋行商 Yang hang shang, a Chinese merchant, engaged in European or foreign trade, at Canton; they are commonly called, from the provincial pronunciation of the word 行 Hang, *Hong* merchants. The same character is also pronounced hing, hence 行商 Hing shang, a travelling merchant. 鹽商 Yen shang, salt merchant, of whom there are licensed companies in China. 客商 Kh'eh shang, a merchant who has come from a distance, one who visits a place for mercantile purposes. 商通有無 Shang t'ung yew woo, the merchant makes a transfer of what is possessed for what is not. 商議 Shang e, 商量 Shang l'ang, or 商酌 Shang ch'ö, or 商相 Shang s'ang, all express, consultation or deliberation between two or more persons.

蔞 蔞藹 Shang t'eaou, or 蔞婁 Shang low, names of certain plants.

傷 To wound; to injure; to hurt; to wound the heart. Grieved; mournful thoughts;

distressed in mind; to give pain to the feelings. A surname. Also read Shang. 截傷致死 Ch'ě shang che sze, mortally wounded. 跌打損傷 T'ě ta sun shang, to wound and injure by falls and blows. 內傷病 Nuy shang ping, an inward complaint. 傷名教 Shang ming keaou, a breach of morality. 傷人名 Shang jin ming, to injure a person's reputation. 傷財 Shang ts'ae, to waste property.

殤 To die before arriving at the age of puberty; untimely death; to die. 國殤 Kwö shang, to die in battle. 長殤 Ch'ang shang, to die between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. 中殤 Chung shang, to die between the years of twelve and fifteen. 下殤 H'ea shang, to die between eight and eleven years of age. 無服之殤 Woo f'uh che shang, not to be mourned for,—is said of those who die under seven years. 不爲殤 P'uh wei shang, to die under three months after birth. 嫁殤 K'ea shang, to marry an espoused wife after her death,—a young woman who dies under nineteen years of age, has a paper effigy made by her parents, and the intended

husband receives the effigy home to his house with the bridal rites; he then burns the effigy and erects a tablet to her memory. This is the object of the parents; the laws forbid in vain this usage.

禡 } To worship on the road;
禡 } to offer sacrifice to the
 spirit of a road; to expel
 evil spirits.

觴 } A general term for wine
 cups; a full cup; to cause
 people to drink wine.
醕 } The name of a deep ri-
 ver. **濫觴** Lan shang,
 beginning to issue forth; the
 commencement of a stream,
 when the quantity of water ap-
 pears not more than would fill
 a cup.

SHAOU.

少 Not much; not many; lit-
 tle in quantity; in a slight
 degree; few in number; young
 in years; to detract from; to be
 wanting to, or deficient; to owe;
 to suffer the want of; to be de-
 prived of; to diminish. **多之**
 To che, to praise. **少之**
 Shaou che, to detract or slander.
多少 To shaou, many, or
 few; i. e. how many? **老少**
 Laou shaou, old and young. **少年**
 Shaou nēen, or **少年人**
 Shaou nēen jin, young; the
 young. **少傅** Shaou foo, **少**
保 Shaou paou, or **少師**
 Shaou sze, guardians of the
 heir apparent, and regent; in
 case of his minority; now a
 mere honorary title. **少卿**
 Shaou k'ing, a certain office of
 the fourth rank. **少欠** Shaou

kh'ēen, to owe to. **少不得**
 he Shaou pūh teh t'a, or **少**
他不得 Shaou t'a pūh teh,
 could not endure to be deprived
 of it; cannot want or spare it.
少子 Shaou tsze, the young-
 est son. **少爺** Shaou yay, a
 gentleman's son when a boy;
 a young gentleman.

劬 Exertion; effort; endeav-
 our, or as they express
 it. **自強也** Tsze kh'ēang
 yay, to force one's self. Also
 beauty; excellence. **劬農**
 Shaou nung, to stimulate or
 exhort husbandmen to diligence.
 Also read Shaou and Kcaou.

招 To invite by a motion of
 the hands. See Chao.
紹 To connect; to join the
 ends of a cord; to conti-

nue in succession; to lead. **繼**
紹 Ke shaou, to continue or
 keep up what existed before; to
 imitate and equal the virtues of
 a predecessor, **紹位** Shaou
 wei, to succeed or be heir to.
紹介 Shaou keae, or Keae
 shaou, one who is the medium
 of communication between two
 principals.

韶 An ancient instrument of
 music; to continue the
 virtues of a predecessor, said of
舜 Shun, being a worthy suc-
 cessor of the ancient king **堯**
 Yaou. Elegant; pleasing; bland.
 Name of a district. A surname.
韶華 Shaou hwa, the fading
 glory of human life. **韶光**
 Shaou kwang, the pleasing
 splendours of spring.

邵 The name of a city. A
 surname. Erroneously us-
 ed for the following. **年高**
德邵 Nēen kaou teh shaou,
 advanced in years and eminent
 in virtue. **邵夫子** Shaou
 foo tsze, a celebrated scholar of
 the Sung dynasty.

邵 Commonly used for the
 preceding. High; emi-
 nent; to persuade; to encourage.

哨 Small and distorted in the
 mouth or spout; verbose;—
 to mention often; cry of lictors
 who precede officers of govern-

ment. Read Seaou, Shaou, or
 Chaou, anything pointed; any
 place where guards are station-
 ed as a defence against banditti,
 which application of the word
 arises from its being used for
萩 T-seau, to blow a trumpet
 in order to give an alarm. **哨**
堡 Seaou paou, a kind of for-
 tress. **哨總** Seaou tsung, and
哨長 Seaou chang, certain
 officers in the army; captain of
 the guards. **哨下** Seaou hēa,
 to be stationed on a particular
 guard. **哨人** Seaou jin, a sen-
 try. **哨船** Seaou ch'uen, war
 boats with troops employed a-
 gainst pirates. **哨探** Seaou
 t'an, a spy; a scout.

哨 A bow shooting forth an
 arrow; the ends of a bow.
捎 To select or take from a-
 mongst; to eject or cast
 away; to brush aside; to pluck
 up; to eradicate. Read Seaou,
 to move; to shake. **搖捎**
 Yaou seaou, moved; agitated.
捎掠 Seaou lēō, to seize by
 violence; to plunder.

梢 A tall tapering branch-
 less tree; the extreme top
 end of a tree or of a branch; a
 pole or staff held in the hand
 by posture-makers; small; small
 wood for fuel, the rudder of a
 boat; the person who steers; a

waterman or sailor; to strike and drive away. 末梢 Mūh shaou, the end of; the end of a rope. 篙梢 Kaou shaou, a long pole with which waterman propel boats. 梢公 Shaou kung, a skipper of a boat. 梢子 Shaou tsze, a helmsman; a seaman.

稍 In a small quantity; in a slight degree; gradually; a ration of grain from the government stores; expressed by Shaou, because it is given in small quantities at a time. 稍食 Shaou shih, an allowance from government. 稍有 Shaou yew, possess in a slight degree.

筲 筲 Shaou, 斗筲 Tow shaou, or 筲箕 Shaou ke, a bamboo vessel for containing rice, either when washing it, or after it is boiled.

蛸

A large species of spider. Name of a fish. A surname.

燒

To burn with fire; a fire lit in moors or waste land, to burn down the ferns and bushes to serve for manure; to boil, to roast. 燒着 Shaou chō, to take fire; to set on fire.

燒火 Shaou ho, to light a fire. 燒酒 Seaou tsew, spirituous liquor. 燒割 Shaou kō, slices of roasted meat.

燒鷄 Shaou ke, roast fowl. 燒一壺茶 Shaou yih hoo ch'a,

to boil a pot of tea. 燒衣節 Seaou e tsē, 7th moon, from the 1st to the 15th day, when clothes or parti-coloured paper in lieu of clothes are burnt, and so sent to the invisible state to clothe the deceased.

SHAY.

佘

A surname. The authority of this character is disputed. Some suppose that it is erroneously written for 余 Yu.

畚

畚 According to Shwō-wān, a field which has been cultivated three years; according to others, one that has been cultivated

two years. Read Yu, to cultivate. Land cleared the first year is called 蓄 Sze, the second year 畝 Shay, the third year 新 Sin, the fourth year it is called 田 T'een.

舍

To stop; to rest; a lodging in a market place; a cottage; used for the pronoun

I, when speaking of one's own junior relations; a constellation of stars; a day's march of thirty or thirty-five le; to cease or stop; to fall; to part with or let go; to remit. Name of an office. 茅舍 Maou shay, a thatched cottage. 舍弟 Shay te, my brother. 舍姪女 Shay chih nen, my niece. 下 Shay hūa, my house. 親 Shay ts'in, my relation. 匿 Shay neih, to abscond. 命 Shay ming, to part with one's life.

賒 To sell goods without receiving their value at the time; to give credit; slow; remiss; distant. 賒賒 Shay chang, credit. 賒買 Shay mae, to buy on credit. 賒賣 Shay mae, to sell on credit.

捨 To let go; to part with; to give in charity; to reject. A surname. 舍 Shay is also used in this sense. 施 捨 She shay, to part with one's property in charity to the poor and distressed. 捨板 Shay pan, to part with boards for a coffin,—to give a coffin in charity. 捨不得 Shay pūh teh, cannot part with.

奢 Ch'ay or Shay, affluent; extravagant; prodigal.

See Ch'ay. 奢用 Shay yung, extravagant expenditure.

閣 Read Tae, or Shay; a terrace or room built over the gate of a city. 閨閣 Yin shay, the building over the gate of a Chinese city. 海閣 Hae shay le, the priests of Buddha. 閣黎 Shay le, the priestesses of Buddha. 閨維 Shay wei, or 茶毗 Ch'a pe, these two expressions denote burning a dead priest, according to the usage of the Buddhists.

社 From a heavenly prognostic and land. The spirit that presides over any given region; the supposed divine beings who grant a particular region to any given family of rulers; when the dynasty falls, they are said, to lose the 社稷 Shay ts'eh, i. e. the gods of the land and of the grain; these are worshipped by all the officers of government. Shay, also denotes the sacrifices which are offered to the gods of the land. It sometimes denotes also the altars where they are offered. Anciently twenty-five houses constituted a Shay, and had an altar; at present every street and village has one;—these are called 私社 Sze shay, private or local altars, they were at one

time prohibited. 田社 T'een shay, ten or fifteen houses. 社

日 Shay jih, a certain day in spring on which the lares rustici and compitales are worshipped.

樹 宜 樹 E-shay, the spirit that presides over favorable dreams.

射 From the *body* and a *measure*. To send from the body to a measured distance; to shoot an arrow; to aim or shoot at as with an arrow; to dart, as the rays of light. Read Yuy, a certain office. Read Shih, to point at anything and take it. Read Yih, to dislike. 影射 Ying shay, to cast blame upon another which does not belong to him. 相射 S'ang shay, to point to, or be opposed to each other. 冲射 Ch'ung shay, to be pointed against or to overlook, as a wall; the end of a house, and so on—deemed unlucky. 射光 Shay kwang, to shoot forth rays of light. 射工 Shay kung, a beetle-like insect, whose proboscis and feelers appear like a bow and arrow. 射箭 Shay ts'een, to shoot an arrow. 射影 Shay ying, an imaginary fiend, that seeing the shadow of a man walking along the shore, shoots forth sand from the water,

which causes his death; to implicate a person.

蛇 } A snake or serpent; they divide them into four classes; viz. such as are natural to water, to herbs, to wood, and to earth.

They say, a serpent hears with its eyes, and a cow with its nose. The name of a place.

A surname. Read E. 委蛇 Wei e, tortuous; to wriggle with self-satisfaction. 蛇心 Shay sin, a poisonous mind; malicious; designing harm. 蛇足 Shay ts'uh, the feet of a snake are a useless addition to a picture,—tautology is useless. 蛇影 Shay ying, the shadow of a snake,—makes a suspicious person ill.

赦 } To remit punishment; to forgive; to pardon; to let go; to set at liberty. A

赦 } surname. 大赦 Ta shay, a general pardon granted by the Emperor. 赦小過 Shay seau kwo, to forgive a small offence. 赦罪 Shay tsuy, to forgive a crime against society; or to forgive sins against the Deity. 赦宥 Shay yew, to forgive; to pardon.

麀 Read Shay or Shih. From a deer and to shoot. A small animal like a deer which

射 } Read Shay or Shih. From a deer and to shoot. A small animal like a deer which

射 } Read Shay or Shih. From a deer and to shoot. A small animal like a deer which

expels from its navel a fragrant substance; the moschiferus, or

musk animal. 麝香 Shay hëang, musk.

SHE.

尸 The character represents a person stretched out, as a dead body; a corpse; an effigy of a deceased person clad in the clothes he wore when alive, and placed in state to be worshipped by his or her descendants,—an ancient usage; to arrange; to set in order. **公尸** Kung she, the effigy of an ancestor. **寢不尸** Ts'in pōh she, do not sleep stretched out like a corpse. **尸利** She le, inactive as a dead body, and yet receiving the emoluments of office. **尸坐** She tso, to sit formally and attentively,—motionless as a dead body.

屎 Ordure; excrements. **屎桶** She tung, a close stool. **屎溺** She nenou, ordure and urine. **殿屎** Tëen she, a moaning sighing tone; a humming sound. **屍** From death and a body stretched out. A dead body; a corpse. On the bed it is called **屍** She, in the coffin it is called

柩 Kew. **死屍** Sze she, a corpse. **屍骸** She hae, a dead body, including every part of it. **屍親** She ts'in, the friends of a deceased person, generally of a murdered person.

鳴 鳴鳩 She kew, a species of pigeon.

士 She or Sze, a learned man; a scholar;—applied also to soldiers; and is a general appellative of men. See Sze.

仕 She, Sze, or Che, to learn; to serve; to fill a public situation; to act as a magistrate.

出仕 Ch'uh sze, to go from home and enter on the public service. **初登仕版** Ch'oo täng sze pan, when first enrolled as a public officer.

弗問 Fūh wān fūh sze, not to enquire into affairs; not to attend to business.

氏 A family, in the larger sense of the word; kindred; one of a family or clan; collectively they are called **族** Tsūh. The surname of females. The family names of women; formerly only applicable to persons of family. The poor had

使 From *man* and *business*.
To send a man to manage

affairs. (Lüh-shoo.) To order;
to send; to cause to succeed or
answer the purpose; to use, or
employ. Read She, to be sent;
to be employed on public ser-
vice; a messenger; to act, or
operate. **指使** Che she, to

point out, or direct what others
are to do. **這樣使不得**
Chay yang she pūh teh, it will
not answer in this way. **許**

多使用 Heu to she yung,
a great deal of expense. **不**

敷使用 Pūh foo she yung,
not enough for (necessary) use.

一個來使 Yīh ko lae
she, a messenger who comes.

使人去 She jin kh'eu, send
a man. **使得** She teh, will it

answer? or affirmatively, it will
answer. **使用的** She yung

teh, one employed in a family;
a domestic. **使費大** She

fei ta, great expense. **使役**
She yūh, a servant; a man sent

or called; i. e. a servant. **使**
用 She yung, to employ or use;

that which is used; expense. **使**
人 She jin, a messenger. **使**

官 She kwan, or **使臣** She
ch'in, an envoy, or ambassador.

市 A market place; to buy;
to trade in the market; a
concourse of different sorts of

people; crowded, like a market
place; to encourage and rouse
talent by the hope of bringing
it to a good market. Occurs in
the name of several stars. Name
of a district; low, vulgar, vicious.

罷市 Pa she, to stop trade.

See Pa. **市價** She kēa, the
market price; the value of any-
thing at a certain period. **市**

樓 She low, a tavern for drink-
ing and dissipation. **市語**

She yu, low vicious language.

市井之人 She tsing che
jin, vulgar low people, such as
crowd about markets and public
wells.

駛 { A horse running fast; ra-
pid motion; progressing
swiftly; sailing fast, not
駛 { stopping to observe cus-
tomary forms. **駛進**

She tsin, to run into, as with a
ship into a harbour.

世 { An age, or generation;
the space of thirty years;
the world of persons; man-
kind. A surname. **此**
世 Ts'ze she, this life.
來世 Lae she, the life
to come. These expres-

sions are to be understood ac-
cording to Chinese notions of a
metempsychosis; the former life
and the life to come, generally
denote a former, and a future

existence in this world. 上

世 Shang she, the high ages; i. e. ancient times. 末世

Mūh she, last age of a dynasty, or the last period of the world.

後世 How she, the next, or succeeding age. 終世 Chung

she, expresses either the whole of life, or at other times; to close

life. 當世 Tang she, in that age; also, in presence of the age.

人在世上 Jin tsae she shang, the people of the world.

出世 Ch'ūh she, to be born into the world. 往世 Wang

she, and 去世 Kh'eu she, express age that are past and gone,

or to go from the age; i. e. to die; which is also expressed by

過世 Kwo she, 棄世 Kh'e she, 亡世 Wang she, and 辭

世 Ts'ze she. 前世 Ts'een she, or 先世 Sēen she, the

former life. 以身涉世 E

shin shē she, to enter personally into the business of the world.

世主 She choo, a title of Buddha. 世界不好 She

keae pūh haou, the state of the world is not good. 世家 She

kēa, an ancient family; or a family that has stood for several

generations. 世事 She sze, the business of the world. 世

代 She tae, generations of men. 世襲之爵 She seih che

tsēō, hereditary nobility. 世

人 She jin, people of the age; mankind.

柿
林
林
柿
貫

Name of a fruit, with a red skin and composed of a soft pulp; the diospyros.

To give credit in mercantile transactions; to show lenity to offenders.

齒

To graze; to chew the cud,—said of sheep.

矢

Said to represent the barb of an arrow; an arrow; a dart; as swift as

介

an arrow; straight forward; true to the mark;

笑

to vow; to swear. Name of a star. A surname.

嚆

矢 Haou she, an arrow formed on purpose to whistle

as it passes through the air; the whistling sound. 矢口

不移 She kh'ow pūh e, to adhere firmly to the same declaration.

矢下如雨 She hēa joo yu, the arrows fell like rain. 矢願

She yuen, to vow; to swear.

侍

To receive, as the orders of a superior; to be near

to; to be at the side of; to follow; to wait upon. Occurs in the sense of a duke. 垂手侍立 Chuy show she lei'h, to stand by with the hands hanging close to the side, the posture of respect in Chinese attendants. 常侍 Ch'ang she, a denomination of ten eunuchs, who caused the revolution, or wars of the San-kwō, during the reign of Heaou-ling, of the Han dynasty. 侍郎 She lang, a certain office about the court. 侍講學士 She këang hěō sze, a kind of reader to his Majesty,—a situation of the fourth rank. 侍讀 She tūh, is used in a similar sense as the preceding. 侍衛 She wei, the imperial body-guards. 侍奉左右 She fung tso yew, to attend on superiors.

豕 亥 } Che or She, intended to represent the bristles and tail of a swine. They say, dogs delight in snow; horses in wind; and pigs in rain. The name of a state; of a star; and of a medicine. The second form was anciently used for She, and also denoted a many headed monster, they are now occasionally confounded with each other in compound characters.

寺 } Sze or She. From *ground* and the *tenth of a cubit*.
闍 } A place measured and subject to fixed laws; certain chambers for officers about court; eunuchs. The first Buddha priest invited to come from India to the Chinese court, was lodged in one of these, from which the temples of Buddha took the name She.

恃 } From *heart* and a *public office*; depending on one's power or authority. To trust or rely upon; to presume on; dulness of intellectual discernment. 自恃 Taze she, self-confidence; presumption. 失恃 Shīb she, to lose one's chief support, viz. one's mother, by death. 恃強 She kh'ëang, to presume on one's physical strength. 恃賴 She lae, to trust to; to rely upon; to assume, used either in a good or a bad sense. 恃勢 She she, to rely on the possession of authority and influence. 恃財 She ts'ae, to depend on one's wealth. 恃己凌物 She ke ling wūh, confidence in self, and insulting to other creatures,—assuming and insolent.

施 } The appearance of a banner unfurled; expanded; spread out; to arrange; to set

• out; to act; to use; to add to.
 Read E, to remove; to transfer to; to extend to; to confer upon; to bestow. **施爲** She wei, actions; conduct; behaviour. **施濟** She tse, to supply the wants of people in a charitable manner. **施捨** She shay, to part with one's property in charity. **施禮** She le, to pay respects to. **施布** She poo, to extend to or bestow upon. **施恩** She ngün, to bestow a favor; to shew kindness. **施行** She hing, to grant that a thing may be done; the language of entreaty to superiors, and of courtesy to equals. **施張** She chang, to stretch out; to do one's utmost. **施展** She chen, to expand; to spread out; to launch forth. **施施** She she, progressing with difficulty; coming from outside; easy; jocund; cheerful. **施恩不求報** She ngün püh k'ew paou, to do a favor without wishing for a recompence.

時
時
時
時

Time; an hour, or two-hour period; one of the four seasons; to time rightly; to wait for a proper time; an occasion. The name of a place. A surname. **十二時**

Shih urb she, twelve two-hour

periods of the Chinese. **一個時辰** Yih ko she shin, one two-hour period. **四時** Sze she, the four seasons. **一時** Yih she, at once. **千載一時** Ts'een tsae yih she, one opportunity in a thousand years. **何時** Ho she, or **甚麼時候** Shiu mo she how, when? what time? **那時節** Na she tseih, then; just at that time. **不時** Püh she, no fixed time; continually. **古時** Koo she, ancient times. **即時** Tseih she, immediately. **隨時** Suy she, whenever it occurs; whenever it is convenient. **多時** To she, a long time. **時衣** She e, fashionable clothes. **時興** She hing, or **時尚** She shang, to be in present demand, —said of articles of commerce. **時不待人** She püh t'ae jin, time will not wait for man. **時果** She kwo, fruit that is in season. **時刻** She kh'eh, every moment of time; constantly. **時辰表** She shin penou, an hour manifestor; a watch. **時派** She p'ae, or **時樣** She yang, the fashion; i. e. the present form of garments, &c. **時節** She tseih, a time, or particular period; a term. **時時** She she, always; con-

tinually. 時日何足泥者 She jīh ho tsūh ne tsae, what sufficient reason is there for a bigoted adherence to times and seasons.

擗 A kind of hen roost formed in a wall.

蒔 To replant; to erect, as a standard. 蒔蘿子 She lo tsze, name of a plant.

蒔田 She t'een, to replant a field, as is done with rice.

詩 The internal bent of the mind is called **志** Che; when chanted in words, it is called **詩** She.

詩 Verse; poetry; an ode; composition which may be sung or chanted. To take in arms as is done with an infant. 詩經 She king, name of the collection of verses made by Confucius. 詩韻 She yun, the rhyme of verse.

詩人 She jin, a poet.

The two most famous poets in China are **李太白** Le-t'ae-peh, and **杜甫** Too-foo. 詩書之家 She shoo che k'ea, a family devoted to poetry and letters.

作詩 Tsō she, to write poetry. **六詩** Luh she, the six sorts of verse contained in the She-king. **哦詩** Ngo she, to chant verses.

鮡 The name of a fish, which enters the Yang-tsze-k'ang in the fourth month, and returns to the sea, in the eighth.

弛 To let go the string of a bow; a bow unbent. Laid aside; set loose; unexerted; spoiled. Used also for **施**

She, — said of the strings of a bow, or an instrument. **張弛** Chang she, to extend; to slacken.

弛力 She lei, remiss. **弛放** She fang, **弛廢** She fei, or **廢弛** Fei she, a bow unbent; disregard of rules; to decline; to fail; to decay; to become obsolete, or annulled.

是 From the *sun* on the *meridian*. Straight; direct; right; that which the mind approves and delights in; to be in a certain condition; is, am, are, or any of the other tenses, as the

scope requires. *She*, affirms that a thing is so, and answers to *yes*; also affirms that it is *right*; to be right. **有不是** Yew pūh she, to be in an error. *She* often answers to a relative pronoun, *this*, *that*, or *these*, pointing to what immediately precedes. A surname. **不是如此** Pūh she joo ts'ze, it is not so. **是以** She e, by these;

from these circumstances; on account of these reasons; by these means; therefore. The verb *She*, refers to some state; condition; quality, or accident. To *exist*, said of things, is rather expressed by 有 *Yew* and 在 *Tsae*; *Yew*, expresses absolute existence; and *Tsae*, existence in a particular place. 是 *She fei*, is, not; right and wrong; tattle; slander; altercations *pro* and *con*. 是非 *She fei pūh keūh*, right and wrong in an undecided state; doubt. 是則言是 *She tseh yèn she*, what is so, say that it is so,—do not lie nor prevaricate. 是可歎也 *She kh'o t'an yai*, it is to be lamented!

匙
堤
提

A spoon; a key. 茶匙 *Ch'a she*, a tea spoon. 湯匙 *T'ang she* or 羹匙 *She käng*, a soup spoon. 鑰匙 *Yō she* or 鎖匙 *So she*, a lock's key; a key.

提

Commonly read *T'e*, to raise up. Read *She*, to collect or assemble together, as a flock, said of birds flying in groups. The people of the north use *She*, to denote a spoon. 朱提 *Choo she*, name of a district, —said to abound in silver.

著

Commonly read *Kh'e*, the age of sixty; aged. Read *She*, used for the following.

嗜
儲
嗜
嗜
嗜

To take high pleasure in; to have a great relish for; to desire ardently. To indulge the animal appetites; to lust after. 不嗜善言 *Pūh she shēn yō*, to disrelish virtuous discourse. 嗜姓學 *She*

sing hēō, to relish, or take pleasure in biography. 嗜酒色 *She tsew seh*, to be addicted to wine and debauchery.

著

Name of a plant used in divination; sixty four *She* of different lengths are used.

折

Commonly read *Chē*, to crook; to bend; to break. Read *She*, in the same sense.

誓

From *words* and *to break*. By words to decide a crime; that is to decide whether it exists or not; to bind; to bind down to; to bind to the truth; to bind solemnly; to receive the command, or be commanded, or appointed by the Sovereign. A man's name. To swear; to utter an oath, or imprecation; to vow; oaths are accompanied by various significant forms, as *breaking* a porcelain cup; blowing out a light;

and shedding blood; cutting off the head of a cock is deemed most solemn, and which none like to witness, deeming it infelicitous. The government in China require no oaths. **枉誓** *Wang she yuen*, to utter a false oath. **誓可東其過** *She kh'o shüh kh'e kwo*, an oath can restrain his excesses, or faults. **誓約信** *She yō sin*, an oath binds to belief—between parties. **誓行十善** *She hing sh'ih shen*, vowed to perform ten virtuous and benevolent actions. **誓願** *She yuen*, wish uttered with an oath; an imprecation. **誓約** *She yō*, to bind with an oath.

逝 *From to break and to go.* To depart; to depart this life; to go away; to be lost in oblivion. A particle of affirmation at the beginning of a sentence. **日月逝矣** *J'ih yuē she e*, the days and months are gone. **殤逝** *K'ō she*, to die; sudden death; used by the Emperor when mentioning the demise of statesmen.

試 To use; to employ; to compare; to try; to essay; to endeavour; to experiment; to try or examine the literati at fixed periods, and in different places. **嘗試** *Ch'ang she*, to

try the taste of; to make a trial. **考試** *Kh'aou she*, a literary examination. **立試** *Lefh she*, to institute a trial, or an immediate examination. **試一試** *She y'ih she*, or **試試** *She she*, to make a trial. **試取** *She ts'eu*, endeavour to take—with the hand or the mind; i. e. to think on. **試用** *She yung*, to employ or use on trial.

弑 To kill a superior; to assassinate, to murder. **弑其主** *She kh'e choo*, murdered his master.

篩 *She or Shae*, a certain kind of bamboo; a sieve made of bamboo; to sift.

蛸 *She or Sze*, a shell fish. **螺蛸** *Lo-she*, a cockle; a spiral shell-fish like a screw.

筮 *She or 筮草* *She ts'aou*, a certain herb used in divination; to divine with the She herb. The name of a hill.

卜筮 *P'uh she*, certain kinds of divination.

噬 To eat; to gnaw; to devour. **噬嗑** *She hō*, one of the P'ā-kwa. See under **嗑** *Hō*. A tone of voice, issued on beginning to speak, extending or reaching to a given point. Grief; sorrow. Also read E. **噬臍何及** *She ts'ō ho k'eh*,

wishing to gnaw the umbilical cord, how can you reach it! Often used in proclamations to intimidate and warn the people by assuring them that after they have violated the laws, a wish to undo what they have done, will be impracticable.

始 She, often read Che, the beginning; the commencement; the origin. Read Shé, to begin; to originate. Answers to *then*, when introducing the second member of a sentence, which expresses a circumstance that must be preceded by something else. Enters into several proper names. The name of a hill, and of a district. **本始** Pun she, the origin. **方始爲** Fang she wei, and then it may be done,—something else having preceded. **始初** She ch'oo, at the beginning. **始終** She chung, the beginning and the end.

視 From to *manifest* and to *see*. To look; to view; to examine; to take knowledge of; to receive, or take; to cause to be seen and understood; to teach; to behave to. Name of a hill; and of a river. A man's name. A surname. **不可易視** Puh kh'o e she, must not view light-

ly. **法視** Fā she, to imitate. **明視** Ming she, a rabbit. **善視之** Shen she che, treated him well. **視人猶己** She jin yew ke, to view or treat others as one's-self. **巡視** Seun she, to go round and examine,—as police officers do.

邁
跬
跬
事

To step or leap over; to overpass; to exceed.

史 She or Sze. Derived from *occurrences*. Affair; occupation; employment; business; concern; service; to serve; the subject of thought or speech; that which is done; an action. See Sze.

鼓
枝
葐

From **未** Shüh, a certain plant, and **Tow**, pulse. **麵鼓** Mēen she, a jelly-like condiment made from flour. **豆鼓** Tow she, a similar substance, made from pulse, both used in cooking. **鼓蟲** Sho ch'ung, name of a black insect about the size of a bean, which flies on the surface of water. **鼓油** She yew, or **醬油** Tsāng yew, soy.

勢
勢

Strength; authority; power; influence; splendour; the parts in which the strength of male animals reside; the parts of generation; figure; state or condition of. 有錢有勢 Yew ts'een yew she, possessing wealth and power, or influence. 他恃强仗勢 T'a she kh'ěang chang she, he trusts to (his own) violence, and depends on his own influence. 財勢 Ts'ae she, wealth and power. 權勢 Kh'euén she, authority; power. 威勢 Wei she, manifestation of greatness; pomp; state; splendour; majesty. 風頭火勢 Fung t'ow ho she, a state of things like a conflagration driven by the wind;—important, sudden, and irresistible. 在勢 Tsae she, in actual authority, hold an official situation. 形勢 Hing she, the figure, appearance, or state of. 豕去勢 She kh'eu she, a castrated or gelded pig. 騎虎之勢 Kh'e hoo che she, the state of a person who rides on a tiger, it is more dangerous to dismount than to remain on its back; to be so involved in a bad cause that retreat is certain ruin.

諡
諡

An epitaph; a eulogy; honorary titles conferred by the sovereign after a person's death. 封 Fung, expresses those conferred during life.

SHĚ.

舌

The tongue. Used for the hook of a clasp; the tongue of a bell. Occurs denoting words. A surname; the name of a state; of a plant; and of a bird. 口舌 Kh'ow shě, the mouth and tongue,—to be talked about. 無舌 Woo shě, the name of an insect. 長舌 Ch'ang shě, the name of an animal. 舌戰 Shě chen, a war of tongues; a war of words; verbal altercation. 舌口 Shě

kh'ow, a master; a teacher. 舌尖 Shě ts'een, the point of the tongue. 舌劍唇鎗 Shě k'een shin ts'ěang, a tongue, sword, and lips like lances.

折

Shě or Chě, to break asunder; to break off; to deduct; to diminish; to lose. See Chě. 折本 Shě pun, to lose part of the principal in trade; to obtain less than the prime cost. 折陳 Shě ch'in, to be defeated in battle.

拾

To step over; to ford, as by stepping stones. Read Shīh, to take up. Read Kēā, to change.

葉

Commonly read Yě, a leaf of a tree, or of a book. Read Shě, the name of a district in Ho-nan.

韞**𢱗****涉**

A bone or ivory ring, worn on the right thumb by archers, to prevent the string of the bow injuring the hand.

From *water* and to *pace*. To ford a stream; to cross

over; to wade up to the knees. In a moral sense for passing through; crossing over to; implication. Name of a district. A surname. Read Tēē, blood flowing. **持身涉世** Che shin shě she, to maintain proper conduct in passing through the world. **干涉** Kan shě, to implicate; to involve. **牽涉** Kh'een shě, to drag into and implicate. **毫無干涉** Haou woo kan shě, not at all implicated or concerned. **涉世** Shě she hwa, to be acquainted with, and make great use of the language of the world,—unmeaning compliments. **涉及非禮** Shě kēih fei le, to have a tendency to indecency. **與我無涉** Yu wo woo shě,

it does not implicate or concern me. **涉獵書史** Shě lēē shoo she, to wade and to hunt through books and history, to read much. The same expression is used in reference to the world, having by experience become acquainted with it.

設**設**

From *words* and *weapon*. The things with which to impel people, and put them into their place. To place; to arrange; to establish; to institute; to suppose; large. A surname. A band of soldiers, or cantonment.

設法 Shě fā, to enact a law; to devise some means. **設或** She hwō, or **設使** Shě she, supposing that; let it be supposed. **設立** Shě lēh, to establish; to appoint; to institute, or constitute. **設席** Shě sēh, to make an entertainment; to provide a feast. **設想** Shě sēang, to make various suppositions in one's own mind. **設網** Shě wang, to spread a net for birds, or for men.

攝

From *hand* and to *whisper*; to lead by the ear; to take; to receive; to put in order; to direct; to controul; to take the general management of; to act for; to pursue after; to record. **兼攝** Kēen shě, to

take the general charge of several affairs. **官事不攝** Kwan sze pūh shě, to direct affairs without economising the number of persons employed, such as by giving one person several departments. **攝著** Shě she, to pull out straws—a kind of drawing lots for the purposes of divination. **攝理** Shě le, to take the management of for another person; to attend to more affairs than one. **攝驚** Shě chě, agitated; perturbed; alarmed; subjected. **攝取物** Shě ts'eu wūh, to take a thing up,

as from the ground.

歎

Heih or Shě. To pucker up the nose; to draw in the breath. Name of a district in Keang-nan province. See Heih. **歎張** Shě chang, are opposites,—to draw together, and to spread out. **歎石** Shě shih, the loadstone—is sometimes thus written.

啞

She, or Shě, to utter opprobrious language. **啞咄** Shě tūh, to vomit forth angry or virulent speeches.

SHEN.

善善善

From 羊 Yang, *a sheep*, in the midst of 語 King, *mutual wrangling*. Read Shèn, good; great; excellent; well adapted to; virtuous; moral; felicitous; gentle; mild. Read Shèn,

to be attached to that which is good; to be skilled in; dexterous; to do a thing well; to do in a great degree. **人性本善** Jiu sing pun shen, the nature or disposition of man is originally good. **面善心惡** Mēen shen sin ngō, a virtuous face, but a wicked heart. **面善** Mēen shen, on good terms

with a person externally; acquainted with. **辦理不善** Pan le pūh shen, to mismanage. **女子善懷** Neu tsze shen hwae, a female cherishes many anxious thoughts. **不敢以善漁利** Pūh kan e shen yu le, dare not make virtue a bait to fish for gain. **秘善不流必有奇禍** Pe shen pūh lew peih yew kh'e ho, he who makes a secret of the principles of virtue (instead of diffusing them) will have some strange calamity befall him. **詐善者** Cha shen chay, or **偽善者** Wei shen chay, hy-

pocrites. 善政 Shen ching, good government. 善法 Shen fā, a good plan; means adapted to the end. 善良 Shen lēang, mild; gentle. 善行之於己公之於人 Shen hing che yu ke kung che yu jin, virtue, practice it yourself, and extend it to others. 善理己家 Shen le ke kǐa, to manage one's own house or family well. 善根不固 Shen kǎn pūh koo, the root of virtue not firm. 善狗 Shen kow, to castrate a dog. 善馬 Shen ma, a gentle horse. 善惡兩報 Shen ngō lēang paou, virtue and vice have two different recompenses. 善死 Shen sze, to die well; to die a natural and easy death, in a good old age. 善惡分途 Shen ngō fun t'oo, virtue and vice take different roads. 善德 Shen teh, virtue, morality; virtuous, moral. 善理家務 Shen le kēa woo, to manage the affairs of a family well. 善人日增 Shen jin jīh tǎng, good men daily increase. 善搖 Shen yaou, to wave beautifully,—said of trees.

繕

From *good* and *silk*. To mend; to repair; to put in order; to provide; to adjust; to state on paper; to write out.

Occurs denoting magisterial anger. 繕修 Shen sew, to put in order—said of weapons. 繕寫 Shen sēay, to write.

膳

From *flesh* and *good*. The flesh of victims; good food duly prepared. Name of an office. 早膳 Tsaou shen, breakfast.

饌

晚膳 Wan shen, dinner. 珍膳 Chin shen, excellent food. 供膳 Kung shen, to give provisions to—used chiefly in reference to private tutors. 膳羞 Shen sew, food, victuals.

鄯

Name of an ancient state on the west.

單

Commonly read Tan, single; alone. Read Shen, a proper name. 單父 Shen foo, name of a city. 單于 Shen yu, a certain Tartar general.

鱗

鱗

A species of eel, described as resembling a snake, without scales, and covered with slimy matter; found during the summer months in shallow water, where it buries itself in the mud. Otherwise called 蛇鱗 Shay shen, read To, name of a large fish, the skin of which is used to cover drums.

墀

Shen, or Chen, a level place at the foot of an al-

tar; a place for sacrifice; where the earth is removed; to level it, or excavate it slightly; ground which is wild or common. Read Tan, broad, wide. 築土爲壇除地爲壇 Chō t'oo wei t'an ch'oo te wei shen, to build up earth makes (an altar called) T'an; to remove the earth, makes Shen.

嬋 An appellative of whatever possesses beauty and elegance of motion. See Chen. See also the second character in a different sense below. 嬋娟 Shen keuen, elegant gait; pleasing carriage. 嬋連 Shen lēn, relations; kindred.

禪 Shen or Chen, a change of dynasty; to resign to; to transfer to another generation; meditation; contemplation; abstraction; the sitting in the posture of deep thought, and abstraction, adopted by the priests of the Buddha sect. 參禪悟道 Ts'an shen woo tao, to contemplate and discern the principles of reason and virtue. 禪師 Shen sze, the priests who engage particularly in the religious exercises, in contradistinction from those who attend to the secular economy of a monastery. Compare with Chen.

蟬 Shen or Chen, an insect of the cricket kind. See Chen.

扇 From an opening in a wall, and wings. That which moves like a wing; a door; now applied to two-leaved doors; q. d. a pair of wings to the door way; a fan; to fan; to agitate. 打扇 Ta shen, to ply a fan. 自扇 Taze shen, to fan itself,—said of the common flea. 扇門 Shen mun, a two-leaved door. 扇子 Shen tze, a fan.

搨 From hand and fan. To brush off; to agitate; to fan.

煽 From fire and fan. To fan the flame; physically and morally; to make a flame; to act as an incendiary; to seduce the people and lead them on to mischief; to put the public mind in a ferment; to delude as an impostor. 煽惑 Shen hwō, to delude as an incendiary. 煽惑人心 Shen hwō jiu sin, to deceive and stir up people's minds.

礪 A certain valuable stone. 礪布石 Shen poo shih, a mangling stone, used by Calenderers to put a gloss upon cloth.

誦 From words and fan. To seduce and impose upon

people by fair speeches; to instigate people to do what one wishes.

馴

To geld a horse; a gelding.

詹

From *eminent*, to *divide*, and *words*. An officer who in ancient times explained divinations. In the times of Ts'iu, an officer who controuled the Queen and the heir apparent's household; at present a certain officer about court. See Chen.

蟾

Chen or Shen, a species of toad. See Chen.

贍

Plentiful; having sufficient for; to give to; to bestow upon the poor. 贍貧 Shen p'in, to supply the wants of the poor.

儻

Chen or Shen, see Chen. Read Tan, but; but when.

儻個 Shen hwuy, appearing to advance with labour and difficulty.

嬪

To resign to another sovereign; to change the dynasty; used in this sense in common with 禪 Shen. Read Tan, slow; remiss: a female slave. 嬪以天下 Shen e t'ien hēa, resigned the empire.

擅

Shen or Chen, to determine to have; to assume; to usurp; to take upon one's

self to do, without proper authority. See Chen. 自擅 Tsze shen, self-assumption; to assume.

禪

To sacrifice to heaven; to resign to, as the ancient king 舜 Shun, did to 禹 Yu. In the books of the Han dynasty, this word was often written 禪 Shen, and succeeding ages used them for each other.

羶

Smell of sheep; rank; frouzy; fetid; the fat of sheep; the small of all animals that feed on grass or herbs. 臭羶 Ch'ow shen, rank; frouzy; fetid.

臄

Used in the sense of the preceding. Read Tan, to expose a part of the arm or breast. A man's name.

門

Shen or Shan. From door and a cross line. A cross bar with which to fasten a door. 門門 Shen mun, to shut or bolt a door-way.

閃

From door and a man standing. To peep out of a door; the appearance of stepping suddenly out at a door; to shun; to evade; to be seen a short time; to move or pass quickly as a flash of lightning. a surname. 打閃 Ta shen, to lighten. 閃過去 Shen

kwo kh'eu, to slip over unnoticed, as by a small door. 閃

視 Shen she, seen but for a short time. 閃閃

Shen shen, to be agitated and move hither and thither. 閃電

Shen t'een, a flash, or the flashing or darting of lightning. 閃榆

Shen yu, specious; artful; adulatory.

烟
站
站
站
站

From a *flash* and *fire*. The motion of fire; the darting motion of lightning; the second and third forms are also read T'een.

A species of fever and
ague, in which there is an
interval of several days.

陝 陝西 Shen se, a province adjoining Ho-nan, on the west, the region in which, on the page of history, the Chinese first appear; it was anciently called 魏國 Kō kwō. 秦 Ts'in, the first universal monarch (who subdued the six contending states of China) arose from this region, which is said to be easily defended; in his time called 關中 Kwan chung.

儻 Jen or Shen, weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, harmony and ease.

剡 Commonly read Yen, sharp pointed. Read Shen, the name of a city.

SHĪH.

十 Ten. 第一 Te yīh, the tenth. 一十 Yīh shīh,

ten. 一五一十 Yīh woo yīh shīh, five, ten,—and so on.

不十全 Pūh shīh ts'eu'en, incomplete; imperfect. 十分

Shīh fun, ten parts, or tenths; the whole; complete; perfect, perfectly; the highest degree; used as an adverb, making the superlative degree. 十

分好 Shīh fun haou, very good; perfectly good. 十三行 Shīh

san hang, the (former) site of the European factories at Canton. 十字架 Shīh tsze kēn, a frame like the character 十 Shīh, a cross. 十字街 Shīh tsze keae, streets lying at right angles. 十字門 Shīh tsze mun, cross harbour; the Typa, at Macao. 十十 Shīh shīh, ten times ten. 十分大 Shīh fun ta, very large. 十全 Shīh ts'eu'en, complete, perfect. 十不全 Shīh pūh ts'eu'en,

ten (i. e. all) are incomplete.

十八子 Shih pā tsze, eighteen beads, an abbreviated number of the 108 used by the Buddha sect. **十分之二** Shih fun che urh, two tenths. **十一** Shih yih, eleven.

什 From *man* and *ten*. Ten persons; in military language, two files of five men each, are called Shih. **什物** Shih wūh, or **什器** Shih k'e, household utensils. *In the colloquial style*, **什麼** Shih mo, is used for—what? and who? **什麼事** Shih mo-sze, what affair?

失 Without control; remiss; to err; to leave behind one; to lose; to fail; failure; to slip; to miss; to neglect. **亡失** Wang shih, to die; completely lost. **你失魂麼** Ne shih hwān mo, have you lost your soul? used when railing at people for their stupidity. **遺失** E shih, to leave behind one and lose. **失察** Shih eh'ā, to neglect to examine into. **失政** Shih ching, misrule; bad government. **失其傳** Shih kh'e ch'uen, to lose the knowledge of, by not being handed down. **失物多疑** Shih wūh to e, to cherish many

suspicious in consequence of losing something. **失愛** Shih ngae, lost favor. **失火** Shih ho, to set fire to by accident.

失魂 Shih hwān, to faint away. **失落** Shih lō, to lose by falling down or mislaying.

失魂魄 Shih hwān p'eh maou, looking as if one had lost one's soul; spiritless; stupid. **失時** Shih she, to lose the time;—means at any improper time. **失條緒** Shih t'eaou-sen, losing the thread, or the end of the thread. **失人** Shih jin, to address one's self to an improper person. **失去** Shih kh'eu, to lose altogether.

失心 Shih sin, to break one's promise. **失節** Shih tsë, the loss of female chastity, an act of adultery. **失足** Shih tsūh, to slip one's foot; to stumble; to fall. **失言** Shih yen, to say what is improper or offensive.

式 A rule or pattern; a specimen; to measure; to form like; to imitate; to use or employ; to respect; a cross bar in the front of carriages; a euphonic particle at the beginning of sentences. A surname. **字式** Tsze shih, a copy-head. **式樣** Shih yang, or **格式** Keh shih, a pattern; a specimen.

拭 To dust clear; to wipe with a cloth; to rub; to cleanse,—applied also to the washing of sheep.
拭 拂拭 Fāh shīh, to dust off; to wipe away. **拭垢** Shīh kow, to wipe off the dirt. **拭涕** Shīh t'ē, wiped away the tears.

軾 A cross bar in Chinese carriages and sedan chairs placed before the person sitting, for the purpose of leaning on when he bows to persons passing.

拾 Shīh or Shě. From *hand* and to *unite*. To gather together; to take with the hand and collect; to enquire about what is not known; the number ten; a certain covering for the arm, used in archery. **拾遺** Shīh ē, to take up what is lost. **拾起** Shīh kh'ē, to take up from the ground. **拾芥** Shīh kēe, to take up a straw, —as easy as doing so. **拾沒** Shīh mūh, vulgarly used for **什麼** Shīh mo, who? what? **收拾** Shōw shīh, to collect together and put in order; to prepare baggage for a journey.

石 The stones of mountains; stones; a stones; hard sonorous stones for musical purposes; a measure for grain and liquids.

Name of a star, and of a district. A surname. **礬石** Fan shīh, alum. **磐石** Pw'an shīh, rocks. **火石** Ho shīh, a flint. **玉石** Yūh shīh, rare and valuable stones. **石韃** Shīh chay, name of a medicinal plant. **石硃** Shīh chōo, a stone of a red colour. **石衣** Shīh ē, or **石薺** Shīh juy, a kind of moss that grows on stones. **石灰** Shīh hwuy, lime. **石榴花** Shīh lew hwa, balaustine or pomegranate flowers. **石鐘乳** Shīh chung joe, stone formed like icicles; stalactites. **石灰礦** Shīh hwuy kh'wang, a lime kiln, or quick lime. **石榴皮** Shīh lew, the pomegranate. **皮** P'ē, added makes pomegranate peels. The pomegranate is poetically called **丹灶** Tan-tsaou. **十斗爲石** Shīh tow wei shīh, ten tow made a shīh; i. e. 120 catties. **石花菜** Shīh hwa ts'ae, agal, a species of seaweed of which glue is made. **石龍子** Shīh lang tsze, the stone dragon; the lacerta crocodilus. **石炭** Shīh t'an, or **煤** Shīh Meī shīh, coal. **石腦油** Shīh naou yew, or **石膝** Shīh ts'ēih, naphtha or bitumen.

石 **福** From *divine manifestation* and a stone. A sort

of stone shrine for placing the tablet of ancestors in, after it has been worshipped.

石 A grain measure containing one hundred and twenty 斤 Kin, or catties.

碩 Large, full, ripe; mature; applied to grain; learned; virtuous; eminent. 苗之碩

Meau che shĭh, grain fully ripe.

碩士 Shĭh sze, or **碩彥** Shĭh yen, epithets, applied to eminent men.

鼯室 A certain field rat, very destructive to grain.

室 From a covering and to go to. A place of rest; a dwelling; the apartments of the family. A wife; a house, or family. A cavern or grave; a case for a thing. Name of a hill. A surname.

正室 Ching shĭh, the principal wife. **側室** Tseh shĭh, a concubine. **宮室** Kung shĭh, a house; a dwelling, sometimes means the Imperial apartments.

箭室 Tsĕen shĭh, a quiver. **營室** Ying shĭh, a northern constellation. **三十**

有室 San shĭh yew shĭh, at thirty marry. **受室** Show shĭh, to take a wife for one's self or one's son. **世室** She shĭh, a temple or hall dedicated

to ancestors.

螳 螳螂 Shĭh t'ang, the ant lion.

鞘 A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

食 Read Shĭh and Chĭh, the means of nourishing the body; to eat or drink, — chiefly to eat; to feed; to undo what was before

done; to retract; to eclipse the sun or moon; to be fool or impose upon. Read Sze, food; to give food to; to feed. The second is a vulgar form. Occurs in various proper names. 血

食 Heuě shĭh, a sacrifice. 月

食 Yuě shĭh, an eclipse of the moon. **白食** Peh shĭh, a livid complexion. **黃食** Hwang shĭh, sallow. **日食** Jĭh shĭh, an eclipse of the sun. **耳食**

不化 Urh shĭh pŭh hwa, to eat with the ear, but not digest, — to hear instruction without studying or comprehending it.

目食 Mŭh shĭh, dishes made for mere ornament, — not to be eaten but to be looked at. **艱食**

Kĕen shĭh, food obtained with difficulty from the land. **鮮食** Sĕen shĭh, fruits, fish and animals. **食之** Shĭh che,

to give food to; to feed. **食指** Shĭh che, the fore finger.
食飯 Shĭh fan, to eat rice;
 to take any meal. **食壞人**
 Shĭh hwac jin, to eat that which
 is injurious; to be injured by
 eating. **食肉** Shĭh jow, to
 eat flesh,—means, when used
 by the Emperor, *feasting on a*
sacrifice. **食角** Shĭh kēō, a
 horn of the rhinoceros. **食無**
廉 Shĭh woo lēen, to eat im-
 moderately; gluttonous. **食**
開來 Shĭh kh'ae lae, to spread,
 as oil does on paper. **食頃**
乃甦 Shĭh kh'ing nae soo, in
 the time that one may eat a
 meal, revive again,—said of a
 person in a fit. **食毛踐土**
 Shĭh maou ts'een t'oo, to eat the
 herbs and tread on the soil. **食**
酒 Shĭh tsew, to drink wine.
食言 Shĭh yen, to retract
 what one previously said.

飭 To enjoin; to order; to
 command; to strengthen;
 to repair; to prepare; diligent;
 attentive. **申飭** Shin shĭh,
 to charge; to enjoin upon. **飭**
差 Shĭh ch'a, to give orders to
 police officers; to despatch on
 some government duty. **飭**
房 Shĭh fang, to give orders
 to any office, or the office from
 whence the orders are issued.

蝕 To injure; to corrode; to
 diminish; to encroach
 gradually; to eclipse; an
 eclipse of the sun or moon.
蝕日 Jĭh shĭh, an e-
 clipse of the sun. **損蝕** Sun
 shĭh, to be gradually wasted,—
 said of property. **月蝕** Yuē
 shĭh, an eclipse of the moon.

飾 From *man* and *a naphin*.
食 Shĭh, gives sound.
飾 To wipe; to cleanse; to
 rub and brighten; to
 paint; to adorn; to gloss
 over; weapons; the neck or cuff
 of a garment, generally orna-
 mented with fur. The second is
 a vulgar form. **粉飾太平**
 Fun shĭh t'ae p'ing, a pretended
 general tranquillity. **掩飾不**
來 Yen shĭh pūh lae, unable to
 to gloss over effectually. **厲飾**
 Le shĭh, a martial appearance,
 —used to denote the Emperor.
首飾 Show shĭh, ornaments
 for a head dress. **捏飾** Nēē
 shĭh, to make up some pretext
 in order to excuse some fault.
粉飾 Fun shĭh, to white-
 wash; to colour the outside; a
 false gloss. **文飾** Wān shĭh,
 ornamented elegant. **飾器**
 Shĭh kh'e, military weapons.
飾智欺愚 Shĭh che kh'e
 yu, to assume the garb of know-
 ledge in order to impose on the

simple.

釋
釋

To wash and cleanse rice.

From 采 Ts'ae, to *take* and *separate*. To take

up; to unloose; to liberate; to free; to put from one; to melt; to disperse; to submit; a denomination of the sect Fūh; to explain; to illustrate; to gloss over; to happen; to occur. A surname. 釋疑 Shīh e, to dispel doubts. 釋回 Shīh hwuy, to liberate and send back from banishment. 釋恨 Shīh hān, to lay aside one's resentment. 釋迦牟尼 Shīh kea mow ne, one of the names of Buddha, probable the name as *Shakyā-singha*, an Indian name of Buddha. 釋家 Shīh kēa, or 釋門 Shīh mun, the sect of Buddha; the first syllable of Shīh-kea-mow-ne being taken for the whole word, which is the usage of the Chinese. 釋典 Shīh tēn, the canonical books of the Buddha sect. 釋明明德 Shīh ming ming teh, explain the clear discernment of illustrious virtue.

適
商

From *to accord* and *to walk*. To go to; to occur; to happen; to hit exactly; to accord with; to suit; usual; self-posses-

sion; tranquillity; good; joy; filled; supplied equally; the bride going to the house of her husband. Read Teih, the principal wife; to direct; to control. Occurs denoting an enemy. Read Shīh, to accord with. 適子 Teih tsze, the son of the principal wife, the heir. 適士 Teih sze, an eminent scholar. 不適用 Pūh shīh yung, does not answer the purpose. 適值 Shīh chīh, just occurred, or met at the point of time. 適然 Shīh jen, suddenly; accidentally; by chance; common; usual. Read Teih, jen, alarmed. 適纔 Shīh ts'ae, just now occurred. 適從 Shīh ts'ung, to follow; to adhere to.

識

To know; to recognise. Read Che, to remember; to record; any inscription or letters engraven on any utensil. 見識深 Kēen shīh shin, profound knowledge. 目不識丁 Mūh pūh shīh ting, his eye does not know a nail, ignorant of letters. 有半面之識 Yew pwan mēen che shīh, to know half a person's face—a slight acquaintance. 見識 Kēen shīh, to see and know; knowledge. 相識 Sēang shīh, acquainted with. 熟識 Shūh shīh, intimately acquainted. 識

認 Shĭh jin, or 認識 Jin shĭh, to know; to recognise. 識趣的人 Shĭh ts'eu tsh jin, an agreeable person. 識其面 Shĭh kh'e mēen, to know a person's face, to be acquainted with him. 識趣 Shĭh ts'eu, to know and practice what is agreeable to others.

實寔實

From a covering over a string of pearls. Affluent; full; stuffed; solid; real; sincere; to cram or fill; fruit; the effects; things; that which really is. A surname. The third form is an abbreviated vulgar form. 事實 Sze shĭh, the reality of affairs; the facts. 有名無實 Yew ming woo shĭh, has the name, not the reality, merely nominal. 華實 Hwa shĭh, flowers and fruit; specious show and reality. 充實 Ch'ung shĭh, filled with wealth or learning. 滿實 Mwan shĭh, a vessel filled full. 結實 Kēē shĭh, the forming of fruit after the blossom. 著實 Chō shĭh, to set about a thing in earnest; strenuous effort. 老實 Lau shĭh, old and honest; simple and sincere. 實實落落 Shĭh shĭh lō lō, truly; really; safely; securely.

實屬 Shĭh shŭh, really pertains or belongs to; really is. 實實 Shĭh slāh, or 眞實 Chin shĭh, true; sincere. 實在 Shĭh tsae, true; real; very; really.

濕

溼

From water appearing stagnant and covered over upon the earth. Damp; moist; hurried; figuratively—dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of mind; disappointment; in this sense prevailed chiefly in the western parts of the empire. The second is a common, but erroneous form, it is read Tā. The name of a river. 乾濕 Kan shĭh, dry and moist. 濕東 Shĭh sŭh, extremely impetuous. 打濕 Ta shĭh, to moisten. 潮濕 Ch'au shĭh, damp; moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; wet. 濕氣 Shĭh kh'e, humid vapour. 濕濕 Shĭh shĭh, glossy, having a glare like the surface of water. 濕生 Shĭh sāng, animals supposed to be generated by damp and moisture; in contradistinction from the 卵生 Lwan sāng, oviparous.

射

Commonly read Shay, to shoot an arrow. Read

Shih, to point at anything and take it.

爽
眞

Plentiful; carnation colour; anger. Name of an ancient statesman. A surname.

SHIN.

申
申

Said to represent the *back* of a human body,

which is capable of contraction or *extension*. To extend to; to stretch out;

to explain to; to clear up; to yawn; the hours from three to five in the afternoon; again; to reiterate. The name of a state; of a district; of a hill; and of a lake or pond. 申曲 Shin kh'eūh, to straighten out, and to crook. 申刻 Shin kh'eh, the time from three to five P. M. 申理 Shin le, to clear up the rights of a case; to redress a grievance. 申明 Shin ming, to explain clearly. 申飭 Shin shīh, to extend orders or injunctions to. 申申 Shin shin, easy; indulgent; enjoying ease and comfort. 申冤 Shin yuen, to right a person who is falsely accused. 申文 Shin wān, an explanatory paper from an inferior officer to his superior.

伸

To extend; to spread out; to explain; to straighten; to stretch out; to clear up the

cause of the injured. A surname. 舒伸 Shoo shin, to extend; to exhilarate. 欠伸 Ku'een shin, to yawn and stretch one's-self. 伸手伸足 Shin show shin tsūh, to extend the arms and feet. 伸不直 Shin pūh ohh, unable to straighten, or to procure justice for one who is oppressed. 伸明 Shin ming, to explain fully and clearly. 伸屈 Shin k'eūh, are opposites, straight, crooked; and in a figurative sense, righted and injured, or oppressed.

呻

To rehearse; to recite; the sound of recitation; the moan of acute and painful feeling; to sigh; to lament, which is expressed also by 呻吟 Shin yin.

伸
眞
神

To stretch out anything in order to increase its length.

Wood that fades and dies of its own accord.

神

From to *extend* and *signs* from heaven. Every evanescent, invisible, inscrutable, spiritual, operating power or cause, is called Shin; a spirit; the human spirit; divinity; god, in the sense of heathen nations; divine; spiritual; the animal spirits. A surname. 精靈曰

神 Tsing ling yuě shin, what is subtle and spiritual is called Shin. They say the *shin* or spirit of man resides in the heart.

鬼神 Kwei shin, spirits, generally: Kwei is the spiritual part of the 陰 Yin, principle. (See Yin.) The human spirit after death is called Kwei; and bad spirits, or devils, are called Kwei. 神 Shin, is the spiritual part of the 陽 Yang, principle. (See Yang.) 迎神賽會

Ying shin sae hwuy, idolatrous processions in which the images of their gods are paraded about the streets. 精神 Tsing shin, life, animation, good spirits. 神

主 Shin choo, the tablet on which the name of a deceased person is inscribed; by some Europeans used to denote the Lord of spirits; the Supreme God. 神之恩 Shin che ngān, the favor or benevolence of deity. 神魂 Shin hwān, the spirit and soul, or the spiritual immaterial part of man. 神

靈

Shin ling, spiritual; intellectual, not material. 神明

Shin ming, the gods before whom nothing is dark or obscure. 神妙 Shin meaou, di-

vinely excellent. 神之慈悲 Shin che ts'ze pe, the mercy of deity. 神前發誓 Shin

ts'een fā she, to take an oath before the gods. 神象 Shin

siang, effigy of a god; an idol. 神仙 Shin sēen, certain genii

much spoken of. See Sēen. 神

草 Shin ts'aou, the divine plant. The same as 芝 Che. 神思

不足 Shin sze pūh tsūh, a defect in the cogitations of the soul,—idiocy is thus defined. 神目如電光熒 Shin

mūh joo tēen kwang yung, the eye of God is like the lightning's flash.

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紳

From *silk* and *extended*.

A sash or girdle; a sash to surround the waist, leaving its ends hanging down as an ornament; to bind as with a sash; those entitled to wear an ornamental sash; gentry. 鄉紳 Hēang shin, a country gentleman. 縉紳 Tsin shin, all the civil and military officers of the government, or the *red book* containing a list of them. 士紳 Shin sze, a graduated scholar.

辰 To excite motion; time; the sun, moon, and stars, which divide time by their motions; the hour from 7 to 9 in the morning. **北辰** Peh shin, the north polar star. **甚麼** **時辰** Shin mo she shin, what time? what hour of the day?

娠 From *woman* and *motion*. To be pregnant; the motion of a child in the womb of its mother.

宸 From a *covering* and the *north polar star*. A retired apartment; the Imperial apartments, in allusion to the emperor being like the polar star.

晨 From *the sun*, and to *excite*, or put in motion. The light of the sun beaming forth in the morning; the morning; clear; bright; light. **清晨** Ts'ing shin, very early in the morning. **晨風** Shin fung, a certain bird of prey which devour the pigeon tribe. **晨早** Shin tsau, or reversed, Tsau-shin, early in the morning.

祊 The flesh used in sacrifices offered to the gods of the land; raw flesh: when dressed for sacrifice it is called **膾** Fan. The second form occurs in some proper names.

蜃 A certain sea spectre; the frog. Name of a district.

蜃車 Shin ch'ay, a certain hearse. **蜃氣** Shin kh'e, or

蜃樓 Shin low, a certain visionary monster seen at sea, — said to be like a snake, with horns; and like a dragon, in the lower part of the body, having scales; sometimes assumes the form of a watch tower. **蜃炭** Shin t'an, lime put into the coffin by Chinese.

身 Said to resemble the human body; the body of any animal; used also metaphorically for the trunk of a tree; the hull of a ship. Used for the pronouns I, or me; one's person. **終身** Chung shin, the whole of one's life; sometimes denotes the close of life. **赤身** Ch'eh shin, a naked body. **出身** Ch'ah-shin, what a person springs from; either their parentage, or what they were when they entered into the business of life.

身壯 Shin chwang, body stout; hale; robust. **身體平** Shin t'e p'ing ngan, to be in health. **身家國天下** Shin k'ea kwō t'een hēa, one's person, one's family, one's country; the world. **身體軟弱** Shin t'e juen jō, a weak delicate

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body. 身毒國 Shin tūh kwō, an ancient name of India. 身壯力健 Shin ehwang keh kēn, hale and strong. 身家 Shin kēa, body and house, or family, to have these, denotes possessing property. 身子有病 Shin tsze yew ping, unwell; sick. 身體 Shin t'e, the human body. 身享高爵 Shin hēang kaou tsēō, he enjoyed a high degree of noble rank.

身
甚
甚

The name of a deity; pregnant. A surname.

From *sweet* and to *pair*. Social delights; excess of pleasure; hence its usual meaning in an extreme degree; very; it generally precedes the adjective, sometimes follows the words which make the affirmation as, 凌辱已甚 Ling jūh e shin, insult and disgrace already carried to its utmost degree. 太甚 T'ae shin, to excess,—in anything. 既甚 Ke shin, being in an extreme degree. 一之已甚豈可再乎 Yih che e shin kh'e kh'o tsae hoo, once is too much, how should I do it again. 甚不相宜 Shin pūh sēang e, very unsuitable. 甚得意 Shin teh e,

to succeed in one's wishes very fully. 甚矣 Shin e, an exclamation denoting a thing having arrived at an extreme degree. 甚好 Shin haou, very good. 甚貴 Shin kwei, very dear. 甚 Shin, or 甚麼 Shin me, what? who? 甚事 Shin sze, or 甚麼事 Shin mo sze, what business? what affairs? 甚是 Shin sze, very right.

慊

From *much* and *heart*.

Sincere; true. Read Tan, pleasure; delight. Read Chun, silly; foolish. 斟慊 Chin

shin, slow and suspicious. 慊

慊 Shin shin, the heart deviating from rectitude.

榘

桑榘 Sang shin, the mulberry fruit. Read

Chin, a kind of hatchet for felling timber.

瘥

Sickness; disease; a disease of the abdomen; a chronic obstinate disease of the abdomen.

疚

Sincere; true; faithful. The name of a state. A man's name.

謹

蕃

The name of a plant.

嬭

An appellation of one's father's younger brother's.

wife, and of one's own younger brother's wife.

審 From a *covering* and to *separate*. To protect and discriminate; to investigate clearly; to form an opinion of; to judge righteously; to restrain. A surname.

審判 Shin pw'an, to judge; judgment. **審訊** Shin sin, or **審問** Shin wán, to try; to investigate; to examine into; a judicial inquiry.

慎 From *true* and *heart*. Sincere; thoughtful; respectful; still; careful; attentive; cautious. A surname. **戒慎** Keae shin, to be watchful and circumspect;

own
in, to
ful of.
lously
慎
yay,
at he
ie se-
only
Keun

oted.
r **忠**
icere-
it at;
loud.

沈 Read Chin, to sink. Read Shin, name of an ancient state. A surname.

矧 From *an arrow* and a *bow*. To stretch still more; still more; how much more?

深 From *water*, a *cavern*, and a *wood*. Deep,—applied to water; deep, strong colours; very; extremely; profound; recondite. Name of a river; of certain clothes; and of a district. Read Shín, to measure the depth. **智**

深 Che shin, profound wisdom. **深宅** Shin chih, a retired secret apartment. **深奧** Shin ngaou, profound and abstruse. **深交** Shin keaou, a deep intercourse; that is an intimate acquaintance. **深藍** Shin lan, a deep blue colour. **深微奧妙** Shin we ngaou meaou, extremely subtle and wonderfully abstruse. **深審** Shin shin, deep inquiry, or investigation of principles. **深山** Shin shan, far amongst hills. **深淺** Shin tsëen, deep; shallow; abstruse; easy. **深深作揖** Shin shin tsō yih, made a profound bow.

認

From *thought* and *words*.

Thought; to consider; to express one's thoughts in the way of advice or reproof; serious reproof; to recede to deep places.

腎

The viscera which secrete the urine; the kidneys; to lead; to induce. 心腎不交 *Sin shin pūh keaou*, want of communication between the

heart and kidneys, is the cause of an involuntary emission of semen. 內腎 *Nuy shin*, the kidneys. 外腎 *Wae shin*, the testicles. 腎囊 *Shin nang*, the testicularum bursa.

滲

To flow down with noise; to run-off, said of water.

Name of a marsh. 滲漚 *Shin le*, the appearance of the flowing of a stream or current.

SHING.

升

A certain measure for grain and liquids; it contains a hundred and twenty thousand grains of millet, and is shaped like an English pint, without the handle; to accumulate; to rise; to ascend: to advance; name of one of the Pā-kwa. Among weavers, eighty threads make a Shing. 米升 *Me shing*, a measure for rice. 筆升 *Peih shing*, a stand (like the measure Shing) in which to put pencils. 月升 *Yuē shing t'een ting*, the moon rises to the zenith. 魂升於天 *Hwān shing yu t'een*, the spirit (of the deceased) ascends to heaven. 升

上 *Shing shang*, to ascend up.

升天 *Shing t'een*, to ascend to heaven.

昇

From *sun* and to *ascend*.

The sun ascending; to ascend; the sun high in the heavens; tranquil; peaceful; universal tranquillity. 昇平盛世 *Shing p'ing shing she*, an age of peace and plenty.

承

Shing or Ching. See Ching.

陞

From to *ascend* and a *mound of earth*. To go up steps; to ascend; to advance; to be promoted to a higher degree. A surname. 連陞一品 *Lēn shing yih p'in*, to rise successively to the first rank. 高陞 *Kaou shing*, high promotion, often used as a wish.

陞

堂 *Shing t'ang*, to ascend a hall or public court. 陞炮 *Shing p'aou*, to fire a salute; to

fire a gun.

成 Shing or Ching, to perfect; to effect; to complete; to accomplish. See Ching.

晟 From *sun* and *perfect*. The sun shining in his strength; light; splendor; glory. Name of a piece of music; a vessel for containing rice.

盛 From *to complete* and *a vessel*. The grain prepared in vessels for offering to the gods. Accomplished; perfected; completed; great; abundant; plenteous; affluent; flourishing; any good in the highest degree; excellent. Complimentary adjective applied to another person's country, or native place. The name of a certain vessel; of a hill; of a country; and of a place. A surname. To put into a vessel. To receive or contain anything. Also read Ching, which see. **盛治** Shing che, generous rule or government. **盛服** Shing fuh, pompously and solemnly dressed out. **盛恩** Shing ngan, abundant kindness and favour. **盛惠** Shing hwuy, liberal gifts,—used in courtesy for any kindness done. **盛京** Shing king, Mouk-den, the metropolis of Manchow Tartary. **盛繼** Shing ke, the luxuriance ele-

gance. **盛名** Shing ming, famed; celebrated; famous. **盛典** Shing teen, especial state regulations. **盛德** Shing teh, daily moral renovation; continual increase in virtue. **盛衰之勢** Shing shwae che she, the state or circumstances of prosperity and of decline. **盛世** Shing she, an abundant age; a period of general plenty and prosperity.

乘 { To drive a carriage; to ascend; to overcome; to avail one's self of an opportunity; to take occasion from the state of circumstances; to rule; to plan. A surname. Read shing, a carriage; things in pairs, or in fours. Name of a plant; name of a place. **乘除** Shing ch'oo, are two words used in arithmetic, the first denotes increasing the number either by addition or multiplication; the latter diminishing it by subtraction or division. **乘潮** Shing ch'aou, to take advantage of the tide. **乘風** Shing fung, to avail one's-self of a fair wind. **乘機** Shing ke, or **乘勢** Shing she, to embrace an opportunity, as to circumstances. **乘馬** Shing ma, to mount a horse. **乘時** Shing she, to embrace

an opportunity, as to time.

剩 Overplus; surplus; remainder; not only. **餘**

剩 Yu shing, that which remains over and above. **剩一**

半 Shing yih 'pwan, one half remains over.

騾 To geld a stallion.

懔 To warn; to caution. **懔**
otherwise read Ching.

懔 Shing shing, caution; attentive to; cautious.

澗 The name of a river.

誨 To laud; to praise; to commend. A man's name.

繩 Shing or Ching, a string, rope, or cord; a line; to point out the line of duty; to enforce it. See Ching. **三合**

繩 San hō shing, a three-fold cord. **繩索** Shing sō, cord or string.

繩繩繼繼 Shing shing ke ke, strung and connected together or continued in a line. **繩愆** Shing kh'een, to adjust errors as with a line.

勝 To be adequate to; to be worthy of; to sustain; to raise or elevate; to carry to the utmost degree. A surname. Ornament of a lady's head dress. Read Shing, to be superior to; to overpass;

to overcome; to conquer; to gain the victory over; to win at a game. The name of a district.

花勝 Hwa shing, or **人勝** Jin shing, ornaments of flowers or embroidery; used on **人日** Jin jih, *man's day*,

as the seventh day of the first moon is called. **戴勝** Tao shing, the name of a certain bird.

能勝重任 Nāng shing chung jin, adequate to an important situation. **不勝**

任 Pūh shing jin, not equal to the duties of one's station. **不勝** Pūh shing, not to be surpassed; the highest possible degree, as **不勝欣喜** Pūh shing hin he, inexpressibly glad.

勝負 Shing foo, to conquer, and to be conquered; to win, and to lose.

聖 From *mouths, ear, and skilful*. To comprehend as soon as heard; intuitive perception of all truth; one who knows the nature of things instantly, from the hearing of the ear, and

who can explain every principle. Possessing universal knowledge; wise; sage; perfection in virtue and knowledge; sometimes seems to denote sacred; holy. Name of a wood, and of a river. A surname. **聖主** Shing choo,

all-wise sovereign, the Emperor of China. 聖天子 Shing t'ien tsze, the all-wise son of heaven,—means the reigning Emperor; and 聖朝 Shing ch'au, his all-perfect rule or dynasty. 聖旨 Shing che, the imperial will. 聖代 Shing tai, and 聖世 Shing she, the period of his reign. 聖像 Shing sèang, holy or sacred images. 聖賢 Shing hëen, the wise and the virtuous. 聖人 Shing jin, a man possessing all wisdom and knowledge; a wise man; a sage, such as Confucius. 聖人人類之首 Shing jin jin luy che show, a wise man is the head of the human species. 聖人制禮 Shing jin che le, the sages formed the laws of decorum. 聖明 Shing ming, sage-like perspicacity. 聖神 Shing shin, holy and divine, are expressions applied to K'ang-he, Emperor of China. 聖門弟子 Shing mun te tsze, a disciple of Confucius. 聖諭 Shing yu, any proclamation of the Emperor; in particular, a book of Political Moralities, composed by a late Emperor, and paraphrased by a Vice-Governor of a province. On the 1st and 15th days of every month, or the new and full moon, the principal of-

ficer of the province assemble in a hall, and listen to a preacher mounted on a table, who rehearses memoriter, a section of the Shing-yu, first in Chinese, and next in the Tartar language for the benefit of the soldiers who attend. Compare with 道 Yew, and 講 K'ang, which, with this, exhibit the ancient and modern *preaching* China.

陬 陬 陬 聲 設 吉

The noise made in beating a mud wall, when raising it; many; a multitude.

Sound; any sound or noise; voice; to utter the voice; to speak; to declare; to state in writing; the notes in music; the tones or accents, in the Chinese language; to promulge; to praise. A surname. 底聲 Te shing, a low voice. 高聲 Kaou shing, a high voice. 好名聲 Haou ming shing, a good reputation; celebrity. 大聲 Ta shing, a loud voice; a great noise. 五聲 Woo shing, the five notes of music. 四聲 Sze shing, the four tones, in the Chinese language. 樂聲 Yü shing,

the sound of music. 聲稱 Shing ch'ing, to state verbally.
 聲張 Shing chang, to give publicity to. 聲名漸高 Shing ming tsëen kaon, name gradually becoming distinguished or famous. 聲教 Shing keaon, instruction; moral teach-

ing. 聲色貨利 Shing seh ho le, music, lewdness, the possession of wealth, and the desire of gain,—are the snares which ruin mankind.

𠂔 Happiness; felicity; again; forthwith; to complete.

SHŌ.

勺 Read Chō or Shō, a kind of spoon; to take or lift out with a spoon. See Chō.

沟 Noise of dashing against water. See Chō.

杓 A spoon or ladle for lifting water. Read Peaon, the tail of Ursa-major. To lend; to connect.

芍 A certain medicine. See Chō.

𦵏 𦵏 Shen shō, a disquieted unsettled appearance.

爍 Light; splendour; to embellish. Used also for the following. Read Lō, the branches of trees, withered and broken.

鑠 To melt or fuse metals; to urge, as with fire; to impel with the clamour of a multitude; shining; bright; beautiful eyes.

稍 𦵏 } Sō or Shō, a particular kind of spear or lance.

𦵏 } Sō or Shō, to suck.

𦵏 Shō, or 𦵏 𦵏 Shō shō, timorous; frightened,—said of a dog that will not come near a person.

SHOO.

𦵏 To be distinguished from 𦵏 Māh, to sink. A military weapon of the spear kind;

the handle of a spear; an appellation of an ancient form of the character. 攝父 Shē shoo, a

sort of flail.

杼
杼
紓
紓
舒

Shoo, or Choo. See Choo.

To take by the hand. See Choo.

Slow; remiss; procrastinating; calamitous.

To open out; to spread open; to expand; to ex-

hilarate; leisure; ease; order; comfort. Name of a state, and

of a tripod. A surname. 舒暢 Shoo ch'ang, cheerful; in good spirits. 舒展 Shoo chen,

or Chen-shoo, to do business in a free easy manner. 舒意 Shoo e, or 舒心 Shoo sin, an

easy mind. 舒卷 Shoo keuen, spread out; rolled up. 舒緩

Shoo hwan, leisurely; unhurried performance of any thing; ease.

舒容 Shoo yung, being at one's ease; unrestrained manner.

舒用 Shoo yung, leisurely, easy circumstances in respect of property. 舒申 Shoo shin,

wide; expanded; roomy; having free scope.

鷺

Name of a bird resembling a duck; the preceding was originally used in this sense. 鷺鷥 Shoo foo, a duck.

鷺鴈 Shoo yen, a goose.

殊

To kill; to cut off; to put an end to; to exterminate;

to wound but not destroy; to distinguish or separate; differing from; to exceed. A particle marking strongly the superlative degree; an expletive. Name

of a pavilion of the 仙 Sēen, genii. 殊尤之產 Shoo-yew che ch'an, rare productions.

殊不介意 Shoo pūh keae e, far from giving any concern to the mind. 殊途同歸

Shoo t'oo t'ung kwei, all the different roads unite in one; i. e. all the systems of moral instruction agree in requiring virtue.

殊不可解 Shoo pūh kh'o keae, quite inexplicable. 殊

死 Shoo sze, to put to death.

殊屬 Shoo shūh, very much related to; is very. 殊庭 Shoo

t'ing, a residence of the 仙 Sēen, genii.

茱
銖

Name of a medicinal plant. See Choo.

Shoo or Choo, name of an ancient coin. See Choo.

錙銖必計 Tsze shoo peth ke, determined to reckon to the last farthing,—extreme rigour in exacting taxes.

署

A public court; to be attached to; to be placed in.

Shoo, before an officer's title, expresses that he is not perma-

nently appointed to the situation, but is merely acting in it for the time being. **署中** Shoo chung, or **署內** Shoo duy, a public office or court. **衙署** Ya shoo, **公署** Kung shoo, or **官署** Kwan shoo, the office of a magistrate; a court for the administration of justice.

曙 The light of the rising sun; the heavens illuminated in the east; the morning; light; clear; manifest.

薯 A root like the potatoe. **薯蕷** Shoo, yu, or **薯蕷** Shoo yu, an esculent root. **荷蘭薯** Ho-lan shoo, or **薯仔** Shoo tsze, the European potatoe,—in Canton named after the Hollanders or Dutch, who probably first introduced it.

鼠 The mus species; rats or mice; it includes the squirrel and the rabbit. The name of a bird. Name of a wood, and of a plant.

A red colour; mournful. **老**

鼠 Laou shoo, a rat or mouse.

鬆鼠 Sung shoe, a dormouse,

or squirrel. **飛鼠** Fei shoo,

or **蝠鼠** Fuh shoo, a bat. **鼠**

眼 Shoo yen, excessively timorous. **鼠首兩端** Shoo

show læang twan, a rat's head; double design, i. e. irresolute; undetermined.

癩 The disease of melancholy; afflicted with grief. The character is formed with Shoo, a rat, in reference to the timidity of that animal.

短 Short garments; mean clothing.

樹 A generic term for all plants that grow erect; a tree; to set on end; to erect; as a tree; to plant; to hang upon a pole; a door screen; the name of an animal. A surname.

樹脂 Shoo che, the fatty substance of a tree; the resinous matter which exudes from it.

樹陰下 Shoo yin hēa, under the shadow of a tree. **樹**

木 Shoo mūh, a tree; trees.

樹皮 Shoo p'e, the bark of a tree. **樹子** Shoo tsze, the

legitimate sons of princes, who are by the Emperor appointed to be heirs.

澍 To enrich as with seasonable rain, diverging streams; water rushing through narrow passes. **甘澍** Kan shoo, sweet, (i. e. seasonable) showers.

豎
儼
堅

From a *royal domestic*, a *hand*, and an *urn*. To stand erect; to raise on end; to place upright; to establish; morally upright; chaste; an inferior office; an attendant in the palace; an inferior mean person.

A surname. 豎子 Shoo tsze, a child; an inferior low person.

牧豎 Müh shoo, a shepherd's boy; a poor lad. 豎立 Shoo leih, or 建豎 Kéen shoo, to establish,—one's reputation.

戍

To be placed at the frontier or extremities of the country to defend it. It is often a kind of banishment; and is sometimes inflicted as a punishment. The character must be distinguished from 戌 Seüh.

戍守 Shoo show, or 戍邊 庭 Shoo pën t'ing, to defend a frontier against an enemy or banditti.

荼

Read T'oo, a certain bitter herb. Read Shoo, slow. 荼遲 Shoo ch'e, slow; , leisurely.

壑

Shoo or Yin, and Tow, to stop or dam up water.

恕

According to the heart or feelings; benevolent; indulgent; considerate; to excuse; to treat others as one would like one's-self,

恣

and not an excessive indulgence.

自恕 Tsze shoo, to excuse one's self, the opposite of blaming one's self. 忠恕 Chung shoo, faithful and benevolent.

庶

Frow a *house* and the ancient form of *effulgence*.

A great many; a multitude. Near to; nearly. A surname.

Fat and handsome. 支庶

Che shoo, or 庶子 Shoo tsze, the son of a concubine; an ancient name of an office. 嫡

庶 Teih shoo, the principal wife, and a concubine. 庶民

Shoo min, or 庶人 Shoo jin, the common people. 庶吉

士 Shoo keih sze, a new-made Han-lin graduate. 庶幾 Shoo

ke, or 庶乎 Shoo hoo, a qualifying expression, as nearly; somewhere about; not far from.

書

To declare or manifest with a pencil. To write; the thing written; a letter; a book; the name of some particular book; a certain form of the character.

書

文書 Wän shoo, an official document. 清書 Ts'ing shoo, the Hoppo writers. 四書

Sze shoo, the Four Books of Confucius. 書致 Shoo che, a kind of bond or written agreement. 書帙 Shoo chih, a

case or cover for a book. 書

廚 Shoo choo, 書架 Shoo
kcă, or 書櫃 Shoo kwei, a
stand or shelf for books; a case
or wooden press for books. 書

衣 Shoo e, clothes for a book;
i. e. a cover of cloth or silk. 書

目 Shoo mŭh, the eye of a
book, an index. 書辦 Shoo

pan, or 書手 Shoo show, a
writer in a government office.

書生 Shoo sǎng, a scholar;
I, me. 手書 Show shoo, to

write with one's own hand. 書

童 Shoo t'ung, a boy to dust
and take care of a library in a
gentleman's house.

輸 To lose in a contest of
any kind; to present or
offer to, as from an inferior to
a superior; nationally, in a tri-
butary sense, the things offered,
the empire and all it contains,
considered the property of the
sovereign; to exhaust the whole
of; to ruin; a part of an animal
body. 輸納錢糧 Shoo
nă ts'een lĕang, or 輸將 Shoo

tsĕang, to offer up, or pay the
taxes to the Sovereign. 輸納
Shoo nă, to offer up to; to pre-
sent. 輸贏 Shoo ying, to
lose, and to win; to be beaten,
and to gain a victory.

臑 Shoo or 臑穴 Shoo
heuĕ, a spot about an inch
and a half extent on the back,
opposite to the navel, referred
to by those who practice cau-
terizing.

黍 Grain; a kind of millet;
the name of a place; of a
bow; of a yellow bird, and of
an insect; a certain plant. 角
黍 Kĕo shoo, a certain pre-
paration of grain, used on a ho-
liday in the fifth moon.

墅 Shoo or Choo, a cottage
in a field; a garden, or a
house in a garden; a village; a
separate apartment. 野 Yay,
in the sense of 野 Yay, the
country beyond the limits of a
town. 許墅 Heu shoo, the
name of a place on the west side
of 蘇州 Soo-chow.

SHOW.

手 The arm, fore-arm and
hand, forming *three* divi-
sion to which there is an allu-
sion in the character; it com-
monly means the *hand* alone;

to handle. 下手 Hĕa show,
to put one's hand to; to act.
遊手 Yew show, or 閒手
Hĕen show, an idle, unoccupied,
profligate person. 盈手 Ying

show, or **滿手** Mwan show, the whole hand, what one can grasp with the whole hand. **手掌** Show chang, the palm of the hand; a handful. **手下** Show hea, beneath one's hand; subject to one. **手背** Show pei, the back of the hand. **手本** Show pun, a card held in the hand by inferior officers when they have an audience of superiors, and by which they tell who and what they are. **手段** Show twan, handicraft; art; trick; cleverness; to be clever in the performance of. **手足** Show tsüh, hands and feet; brothers. **手腕** Show wan, the wrist of the arm. **手淫** Show yin, manustupration.

守 From **官** Kwan, *A government officer*; and **寸** Ts'un, *a law*, to hold fast; to keep; to maintain; to guard; to defend; to protect; to supervise. **城守** Ch'ing show, a garrison. **守得住** Show teh choo, to maintain firmly; to hold fast,—as the patrimony left one. **守貞** Show ching, or **守節** Show tsëë, to maintain chastity inviolate. **守邊** Show pëen, to guard the frontier. **守法** Show fä, to keep or obey the laws. **守候** Show how, to

wait for. **守宮** Show kung, the defender of the palace, the lacerta bullaris, a lizard. **守備** Show pei, a military officer, about the rank of a Major. **守歲** Show suy, watching for the year; i. e. sitting up all night waiting for the commencement of the new year. **守喪** Show sang, to sit on the ground around a corpse. **守定** Show ting, to maintain firmly, either physically or morally.

狩 A hunt in winter; an imperial hunt on lands of which the grass is burnt. **巡狩** Seuën show, a hunting tour, in former days performed by the sovereign, who went round to the smaller principalities.

受 From **受** Peaou, *to drop down*, and **𠂔** Meih, *to cover*. To receive; to accept of; to continue the succession of; to contain; to endure; to bear. Forms the passive tense of verbs. **辭受** Ts'ze show, to refuse and to accept. **不敢受** Püh kan show, dare not accept; in the language of courtesy, I presume not to accept of your present. **不應受** Püh yin show, it is not proper to receive. **領受** Ling show, or **承受** Ch'ing show, to receive. **買受** Mao

show, to purchase. **典受**
 Tēen show, to receive in pledge;
 to give a sum of money on a
 house or other property, left in
 pledge. **受恩深重** Show
 ngān shin chung, to receive
 great kindness and bounty. **受**
之有愧 Show che yew kwei,
 I blush to receive it. **受造**
 Show tsaou, to be made; creat-
 ed. **受刑** Show hing, to be
 punished. **受氣** Show kh'e,
 to be subject to a person's anger.
受難 Show nan, or **受苦**
 Show k'oo, to suffer distress and
 ill-usage; suffering from any
 cause. **受罪** Show tsuy, to
 receive the punishment of a
 crime; to be punished.

受 To inform of verbally.

授 To give to. A surname.
傳授 Ch'uen show, to
 communicate to, as a master to
 a pupil. **授以孝經** Show
 e heaou king, gave him (the
 book) Heaou-king. **授受**
 Show show, to give and receive.

綬 A piece of silk to which
 official seals are suspend-
 ed; they were formerly twelve-
 tenths of a cubit long, in allusion
 to the *twelve* months of the year;
 and *three* cubits broad, in allu-
 sion to the *three* powers heaven,
 earth, and man. A kind of fas-

tening of a curtain.

收收扣

From a *hand*, and to
wrap about. To bind or
 restrain; to collect toge-
 ther; to take; to rouse; to
 receive; to desist; a cer-
 tain cross bar in Chinese
 carts; an ancient cap; name of a
 divinity. **發收文** Pá show
 wān, to issue and to receive of-
 ficial documents. **征收** Ching
 show, to levy taxes. **收拆**
 Show ch'ih, receive and break
 open, common on the address
 of letters. **收放** Show fang,
 to detain and to set at liberty, —
 are opposites. **收的收割**
的割 Show tēh show kō tēh
 kō, some were gathering in, and
 some were reaping the grain.
收拾行李 Show shih hing
 le, to prepare baggage and ne-
 cessaries for a journey. **收留**
 Show lew, to receive and retain,
 as persons who run away. **收**
拾 Show shih, applied to things,
 is to prepare; to make ready;
 applied to persons, to make a-
 way with them, by imprison-
 ment and death. **收贖** Show
 shūh, to receive a fine instead
 of punishing; to receive a ran-
 som. **收斂** Show lēen, to ga-
 ther in the harvest. **收斂些**
 Show lēen sēay, to draw in a
 little when one has gone too far

in any affair. 收單 Show tan, a paper acknowledging the receipt of things; a receipt. 收藏 Show ts'ang, to receive and lay up; to conceal.

首

The second form is intended to represent the head with its hair. The head; the chief; a leader; to head; to go forth; foremost; to manifest externally; the beginning; the origin of; the chief importance; the first; to come forward and submit. Occurs in various proper names. 元首 Yuen show, a monarch or sovereign. 頓首 Tun show, to knock the head against the ground, — in the manner of the Chinese prostration. 首級 Show keih, heads, — used when speaking of cutting off so many heads. 首領 Show ling, a head or leader. 首先 Show s'een, the first; first; most important. 首飾 Show shih, head dress of women. 首罪 Show tsny, to come forward and acknowledge one's crimes. 首從 Show ts'ung, the principal offender, and the accomplices.

艀

From boat and head. The head of a boat; the prow.

壽

The second form is from old, spoken, and sentence. Longevity; great age; long life; used as a delicate term where death is really meant. Name of a star; and of a place; of a hill; and of a wood. A surname. 上壽 Shang show, a hundred years of age.

中壽 Chung show, seventy years of age. 下壽 H'ea show, fifty years of age. 夭壽 Yaou show, are opposites, premature death, and long life. 壽衣 Show e, garments for a corpse, prepared in one's life time. 壽板 Show pan, planks to make a coffin, bought and brought home with music and feasting during a person's life time; the Emperor prepares his coffin on the day of his ascending the throne. They have an idea that to do so prolongs life. 壽世 Show she, long life, — said in connexion with medicines calculated to prolong life. 壽錢 Show ts'een, presents of money given by old men to visitors on their birth days; the visitors carry home the money and give it to their children as a pledge of long life. 壽酒 Show tsew, entertainments given by old people on their birth days. 壽誕 Show tan, a birth-day; the

birth-day of deified persons.

獸 { Animals with four feet and hairy; a quadruped; a brute animal; a beast; a wild beast; tame domestic animals are called **畜** Ch'ūh. **人面獸心** Jin mēen show sin, a human face, but the heart of a brute; ignorant; cruel; brutish. **禽獸** Kh'in show, birds and beasts. **走獸** Tsow show, terrestrial animals. **獸臣** Show ch'in, an officer placed over the imperial forests, or game; a royal

game-keeper.

售 Show or Ch'ow, to sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompense; to respond. Also read Shūh, in the same sense. **賈售** Koo show, or **賣售** Mae show, to sell. **消售** Seaou show, the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. **售買** Show kēa, or **售值** Show ch'ih, the price or value of what is sold.

SHŪH.

朮 An abbreviated form of **楸** Shūh, a certain bitter plant, which is so named when it grows amongst hills; when it grows in a plain, it is denominated **薊** Ke.

怵 { Shūh, Ch'ūh, or Seūh, fearful; apprehensive; to entice; to seduce. **誘怵** Yew shūh, to entice to a deviation from moral rectitude.

稊 A certain grain; a viscous substance made from grain.

誑 Seūh or Shūh, to entice; to lead astray; to seduce by specious pretexts. A man's

name.

術 From *amongst grain*, where the path is not easily discerned. To *walk*; a path or road; a foot path; a road in the midst of a city; the way of doing a thing; an art or artifice; a trick; a plan; a device; a scheme; a precept or rule; the means of effecting some end; sometimes in a good sense; often referring to demoniacal arts; witchcraft, &c. An occupation; art or trade pursued for a livelihood. **學術** Hěo shūh, the art of study; the art of thinking. **四術** Sze shūh, the *four fine arts*,—

詩書禮樂 She shoo le lö, poetry, general reading, the rules of decorum, and music. 妖術 Yaon shüh, 邪術 Sëay shüh, 法術 Fä shüh, 方術 Fang shüh, or 機術 Ke shüh, superstitious or diabolical arts; art; craft; recondite rules for effecting, generally something abstruse and mysterious, and often bad. 心術 Sin shüh, the arts or schemes of the mind —taken either in a good or bad sense. 術藝 Shüh e, or 術數 Shüh soo, kind of magic arts or calculations, which are illegal. 術士 Shüh sze, a kind of magician; one who pretends to have intercourse with invisible beings. 術有善有不善 Shüh yew shen yew püh shen, there are both good arts and bad.

述

From *to go in a track*. To comply with what has before existed; to continue; to practice what has been invented by another; to narrate; to state to; to tell; to rehearse; to collect and give publicity to other men's sayings; to publish orders received; to arrange. The name of a cap. 作 Tsö and 述 Shüh, are used in a kind of opposition, the one for making or inventing; the other for declaring to

the world, or following up the practice of. To translate. 述職 Shüh chih, officers, at an Imperial audience, arranged according to their rank. 述而不作 Shüh urh püh tsö, published, but did not invent.

束

From *wood* and to *surround*. To be distinguished from 束 Tsze, a thorn. To bind with cords, as a bundle of sticks; to restrain; to coerce and keep within proper limits; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. Five 疋 P'eih, make a Shüh; fifty arrows make a Shüh; ten pieces of dried meat also make a Shüh. Name of a place. A surname. 約束 Yö shüh, or 管束 Kwan shüh, to restrain those under one's care from any irregularities. 束脩 Shüh sew, a bundle of dried joints of meat; the ancient stipend given to a teacher; hence the money given to a schoolmaster is now called Shüh-sew, and 脩金 Sew kin, or 脩銀 Sew yin, money to buy the flanks of meat. 束帶 Shüh tae, to bind a sash or girdle about one.

悚

Süh or Shüh. 獨悚 Tüh süh, to move, or shake the head; a sort ugly appearance.

啖 To suck; to inspire; to imbibe. Read Tsuy, the bill of a bird.

未 From *superior* and *small*. The lesser superior; i. e. a father's younger brother; an uncle by the father's side. The following character is now used. Occurs also for **菽** Shŭh, pulse.

叔 To collect; to gather; an epithet of respect applied to men by their juniors. Term by which a wife addresses her husband's younger brother; a junior brother of one's father; an uncle. A surname. **伯叔** Peh shŭh, a senior and a junior uncle by the father's side, otherwise denominated **叔父** Shŭh foo. **叔母** Shŭh moo, uncle's wife; aunt. **叔** Shŭh, or Shŭh shŭh, husband's younger brother; wife's brother-in-law. **小亞叔** Seaou a shŭh, the junior. **大亞叔** Ta a shŭh, the senior of those denominated Shŭh. **叔姪** Shŭh ch'ih, an uncle and nephew. **令叔** Ling shŭh, your uncle. **家叔** K'ea shŭh, my uncle. **太叔** T'ae shŭh, title of a certain officer.

倅 To begin; to move; to act; to do; to repair; good; excellent.

姦 A female officer for the control of the Imperial

household.

淑 From *water* and *superior*. Pure; limpid; uncorrupted; virtuous; accomplished. **淑沮** Shŭh jow, the appearance of water. **淑人** Shŭh jin, title of the wives of officers of the third rank; an epithet applied also to men of virtuous lives. **淑氣** Shŭh kh'e, temperate weather; spring season. **淑女** Shŭh neu, a virtuous and accomplished woman. **淑慎** Shŭh shin, heedful; careful; correct conduct. **淑人君子** Shŭh jin keun tsze, an eminently virtuous man. **淑德** Shŭh teh, female virtue.

菽 A generic term for all kinds of pulse. **菽水承歡** Shŭh shwuy ch'ing Iwan, (the poor man) with pulse and water offered (to his parents) causes them to rejoice. **菽菜** Shŭh ts'ae, Indian corn.

蜀 Name of an insect resembling the silk worm, — said to produce a kind of wax. Name of an animal; of a place; and of a utensil, used in sacrifice. **巴蜀** Pa shŭh, the name of a place in Sze-ch'uen province. **蜀國** Shŭh kwō, one of the three kingdoms of the third century; also an ancient

state in China, situated in the region of the modern Sze-ch'uen.

蜀雞 Shŭh ke, a large species of fowl.

楸 Name of a wood resembling the willow, having a large leaf of a reddish colour.

蠋 Name of an insect about the size of one's finger, and resembling a silk worm. A man's name.

襦 A long garment; a garment worn by prostitutes. Read Tow, a short garment; otherwise read Chō, in the same sense. Read Tūh, to put into or lay up in.

鐺 Read Chō, a kind of small bell, commonly used to denote bracelets for the arm. Read Shŭh, a warm vessel, used in the north for warming the hands. Name of a medicine.

鷓 Name of a bird.

属 From 尾 Wei, a tail of an animal, and the sound Shŭh. Attached to, as a tail is to the body of an animal; connected; related; to pertain, or belong to; to be nearly allied to; particular state of being; is, absolutely; to collect or assemble together; coming in succession;

a class or species; relation; kindred; the nine degrees of consanguinity; to cause, or occasion; to give charge of; respectful.

親屬 Ts'in shŭh, persons related to each other. 家屬 Kēa shŭh, domestic relations; persons allied to the same family. 下屬 Hēa shŭh, inferior.

倘屬 T'ang shŭh, if it should be. 大屬 Ta shŭh, is in a very high degree. 尙屬 Shang shŭh, still is. 文武

統屬 Wān woo t'ung shŭh, the governor-general of civil and military affairs. 實屬 Shih shŭh, is really; truly is.

屬在相好 Shŭh tsae sēang haou, very intimate. 屬國 Shŭh-kwō, small states attached to and dependent on a larger one; tributary states. 屬在

至親 Shŭh tsae che ts'in, is very nearly related. 屬員 Shŭh yuen, an inferior officer is the Shŭh-yuen, of that superior

under whose orders he is placed.

孰 Who? what? The original form of 熟 Shŭh, food dressed with fire; ripe; mature; plentiful. 孰能當之 Shŭh nāng tang chē, or 其孰能之 Kh'e shŭh nāng che, (exclusive of sages) who is adequate to it?

塾
闕

Shŭh, or Chŭh, a kind of lodge or hall by the door; in ancient times the room appropriated to the education of children in a family; a domestic school; an outer apartment in the palace, where ministers meet to arrange and make each other acquainted with the business, with which they are about to advise the sovereign; hence **塾** Shŭh, has always been said to imply **熟** Shŭh, being matured, or fully acquainted with. These ante-chambers, lodge, or halls, are on each side of the gate, and are referred to by the terms east or west, right or left. **書塾** Shoo shŭh, a school or academy. Places intended to be let out at the public examination times for the convenience of strangers, are so denominated.

熟

Food dressed with fire; meat quite done. Ripe; mature; well versed in; skilled; acquainted with; intimate; the eldest son's wife. In the books of the Han dynasty, read E, denoting insinuating speech. **何愁不熟** Ho ts'ow pŭh shŭh, what fear of not succeeding? **相熟** Sëang shŭh, intimate with each other. **生熟** Säng

shŭh, are opposites, raw, boiled; ripe, unripe; unskilful, skilful. **煮熟** Choo shŭh, well boiled. **一年一熟** Yih nën yih shŭh, one crop a year. **兩熟** Lëang shŭh, two crops. **熟手** Shŭh show, a skilful hand; a hand accustomed. **熟睡** Shŭh shwuy, sound sleep. **熟透** Shŭh t'ow, thoroughly done; i. e. boiled, matured, thoroughly perceived by the mind, applied to study.

倏
倏
贖

倏忽 Shŭh hwŭh, hastily, rapidly; a dog running fast. **倏多變** Shŭh to pëen, many sudden changes.

To ransom; to redeem what has been mortgaged; to redeem from punishment by paying a ransom or fine; to atone for crimes by meritorious deeds. A surname. **將功贖罪** Tsëang kung shŭh tsuy, by meritorious acts, to make atonement for crimes. **贖刑** Shŭh hing, or **贖罪** Shŭh tsuy, to pay a ransom to be freed from the punishment of a crime. **贖回** Shŭh hwuy, to ransom and bring back, as a captive previously taken.

摔

To throw to the ground.

SHUN.

屯

Shun, Chun, and Fun, plants budding forth with difficulty. See Chun.

純

Pure; unmixed. See Chun. 純色 Shun seh, without spot, applied to victims used in sacrifice. 純一 Shun yih, purity and singleness of object or intention; unmixed.

𦵏

Read Tun, the appearance of plants beginning to spring forth; an edible plant. Shun or Chun, a foolish ignorant appearance.

淳

Pure; simple; unmixed; true; genuine; to wash; washed pure; large; great; a salt taste. Read Chun, a broad piece of cloth or silk. See Chun. 淳風 Shun fung, correct public manners. 淳厚風俗 Shun how fung sūh, pure and faithful usages. 淳淳 Shun shun, the appearance of flowing and moving onward; to pour out water.

犝

A bullock of a yellowish colour, and having black lips; a bullock seven cubits high, such as are used for sacrifice.

醇

Generous pleasant wine: liquids of a thick substantial body; seminal matter,—applied to nature generally; es-

sence; respectful; attentive; observant. 醇酒 Shun tsew, excellent wine.

鐃

Shun, or Tun, a certain musical instrument made of metal. Read Tuy, the lower end of a spear. Read To, a certain covering for a corpse.

唇
脣
脣
脣
脣

The lips; the margin of the mouth; the second form is common, but not correct. 牛唇 New shun, the name of a plant.

鶉

A bird of the quail species. Name of a star, and of a district. 鶉鶉 Ngan shun, or 鶉鶉 Ngan shun, a quail.

涘

From *lip* and *water*. The margin of a stream.

舜

Name of a plant, and of a red flower, otherwise called 舜華 Shun hwa, sage; benevolent; holy. An ancient king, or Chinese chief, who lived B. C. 2100, also called 虞氏 Yu-she, and 虞舜 Yu-shun.

瞬
瞬
瞬
瞬

From a *quick-fading Shun flower*. The motion of the eyes; the twinkling of an eye. —

瞬之間 Yih shun che k'een, in the twinkling of an eye. 瞬眼而轉

空 Shun yen urh ch'ē kh'ung, annihilated in the twinkling of a moment. 瞬

息 Shun s'eh, the twinkling of an eye.

瞬
瞬
瞬

Name of a pretty flowering plant, which is remarkable for its fading soon, it blossoms in the morning and dies before night; in this sense the same as the preceding, otherwise called 木董 Mūh-kin.

吮

Ts'een, or Shun, to suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick.

蓴
蓴
蓴
順

A certain water plant. 蓴菜 Shun ts'ae, a certain edible water herb. Read Twan, free growing plants.

From a *head and streams* flowing as it directs. To accord with the will of another; to obey; to yield; to comply

with; complaisant; to let go as it likes; to offer no hindrance nor restraint. The name of a hill; harmonizing with; flowing smartly by; prosperous; to avail one's-self of an opportunity. 和順 Ho shun, harmonizing with; agreeably. 百順 Peh shun, to agree to everything. 不順 Pūh shun, disobedient; bad, unintelligible style. 順意 Shun e, agreeably to one's wish. 順風 Shun fung, a fair wind. 順天府 Shun t'een foo, the capital district in the province of Ch'ih-le, or Peking. 順口 Shun kh'ow, to speak without care. 順境 Shun king, born in prosperous circumstances. 順理 Shun le, to act reasonably; to write well. 順利 Shun le, with freedom and ease. 順便 Shun p'een, to take an opportunity. 順筆 Shun p'eh, to write with freedom. 順事 Shun sze, to comply with circumstances; to serve one's parents dutifully. 順水 Shun shwuy, the tide with one. 順遷 Shun ts'een, to remove obsequiously; to draw a fair consequence.

SHWA.

諛
酸
顏
耍

To give a violent and forced construction to.

An ugly face.

Shwa or Sha, to play; to trifle; to amuse. 尖耍

Tsēen shwa, expert; clever. 玩

耍 Wan shwa, or 戲耍 He shwa, or 耍戲 Shwa he, to play; to trifle; to pass the time idle or viciously. 耍獸子 Shwa ngae tsze, to play with a fool or an idiot, by telling him ridiculous stories.

面馬

To say what is not right.

SHWĀ.

刷

Shwā, or Shwā, to scrape; to brush; to rub; to scrub;

to cleanse; to put away from.

洗刷 So shwā, or 刷洗

Shwā se, to wash and scrub. 洗

刷潔淨 Se shwā kēē tsing,

to wash and scrub clean. 掃

刷 Shou shwā, to brush. 鞋

刷 Hee shwā, a shoe brush.

刷帚 Shwā chow, a scrub-

bing brush. 刷鞋 Shwā

hee, to brush shoes. 刷把

Shwā pa, a scrubber for cleans-

ing vessels. 刷刨 Shwā

paou, a curry-comb. 刷牙

Shwā ya, to brush the teeth.

厭

From *hand* and *naphin* below the *body*. To wipe; to dust or rub clean.

涮

The name of a river.

嗽

Shwā, or Shwā, a bird arranging its feathers with its bill. A slight taste or trial.

唎

A sip. Otherwise read Leüh, a sound, as of sip-

啐

ping.

SHIWAÆ.

衰

From 井 Yen, *wear* and *clothes*, Wearing away like a garment; to fade; to de-

cline; to become weak; to lessen; to diminish; to fall off; to exterminate. Read Chuy, mourn-

ing garments; the name of a city. **興衰** Hing shwae, rising and declining,—opposites. **盛衰** Shing shwae, plentiful and deficient; vigorous and declining. **衰敗之兆** Shwae pae che chaou, a sign of approaching ruin.

髭
痕
猿
棖

Long soft hair. One says, solitary.

Weakness; debility, occasioned by disease; sickness.

The name of a dog.

The name of a wood.

SHWANG.

爽
爽

爽 From **双** Le, cloth of an open texture which admits the light, and **大** Ta, to enlarge. To enlarge the openings and admit the light; light and cheerful; a grateful sensation of ease and health; cheerful; comfortable; to please; to gratify; impetuous; valuable; name of a star. A man's name. To miss; to fail of; error; defect. **昧爽** Mei shwang, very early in the morning; day break. **清爽** Ts'ing shwang, pure and pleasing,—a good style; perfect health. **有些不爽快** Yew sēay pūh shwang kh'wae, a little indisposed,—said of one's health. **一些不爽** Yih sēay pūh shwang, not perfectly right. **爽快** Shwang kh'wae, pleasant; delightful; good health and spirits. **爽目悅心** Shwang mūh yuē sin, to gratify

fy the eye and please the heart, —said of books or style, or any thing that interests. **爽失** Shwang shīh, to lose. **爽信** Shwang sin, to fail of one's promise. **爽心** Shwang sin, grateful to the heart. **爽約** Shwang yō, to miss of, or break an engagement.

懷

Used for the preceding. An intelligent; cheerful; natural disposition.

爽

Read Chwang, Shwang, or Tsang, cold.

礪

To rub and cleanse things with tiles or stones in water.

霜

From *rain*, the other part employed for sound; *congealed dew*. Hoar frost; figuratively, frigid; cold; grave. A surname. A crystallization. **白如霜** Peh joo shwang, white as hoar frost. **被霜**

P'e shwang, to brave the hoar frost,—to expose one's self to it. 柿霜 Tse shwang, a certain candied fruit. 霜降 Shwang keang, a term which answers to October 21st. 霜威 Shwang wei, dignified; striking with awe.

孀 A widow. 孤孀 Koo shwang, or 孀婦 Shwa foo, a widow woman. 孀居 Shwang keu, to dwell alone as a widow.

鵲 Name of a bird that flies before the fall of hoar frost.

雙 From *two-wings* grasped by *one hand*. A brace of birds; a pair of anything; double; a pair of oxen to plough with. 雙 Name of a quadruped; and of a bird. A surname. A piece of land of a certain size. 雙鞋 Yih shwang heae, a pair of shoes. 一雙手 Yih shwang show, two hands. 無雙 Woo shwang, no equal. 打雙陸 Ta shwang lü, to play at dice. 雙托 Shwang tö, double flowers are chiefly so called. 雙陸 Shwang lü, dice. 雙親 Shwang ts'in, the two relations—father and mother.

SHWŌ.

說 Read Shō, Shwē, or Shwō, from *words* and to *exchange*. To say; to speak; to converse; to narrate; to explain; to teach; words; speech; discourse; explanation; illustration; statement. Read Shwae, to talk to and persuade. A surname. 解說 Kene shwō, explanation; commentary. 說知 Shwō che, to tell; to state verbally. 說人是非 Shwō jin she fei, to talk scandal. 說謊 Shwō hwang, to tell a lie. 說

得有理 Shwō teh yew ler it is reasonably said, what you say is reasonable. 說得支離 Shwō teh che le, said in an incoherent, irrelevant manner. 說差了 Shwō ch'a leaou, or 說錯了 Shwō ts'ö leaou, said erroneously; mistaken expression. 說破 Shwō p'o, to divulge, or to tell clearly what is secretly designed. 說長說短 Shwō ch'ang shwō twan, or Shwō twan shwō ch'ang, altercation *pro* and *con*; tittle tattle, respecting any person or

thing. 說破人 Shwō p'o
jin, to declare to a man's face

what his ill designs are.

SHWUY.

水 Intended to represent streams of water. One of the five Chinese elements; water; a stream of water. Used for tide; a tide; a voyage; an occasion of bringing to market; as **水貨** Shwuy ho, the goods brought by a particular opportunity. **前水** Ts'een shwuy, last voyage. **打水** Ta shwuy, to draw water. **打平水** Ta p'ing shwuy, to measure with a line. **推人下水** T'uy jin hēa shwuy, to involve a person in ruin. **入水** Jūh shwuy, or **下水** Hēa shwuy, to dive. **水乾** Shwuy kan, low water. **水大** Shwuy ta, high water. **漫水** Mwan shwuy, slack water. **順水** Shun shwuy, the tide with one. **逆水** Nēih shwuy, the tide against one. **赶水** Kan shwuy, to go with the tide. **淺水了** Tsēen shwuy leaon, to get aground. **水蛭** Shwuy che, a kind of leech. **水車** Shwuy ch'ay, the Chinese husbandman's water wheel,—applied also to a fire-engine. **水脚** Shwuy kēō,

expense of water carriage, or of a passage by water. **水落** Shwuy lō, ebb tide. **水利** Shwuy le, water or rivulets beneficial to agriculture. **水練** Shwuy lēen, or **水手** Shwuy show, a waterman, or sailor. **水磨** Shwuy mo, or **水碓** Shwuy k'ēō, kind of water mills. **水牛** Shwuy new, a buffalo. **水皮** Shwuy p'e, the skin of the buffalo. **水筆** Shwuy peih, a sort of pencil always kept moist in water. **水晶** Shwuy tsing shih, crystal. **水蛇** Shwuy shay, a water snake. **水豚** Shwuy t'un, a kind of porpoise. **水清** Shwuy ts'ing, rivers and streams. **水師提督** Shwuy sze t'e tūh, a naval officer who takes the command of a fleet, an admiral; perhaps answering to an European senior captain, or commodore. A similar sense is expressed by **水師總兵官** Shwuy sze tsung ping kwan. **水銀** Shwuy yin, quicksilver or mercury. **水漬** Shwuy taze, stained by water.

幌 A napkin attached to a Chinese girdle; a handkerchief.

祝 { A sacrifice offered to a gate; a smaller sacrifice.

餽 {

稅 From *to weigh and grain*. The taxes levied on land; taxes; custom duties; to leave to persons,—as by will at death; to lay to rest. A surname. Read Tuy, to put on mourning after hearing of the death of a person at a distance. Read Twan, black garments. Read T'ō, to unloose or liberate. **納稅** Nā shwuy, to levy taxes. **催稅** Ts'uy shwuy, to urge the payment of the taxes. **漏稅** Low shwuy, to smuggle. **稅駕** Shwuy kēa, to rest on a journey. **稅館** Shwuy kwan, a custom-house.

祝 To confer garments; to clothe a corpse; to mourn for a person at a distance when first hearing of his death. To sacrifice.

說 Read Shwō, to speak; to converse. Read Shwuy, to persuade to, by specious eloquence; to excite or seduce to. Occurs read Yuě, to be pleasing; pleased.

誰 Who? whose? what? A surname. **此物係誰** 的 Ts'ze wūh she shwuy teih,

whose is this thing? **奈得** **誰何** Nae teh shwuy ho, to whom is it of any consequence! do your worst! **誰何** Shwuy ho, who? what? **誰人** Shwuy jin, what person? **誰敢** Shwuy kan, who dares? **是誰** She shwuy, who is it? **誰之子** Shwuy che tsze, whose son? **誰家子** Shwuy kēa tsze, of whose family is he a son.

瑞 Shwuy, or Suy, certain stone signets in ancient times given to the princes or chiefs of the small states in China, by the person acknowledged as Emperor, and which was the symbol of authority; a sign of happiness; an auspicious omen; any thing good. The name of a district. **瑞物** Suy wūh, a thing which is considered auspicious. **祥瑞** Tsēang suy, an auspicious omen; a favourable prognostic.

睡 From *eye* and *to hang down*. To sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant. **打睡** Ta shwuy, to go to sleep; to put one's-self in a posture for sleep. **深睡** Shin shwuy, or **睡熟** Shwuy shūh, sound sleep; deep sleep. **睡覺** Shwuy keaou, to sleep; to be asleep. **睡醒** Shwuy sing, to awaken from sleep.

SIN.

凡 A bird flying swiftly; rapid flight. To be distinguished from **凡** Fan, all, every.

汎 From *swift* and *water*. To sprinkle with; the appearance of water; speed; velocity; applied to the wind, and to military stations, which, as well as answering other purposes, expedite important information to the chief seat of government. **風汎** Fung sin, the commencement of a gale, or the times in every month when they are expected; a gale. **營汎** Yin sin, a military station,—they are placed at the distance of three or four English miles from each other. **汎地** Sin te, the place where a military station is situated.

訊 From *quick* and *words*. To interrogate an inferior; judicial examination. To accuse; to rail at; to speak sharply to; to direct; to move or agitate. **執訊** Chih sin, to seize or employ a person's words; also to seize and to interrogate. **堂訊** Tang sin, to examine in open court. **庭訊** Ting sin, to examine in a private apartment. **訊供** Sin kung, the answers

given at an examination. **訊結** Sin kēē, the close of an examination. **訊辭** Sin ts'ze, the questions put to a criminal.

迅 From *swift* and *to go*. To go with speed; speedy; quick; hasty; sudden. **迅速** Sin sō woo ch'ang, fleet-ing and inconstant,—said of human life. **迅雷** Sin luy, thunder that follows immediately after the lightning. Confucius always rose and dressed himself when severe thunder storms occurred at night, in order to pay respect to **天怒** T'een noo, the wrath of heaven.

心 Intended to represent the human heart. The heart; the affections; the mind; the intentions; the motive; the origin; the middle of a thing. Forms a part of proper names. **成心** Ch'ing sin, to have made up one's mind. **常人之心不足以窺測此理** Ch'ang jin che sin, pūh tsūh e kwei ts'eh ts'ze le, the minds of common men are not able to fathom this principle. **枉費心機** Wang fei sin ka, to waste one's contrivances. **反心的話** Fan sin telh hwa, to tell lies. **用心**

Yung sin, to employ the mind.

立心 Lēih sin, to determine; to resolve on doing. **小心**

Seau sin, to be careful. **良心**

Lēang sin, a virtuous mind; a good conscience. **釋心回**

Shīh sin hwuy, to liberate and send back from banishment. **放心**

Fang sin, to set one's mind at rest. **心花都開** Sin

hwa too kh'ae, the heart's flowers all blossomed,—hopes were excited, the mind was exhilarated. **心地光明** Sin te

kwang ming, an intelligent mind. **心不在** Sin pūh tsae,

or **心不存** Sin pūh tsun, absence of mind; wandering of the thoughts. **心腹無依**

Sin fūh woo e, the heart or mind without ought to lean on; without fixed principles. **心厚** Sin

how, *heart thick*; a liberal benevolent good state of the heart. **心志高** Sin che kaou, high-

toned mind and feeling, in a good sense. **心者貌之根**

Sin chay maou che kăn, the heart is the root of the countenance. **心靈** Sin ling, spiritual-

ity of mind; denotes great intellectual acumen. **心無刑**

體無限量 Sin woo hing t'e, woo hēen lēang, mind is incor-

poral and infinite. **心死** Sin

sze, to be dead to an object; to give up all intention of obtaining. Its opposite is expressed by **心不死** Sin pūh sze.

心藏神 Sin ts'ang shīn, the heart contains the human spirit. **心性** Sin sing, the temper or disposition of a man. **心多** Sin to, full of thoughts tending to suspicion. **心術**

險毒 Sin shūh hēen tūh, a turn of mind or disposition, which is dangerous and poisonous,—applied to the love of slander.

心

Sin, or Ts'in, fearful; timorous; apprehensive.

凶

Read Sin, and Sēh, the calvaria; open space between the ossa temporalia, which, in young subjects is filled up with cartilaginous substance; in Chinese called **凶門** Sin mun, or **頂門** Ting mun.

頤

辛

Acrid; pungent. A character employed in the division of time; occurs in proper names. A surname. **其味** **辛** Kh'e wei sin, its taste is acrid. **辛夷** Sin e, the Magnolia Purpurea. **辛苦** Sin kh'oo, severe labour; bitter toil; distress.

解
莘

Said of a bow which bends easily. A man's name.

A long appearance; the name of a place. A surname. **細莘** Se sin, a medicinal plant used as a sudorific.

莘莘 Sin sin, numerous; many. **莘野** Sin yay, desert; wilderness.

騅

A horse of a mixed red and yellow colour; a red or carnation colour;—applied to the colour of animals and of the earth; a bow which is equally flexible.

信

From *man* and *word*. A man of his word; sincere;

unsuspicious; unwavering; true to one's word; truth; to believe; to trust belief; faith; that which is believed; truth; true. A seal. According to ancient usage, a messenger; to lodge two nights. A surname; a name of a district.

似屬可信 Sze shüh kh'o sin, it appears worthy of belief.

我不信 Wo püh sin, I do not believe. **堅信** Kéen sin,

to confirm faith, or *Kéen* being an adjective, firm belief. **固**

信 Koo sin, denotes the same.

易信 E sin, credulous. **豈**

可深信 Kh'e kh'o shin sin, how can one entirely believe it?

印信 Yin sin, a seal. **書**

信 Shoo sin, a letter. **失信**

Shih sin, to break one's word.

大信大福 Ta sin ta fūh, great faith (in Providence) great happiness. **信臣** Sin ch'in,

an envoy. **信步行** Sin poo hing, to go where-ever one's feet leads one,—in a careless manner. **信經說** Sia king

shwō, to believe the sayings of sacred books. **信史** Sin she, a true historian; a true history.

信息 Sin seih, news. **信**

德 Sin teh, truth, or faith. **信**

行君子 Sin hing keun tsze, a man of truth and virtuous conduct. **信實的人** Sin

shih teih jin, a sincere man.

尋
尋

Sin or Tsin. From *work* and *mouth* denoting *confusion*, and from *hand*

and a *measure*. To express putting things to

rights. The name of a measure of eight cubits length; to continue as before; sudden; temporary; to use; to employ; to search for; to seek; to investigate. Used as a local word for long. A surname. **尋不**

着 Sin püh chō, to search without finding. **尋常** Sin ch'ang,

common,—ordinary. **尋什**

麼東西 Sin shih mo tung se, what are you seeking for?

尋思 Sin sze, to study. **尋**

味 Sin wei, to try to discover

the relish of. 尋繹 Sin yīh, to investigate the reasons of things; to study.

搏 To take hold of; to take and draw to one. 搏扯 Sin ch'ay, to seize with the hand; to pull; to tear.

潯 Deep water near the bank. Name of a river, and of a district. 潯陽地 Sin yang te, the name of a place.

煖 To warm anything with the fire.

鱖 鱖魚 Sin yu, or 鱖龍魚 Sin lung yu, the sturgeon fish; the dearest fish in China.

新 From *hatchet*, to erect, and *wood*. To cut down wood; fresh; new; to renovate; to renew or improve the state of; to restore or to increase what is good,—applied to persons increasing in virtue; and to the daily increase of plants. A surname. 新充 Sin ch'ung, to fill a new situation; to be newly made or installed. 新阜 Sin fow, Penang. 新淦縣 Sin kan hēn, a district in Kēang-se, where the camphor tree grows large. 新喜 Sin he, or 新年 Sin nēn, the new-year. 新郎 Sin lang, a bridegroom. 新婦 Sin foo, 新夫

人 Sin foo jin, or 新人 Sin jin, a bride. 新鮮 Sin sēn, fresh,—applied to fish or to any material. 新田 Sin t'ēn, newly cultivated land. 新聞 Sin wān, newly heard,—news.

薪 Fuel; brambles or larger wood for the fire; fire-wood; to collect fire-wood on hills, on in forests. 薪柴 Sin ch'ae, fire-wood; Sin, denotes single pieces of wood; Ch'ae, bundles of sticks.

𨔵 From 先 Sēn, to go forward, doubled. To advance; to proceed forward. 𨔵𨔵 Sin sin, appearance of a multitude; a crowd.

𨔵 From *words* and to go before. To enquire; to ask; many together. 𨔵𨔵 Sin sin, a large company; the voices of many; a harmonious assembly.

𨔵 From *horse* and *preceding*. The appearance of many horses; a large group or company. 𨔵𨔵 Sin sin, the sound of many persons going and coming.

牲 From *to be born* or *living*, reiterated. Many living beings standing up together.

𨔵 A large sort of boiler; a certain kind of vase.

鐔

The hilt of a sword; a small kind of dirk. The name of a district. A surname.

Otherwise read Yin, the edge of a sword.

SING.

姓

From *woman* and *to be born*. Those born of woman. The family name or surname. The Chinese express the whole of their surnames by *the hundred Sing*, which is a general term for the people or subjects. **百姓** Peh sing, the hundred surnames. **姓名** Sing ming, surname and name. **姓譜** Sing poo, a list of surnames; a biographical work. **姓氏** Sing she, both denote a surname; Sing, is the more comprehensive term; She, is a particular branch of an extensive kindred.

性

From *heart* and *to be born*. The nature, principles, or properties communicated by heaven; innate qualities; what is born with man; the nature or properties of a thing; the natural constitution, ability, disposition or temper of man; what is done without effort; natural. **情性温和** Ts'ing sing wän ho, a mild agreeable disposition. **性拙** Sing ch'üč, a person naturally dull and unskilful; unable to

learn. **性寒** Sing han, cold in its nature,—applied to plants or other natural productions.

性或寬緩 Sing hwō k'wan hwan, perhaps of a liberal easy disposition. **性急** Sing keih,

of a hasty disposition. **性合於己** Sing hō yu ke, a disposition agreeing with one's own.

性理 Sing le, nature's principles; the light of nature. **性情** Sing ts'ing, the temper or

disposition of a person. **性溫** Sing wän, warm in its nature.

星

星

From the *sun* and *to produce*. A star; a spark of fire; dots; single, unconnected things. Name of a plant. A surname. **五**

星 Woo sing, the five planets, —in which the sun and moon are not included. **經星** King sing, a fixed star. **火星** Ho sing, a spark of fire. **一星之火** Yih sing che ho, one spark of fire. **零星** Ling sing, miscellaneous; various. **金星** Kin sing, Venus. **木星** Mūh sing, Jupiter. **水星** Shwuy

sing, Mercury. 火星 Ho sing, Mars. 土星 T'oo sing, Saturn. 星氣學 Sing kh'e hëö, astrology; it was prohibited in China before the Christian era. 星河 Sing ho, the starry (milky) way. 星變 Sing, pëen, a comet, or extraordinary appearance of a star. 星宿 Sing sūh, a constellation. 星星 Sing sing, numerous as stars. 星散 Sing san, scattered about like stars. 星野 Sing yay, stars and wildernesses, parts of the heavens corresponding to the Chinese ideas to parts of the earth; phraseology used in Chinese topography.

惺 From *mind* and *star*.
惺 Fear; apprehensive during the stillness of light; a tranquil and intelligent mind.
猩 The noise of a dog barking. Read Shang, a species of monkey; an animal resembling a dog with a human face.
牲 Raw meat, or meat not sufficiently boiled; the fat of an animal body; stinking; filthy.
腥
胜 From *wine* and *a star*.
醒 To be roused from intoxication; to awaken, or arouse

from sleep; to awaken morally; to excite to a state of serious reflection. Read Tsing, the name of a star. 打醒 Ta sing, to rouse; to awaken. 醒言 Sing yen, words which awaken or arouse attention. 醒目 Sing mūh, to arouse the attention of the eyes. 醒心 Sing sin, to awaken the heart; to arouse the mind.

鐸
省
眇

The coating of iron; rust.

From *small* and *eye*. To look narrowly; to examine into; to watch; watchful. Read Säng, to diminish; to lessen; a province. 吾日三省吾身 Woo jīh san sing woo shin, I examine myself thrice every day. 睡省 Shwuy sing, to awaken from sleep. 醉省 Tsuy sing, to become sober after intoxication. 省察 Sing ch'ä, to investigate. 省察克治之功 Sing ch'ä kh'eh ch'e che kung, the meritorious work of examination and reformation. 省心 Sing sin, to examine the heart. 省悟 Sing woo, to arouse; to awaken to a sense of.

餻

Sing or Tang, a certain sugar-like substance made from rice.

SO OR SHO.

所
所
所
所
所

From a *hatchet* and the sound *hoo*. To fell timber; the place where it falls; a place; a thing; a cause or means; the things which; that which; to direct the whole strength to one affair. A surname.

人所愛 Jin so ngae, the thing or things which men like. 行在所

Hing tsae so, any temporary residence of the Emperor. 公

所 Kung so, a public place; a public hall. 房屋一所

Fang ūh yih so, a house; a place.

居所 Keu so, a dwelling place.

幾所 Ke so, a good many; some.

所在 So tsae, a place.

所以 So e, that by which;

the cause; on account of which;

therefore. 所以然 So e jen,

causes generally. 所俘傷

者 So feo shang ehay, the

wounded who were taken prisoners.

所見不殊 So

kéen pūh shoo, that which (we)

see—our views, or opinions—

are not different. 所爲何

事 So wei ho sze, what is it

that he is doing?

唆 過唆 Kwo so, the chattering of little children to

each other. 教唆 Keaou so, or

使唆 She so, to instigate to

what is bad; to sow discord a-

mong neighbours or friends.

唆哄 So hung, to seduce by

false and artful representations.

梭 A weaver's shuttle. Read Tseun, the name of a wood.

簪 A utensil used in weaving.

娑 To dance or make postures; appearance of the

garments tucked up; to

sit at rest. Name of an

ancient palace. 娑娑

P'o so, to bear; to endure. 娑

娑 Lo so, name of a chief city,

on the western frontier of China.

駃娑 Keih so, a fleet horse.

娑娑世界 So p'o che keae,

an idle, negligent world.

沙 Commonly read Sha,

sand. Read So, the name

of a pavilion. The name of a

wine.

抄 摩抄 Mo so, to rub

with the hand. Read

Sha, 挖抄 Ch'a sha,

the appearance of open-

ing.

娑 娑娑 So p'o, exuberant

growth of plants and

trees. Reversed, P'o so, the roots of plants.

質 { The sound of shells rubbing against each other; the second is a vulgar form.

質 **蜎** So kēē, a small diminutive sort of crab.

瑣 { The sound of stones or gems striking against each other; minute; petty; small; troublesome; intrigues; delicate; fine;

continuous; connected together on the borders. Name of a place. A surname. **青瑣門**

Ts'ing so mun, an ancient official situation. **連瑣文** Lēen so wān, a chain carved in the wood of the door posts and gilded over. **瑣結** So kēē, connected together. **瑣屑** So sēē, **瑣瑣** So so, or **瑣碎**

So suy, minute; petty; troublesome; fidgetty; contracted mind; low petty cares and occupations.

鎖 { A lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a chain. **銅鎖**

T'ung so, a brass lock.

銀鏜鎖 Lang t'ang so, a long chain. **鎖子甲**

So tsze kēē, a kind of ar-

mour made of small rings. **鎖**

門 So mun, to lock a door.

鎖上 So shang, to lock up.

鎖匙 So she, the key of a lock; a key.

麩
麩
麩
麩
誼

From *wheat* and a *branching* sound. Wheat coarsely ground; the refuse of ground wheat.

From *words* and *to sit*. To sit people down by talking; to agitate by specious language; to get the better of by adulation.

傚

The wild frolics or ludicrous tricks of a drunken man.

蓑

From *a plant, slender*, and *a garment*. A garment composed of leaves to defend persons against the rain; to cover over and screen from.

Read Suy, the appearance of pendant flowers. **蓑衣** So e,

a coat made of bamboo leaves to keep off the rain. The poor wear coarse ones; government

couriers wear a finer sort, which go into a small compass when

not worn.

SŌ.

索
索
練

From *wood* and *silk thread*. Cords made of the fibres of plants; a string or cord; to bind with a cord; that which binds morally; a law; disquietude of mind; to take hold of; to pull or extort from. Read Seh, to stretch or exert the mind; to study; to talk. Name of a place. A surname. Also read Soo. 玩索 Wan sŏ, to study a subject with pleasure. 勒索 Leh sŏ, extortion; to extort from by intimidating, or by the unjust use of power. 八索 Pă sŏ, refers to the Pă-kwa. 索詐 Sŏ cha, to extort from by false pretenses. 索居 Sŏ keu, to live apart from friends. 索索 Sŏ sŏ, fear; apprehension. 索思 Sŏ sze, to study; to comprehend.

揀

From *hand* and to *pull*. To take secretly; to pull or draw out; to infer from certain premises. Read Să, to take out with the hand; to select. 摸揀 Mŏ sŏ, to feel or try with the hand. 揀數 Sŏ soo, to find a result from given numbers.

療

From *disease* and a *cord*. A diseased agitated pulsation.

鍊

From *metal* and a *string*. Metal drawn into slender threads; iron wire. Read Să, a chain or iron fetters.

朔

From *moon* and to *oppose*. The moon beginning to recover from its obscurity; the first day of the moon; to begin; to commence.

肸

賀朔 Ho sŏ, congratulations and compliments paid at the houses of the rich, and at the public offices on the first day of the new moon. 告朔 Kaou sŏ, an ancient usage of sacrificing a sheep on the new moon. 朔方 Sŏ fang, a northern region. 朔日 Sŏ jŭh, the first day of the new moon.

槊

A long sort of spear. 握槊 Ŭh sŏ, a certain play at chess.

鏹

Commonly read Soo, a number; to number; to reckon. Read Sŏ, and Sŭh, numerous; troublesome; hurried; irreverent; the mind fluttered. 頻數 P'in sŏ, in an excessive degree; too frequent. 數數 Sŭ sŏ, irreverent haste,—is improper when offering sacrifice.

數

SOO.

素
縈

From *to hang down* and *silk*. Pure white silk hanging down; white; plain; not coloured; not ornamented; the original state of; heretofore, or as a thing was at first. A surname. Read Seh, to search into what is mysterious. 素隱 Seh yin, or 索隱 Sō yin, to seek after the strange and marvellous.

食素 Shīh soo, to eat simple food; a vegetable diet; to fast.

素珠 Soo choo, the name of 108 beads, used by the Buddha sect, in their prayers; used as an ornament by the reigning family, and called 朝珠 Ch'aou choo. They seem to have a reference to the 108 ceremonies mentioned in Ward's Hindoo Mythology, vol. 2, p. 260. 素

馨花 Soo hing hwa, jasmimum officinate.

素
素
素

Towards; constantly inclined to.

The crow or crop of a bird. A certain star.

From *heart* and *pure*. Sincere; true feeling or sentiment; one's real purpose.

披心腹見情素 P'e sin fūh kēen ts'ing soo, to open one's mind and exhibit one's

real intentions.

素
塑
素

To mould earth or clay into the form of something, to make an image; an idol.

From *hand* and *uncoloured*. To take a thing *furtively*.

素
滌
汴
溯

To drive water back *contrary* to its natural course.

梳
梳
梳
梳

From *wood* and to *flow in streams*. A piece of wood with open teeth; a comb; to comb out disordered hair. Read Shūh, to dress. 角梳 Kēō soo, a horn comb. 髻梳

Chwang shūh, to dress,—a term used by women. 梳洗 Soo se, to comb and wash; to dress. 梳頭 Soo t'ow, to comb the head.

疏
延

From the *diverging* as streams. Open; wide apart; coarse; to divide; to spread or lay out; to state to; a statement presented

to the Emperor; to direct or rule; to engrave; to dismiss; large. Name of a vegetable; of a hill; of a bird; and of a quadruped. A surname. 親疏 Ts'in soo, nearly, and more remotely related. 扶疏 Foo soo, branches and leaves in abundance. 上疏 Shang soo, to present a statement to the Emperor. 疏密 Soo meih, open and close.

蔬 A generic term for all edible herbs; a grain. 蔬 K'ou soo, a species of mushroom. 蔬食 Soo shih, coarse food,—such as is eaten by the poor.

疎 Coarse; open; distant; remiss; lax; careless; free. See above under the third form, of which these others are varieties. 疎虞 Soo yu, evils arising from remissness. 疎財 Soo ts'ae, free in parting with one's property to assist others.

訴 From words and to reprehend. To inform of; to accuse, or to state in one's defence, after being accused; to detract from; detraction; calumny. 告訴 Kaou soo, to tell or inform of. 訴苦 Soo k'oo or 訴冤 Soo yuen,

to tell one's grievance. 訴呈 Soo ch'ing, or 訴紙 Soo che, an explanatory or defensive statement.

所

Soo, or So, a place; that which. See So.

遡

To go contrary to the stream; to meet or go against; to urge or accuse.

數

數

數

數

數

To reckon; to count; to number; a number; several; a few; to enumerate a person's faults and reprimand him. Soo, is applied to a kind of numerical fate or destiny. The second is a common but unauthorized form. 幾

數 Ke soo, how many? 計數

Ke soo, to enumerate; to reckon. 記數 Ke soo, to make a memorandum of an account.

不數年 P'ah soo n'een, not many years. 算數 Swan soo, to reckon up an account. 有

定數 Yew ting soo, it is determined by fate. 數目 Soo m'uh, an account; a number.

數盤 Soo p'wan, the Chinese abacus. 數部 Soo poo, a book of accounts. 數人 Soo jin,

several persons. 數日 Soo j'ih, a few days.

蘇

A certain medicinal plant; cheerful; joyous; happy; to desist; to take; to resuscitate.

tate; to agitate. Name of a pavilion, and of a state. A surname. 蘇東坡 Soo tung p'o, a famous Chinese poet. 蘇州 Soo chow, a famous and populous district in Kēang-nan.

穌 } To take and collect together as grain; to desist and rest; to enjoy tranquil joy; to come to life again from the dead; to resuscitate; to revive after apparent death, as is the case with some insects; in this sense the preceding is also used. **耶穌西國言救世生也**
YAY-SOO se kwō yen kew she sāng yay, JESUS, said by the western nations to save the world. (K'ang-he.) **穌合油**
Soo hō yew, storax. **穌祿**

■ Soo lüh kwō, the islands in the Soo-lo sea,—these islanders bring small pearls to China.

蘇 A certain wood used in forming a red dye.

酥 A certain preparation of
酥 milk, called in the north
酥 馬思哥 Ma sze ko.
醖 醖酥 T'oo soo, a certain
 liquor to drink as wine, a
 medicinal preparation.

醱 To pass wine through something to purify it from dregs; to separate; to divide.

甦 } From *again* and to *live*.
甦 } To live again; to come to
 life again, as after a fit of
 the falling sickness; to
 revive; to resuscitate; re-
 suscitation.

SOW.

叟 From *hand* and a *mortar*.
An old person. Read Sow,
a respectful epithet—applied to
an old man. Read Saou, in the
sense of 樓 Saou. 叟叟
Sow sow, the noise made in
washing rice.

叟 Aged; an epithet of respect addressed to aged persons. A man's name.

度 From *to scorn*, below a cover. To conceal; to se-

crete; to hide; crafty; to seek
for what is hidden; to search a
house. 度人 Sow jin, the
name of a certain office.

搜 From *hand* and to *scur*.
搜 To shake; to move or toss about, as when searching for anything; to search as the police does by order of government; to study the import of; intellectual researches; the sound of an arrow.

flying. 搜檢 Sow kēen, to search a man's person. 搜羅 Sow lo, to search books. 搜尋 Sow sin, to search; to find anything. 搜搜 Sow sow, moving; shaking. 搜緝 Sow ts'eh, to search in order to seize.

洩 { To steep in water; to apply water to meal; to pass urine. The name of a river. 前後洩 Ts'een how sow, the natural evacuations. 泡洩 P'au sow, plentiful; abundant. 洩洩 Sow sow, the noise of cleansing rice. 洩便 Sow pēan, the urinal discharge.

眈 { An eye without a pupil; a term applied to an old man.

瘦 { From disease and to scour. Scoured by disease; lean; emaciated. 肥瘦 Fei sow, are opposites, fat and lean. 瘦如柴 Sow joo oh'ao, as lean as billet wood.

艘 { Saou or Sow, a generic term for a boat or ship.

颼 { The sound of the wind.

蒐 { From demon and herb. A plant called the earth's blood, taken as a medicine to increase the quantity of blood; also used as a red dye. A hunt in spring season; to hide or screen.

嗽 { To cough up phlegm; to cleanse the mouth. 咳嗽 K'eh sow, to cough; coughing. 咳嗽吐痰 K'eh sow t'oo fan, to cough and spit out phlegm.

謏 { From speech and to scour. Read Saou or Sow, small; minute; to seduce; to lead; secret detraction; to rail at behind backs.

藪 { From plants and a number. A thicket or wood in which is a numerous collection of animals fit for food, and where are lakes for fish; crammed into. 雲藪 Keu sow, a utensil put on the head, by those who carry baskets on their heads.

擻 { To shake; to agitate, in order to throw off. 抖擻 Tow sow, or 斗藪 Tow soo, to shake off,—as dust.

漱 { 漱口 Sow kh'ow, to wash or rise the mouth. 用茶漱淨口齒 Yung ch'a sow tsing kh'ow ch'e, use tea to wash the teeth clean with.

SŪH.

夙 Early in the morning; respect and diligence shown in the morning. A surname.

夙早 Sŭh tsaou, the morning.

夙夜 Sŭh yay, morning and night.

佩俗 Ch'ŭh sŭh, unextended, not stretched out.

俗 From *man* in a valley. The lower walks of life;

common; the custom; vulgar; inelegant. Also the common business of life, in contradistinction from the pursuits of those who affect to rise above the affairs of this world.

風俗 Fung sŭh, the public manners; the customs of the world. **世俗** She sŭh, the customs or manners of the age. **僧俗** Säng sŭh, priests and people.

還俗 Hwan sŭh, to leave, or be turned out of the priesthood. **俗語** Sŭh yu, the common dialect; a common saying; a proverb.

俗物 Sŭh wŭh, a vulgar thing. **俗人** Sŭh jin, a common vulgar person.

率 Intended to represent a silken net handle to catch birds with. To accord with; to follow; or to cause; to follow; to head; to lead; to take the direction or

command of; to receive under one's orders; prompt; sudden action; light and active; a mark; an object erected as a guide; arranged in order; generally; a general view or statement of. A surname. Name of an office.

統率衆軍 Tung sŭh chung keun, took the general command of the whole army.

總率 Tsung sŭh, to take the general lead, or control of. **表率** Peaou sŭh, a leader or example.

大率 Ta sŭh, generally speaking, on the average.

率領 Sŭh ling, to go before and lead.

率規矩 Sŭh kwei keu, to adjust laws and usages.

率先 Sŭh sŕen, to take the lead; to go before; to be first in the practice of.

率性 Sŭh sing, the light or guidance of natural reason.

率然 Sŭh jen, suddenly; promptly.

摔 To cast down; to throw to the ground. A vulgar character.

蟀 **蟋蟀** Sŕh sŭh, a cricket.

藪 A generic term for vegetables. A surname.

藪 Sŭh sŭh, the whistling of the wind passing with rapidity.

簸

A kind of sieve, thick and close; the wind causing plants to fall as if passing through a sieve,—applied to leaves falling. **簸簸下淚** Sŭh sŭh hēa luy, shed copious tears.

**嗽
嗽
嗽
嗽
嗽**

Sŏ, or Sŭh, to pant; to hem; to suck in. Read Sow, to cough.

遯

To step smartly to a proper position on seeing a superior; attentive; respectful; to pass with alacrity; speedy; fleet. **票遯** P'caou sŭh, light; quick; nimble. **僕遯** Pŏ sŭh, the appearance of anything that is short.

𪔐

𪔐𪔐 Kŭh sŭh, appearing afraid of death, originally affirmed of oxen.

速

The footsteps of a deer; fleet; with haste; speedily; quick; hurried. **無𪔐速**

速 Woo yŭh sŭh sŭh, don't desire to make too much haste.

不速之容 Pŭh sŭh che yung, an easy manner. **忙速**

Mang sŭh, hurried; precipitate.

速速 Sŭh sŭh, hurried; in a

hasty manner. **迅速** Sin sŭh,

haste and expedition; with promptness.

餽

The food contained in a tripod or boiler; rice food.

宿

From a *shelter* for a hundred men. A halting place at a distance of every thirty le; a stage to rest at during the night

宿

when travelling, and where is situated an inn at which people collect together to pass the night in any place. Read Sŭh, or Sew, the stars of night; a general term for a constellation. The name of a city. A surname.

Used for **夙** Sŭh, see above.

二十八宿 Urh shŭh pā sŭh, the twenty eight constellations,—of the Chinese. **歇宿**

Heh sŭh, to stop and rest. **留宿**

Lew sŭh, to detain to pass the night. **宿娼** Sŭh ch'ang, to spend the night with prostitutes. **星宿** Sing sŭh, the stars.

縮

From *silk* and to *gather together*. To confuse; in

a state of disorder; to contract in dimensions; to creep in; to pucker up; to bind with a string or cord. A surname. **縱縮**

Tsung sŭh, in confusion or disorder. **縮伸** Sŭh shin, or

縮申 Sŭh shin, to contract and to extend,—as a worm does.

縮手 Sŭh show, to draw back one's hand; to cease from. **縮**

短 Sŭh twan, to shorten.

苜蓿 Mŭh sŭh, or **牧蓿** Mŭh sŭh, name of a wild root on which cows and horses can feed.

栗 } A particular sort of grain much esteemed and used in distilling liquor, otherwise called **小米** Seaou me. Small sand. The name of a place; of a river; and of an ancient state. A surname. Name of an official situation.
栗米 Sŭh me, Indian corn; maize.

慄 Insincere and adulatory compliance with the will of a superior; to be influenced by their looks; timid; sycophantic.

續 } From *silk*, *cordial agreement*, and a *pearl*. Commonly, but erroneously written with *silk* and to *sell*. To connect together; to follow in succession; continuous; successively; coming one after another; to continue the virtues of a predecessor. A surname.
傳續 Ch'uen sŭh, to continue a family. **陸續** Lŭh sŭh, successively; in continuance,—applied to the occurrence of c-

vents and to the arrival of ships.
繼續 Ke sŭh, to continue the acts of a predecessor; to be a successor. **續絃** Sŭh hŕen, to marry a second wife, after the death of the first. **續嗣** Sŭh sze, an adopted heir. **續事** Sŭh sze, to continue the performance of.

蕢 Name of several medicinal plants; shoes used in wet weather.

肅 } From *moving* on the surface of an *abyss*. Dread; fear; awe; respect; stillness; reverence; to recede or draw back; religious awe; to receive a guest courteously; with speed;

urgent. Occurs in several proper names. **嚴肅** Yen sŭh, dignified; commanding; severe respect; veneration for the gods.

肅肅 Sŭh sŭh, a display of respect and decorum; also fleet;

swift. **肅靜** Sŭh tsing, a reverential stillness.

滹 Deep and clear; rapid motion. A surname. Used also to denote—scouring rice.

謾 To rise up with eagerness; to draw together, as one's garments. **謾然** Sŭh jen, the appearance of pulling one's garments about one and rising up.

帥
達

From *to walk* and *holding a standard*. To lead forward as a standard bearer does; to be led forward; to follow; to honor; to collect together, as around a

standard. Read Shwae, a general, a leader. 率帥 Kh'een sūh, to drag forwards. 帥師 Sūh sze, to lead forward an army.

SUN.

損

From *hand*, *mouth*, and *a pearl*. To diminish; to lessen; to injure; to spoil; to lose. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams. 有損無益 Yew sun woo yih, injury is connected with it, but no advantage. 損壞 Sun hwae, to injure and spoil a thing. 損人益己 Sun jin yih ke, injure others for the sake of benefiting one's-self.

孫

From a *son* and a *thread*. Denoting continuance in a *line* of succession; a son's son; a grandchild; anything that grows a second time. A surname. 子孫 Taze sun, posterity. 男孫 Nan sun, a grandson. 女孫 Neu sun, a granddaughter. 耳孫 Urh sun, a remote descendant. 曾孫 Tsäng sun, a great grandson. 玄孫 Heuen sun, a grandson's child. 外孫 Wae sun, a daughter's child. 天孫 T'een sun, a fabled goddess, o-

therwise called 織女 Chih neu. 不肖孫 Pūh seaou sun, a degenerate grandson—a mode of speaking used by grandchildren, when referring to themselves in the presence of their grandfathers. 孫權 Sun kh'euēn, a name of a sovereign who lived during the civil wars of the third century, and who with Lew-pe, king of the state Shūh, opposed the growing power of the state Wei.

𩚑
𩚒
𩚓
𩚔
𩚕
𩚖
𩚗
𩚘
𩚙
𩚚

Water boiling or bubbling forth.

An animal of the monkey species.

A certain fragrant plant.

From *to walk as* and *a grandchild*. Complaisant; retiring; yielding; resigning; humble; respectful. 謙遜 Kh'een

sun, humble; yielding. 遜志

Sun che, a humble mind. 遜

讓 Sun jang, or Jang sun, humbly; yielding.

隼

A bird of prey,—said of spare pregnant birds.

榫

To point a piece of wood and fit it to enter an aperture. 榫頭 Sun t'ow, the end of a piece of wood fitted to a hole; a wooden spike.

噴

To spurt water or any liquid from the mouth; to eject with force from the mouth.

殮

From *evening* and to *eat*.

殮

An evening meal; water and flour mixed; dressed food; a morning meal or breakfast, is expressed by

養

Yung.

巽

From a *stand* with things placed *orderly* upon it.

巽

To select, and arrange; to grasp and keep hold of. Name of one of the

巽

Kwa diagrams; humble and submissive. 巽與

巽

之言 Sun yu che yen, to speak to mildly. 巽

言

Sun yen, insinuating speech.

巽入

Sun jūh, to enter gradually and in an insinuating manner.

SUNG.

松

From *tree* and *general*.

The generally prevailing tree; the pine or fir tree; its resin is said to be converted to amber in the space of one thousand years. The name of a district, and of a river. 松香 Sung hēang, a certain fragrant plant. 松花江 Sung hwa kēang, a river which runs eastward and enters the river Amour or the southern side. 松樹

Sung shoo, the fir tree. 松鼠

Sung shoo, the sciurus or squirrel.

崧

From *pin*es and a *mountain*, or from *high* and a *mountain*. A lofty mountain; eminent; highly elevated.

嵩

From *hair* and the *pine tree*. 髻鬆 Pung sung, dishevelled hair; a state of confusion; to loosen the hold of; loose; lax.

鬆

鬆花 Sung hwa, cotton uncompressed, worked up in flakes. 鬆緊

鬆

Sung kin, are opposites, loose, fast; slack, tight. 鬆些

鬆

Sung sēay,

鬆

a little looser or less restricted.

鬆開手 Sung kh'ae show, to let go one's grasp. **鬆脆**

Sung tsau, soft and spongy, — applied to provisions.

**菘
菘
菘**

From *pine* and *plant*. A vegetable which flourishes all the year round.

**訟
訟
訟**

From *words* and *public*. Public litigations about property; strife; contention; wrangling; the noisy disputations of a great

many people. Read Yung, in a similar sense. **聚訟** Tseu

sung, the wranglings and contentions of many persons, some taking one side and another party the opposite side. **官訟**

Kwan sung, official litigations.

自訟 Tsze sung, self-reproach; the voice of conscience.

頌

From *public* and *head*.

The countenance; the visage seen by every body; an easy free state; public. Read Sung, to make known to the public by praises; to publish or declare the virtues of; a certain sonorous stone; the name of a musical instrument; a term used in divination. A surname.

讚頌 Tsan sung, praises;

commendations; songs of praise.

頌德 Sung teh, to praise the virtues of.

**悚
慄
慄**

From *double* and the *mind*. Double minded; timorous; fearful; agitated by hopes and fears.

悚然 Sung jen, in a timorous manner.

**娥
駭**

The mother of the ancient Emperor 商 Shang.

The name of a bird of prey, which resembles a hawk, it devours smaller birds, and is said to be employed in catching fish.

竦

From *to stand erect* and *bound round*. To stretch

one's-self out and stand in a stiff formal manner; respect; awe; fear; to raise or exalt; to rouse up; to shudder with fear; the sensation caused by horror; the flesh creeping on one's bones; the name of a bird. **竦**

動 Sung tung, to rouse or agitate; to be roused or moved.

**從
從**

Sung or Ts'ung. Originally from *two men* listening to each other. Ac-

cording or complying with; easy; calm manner; an absence of all hurry.

See Ts'ung. **從從容容** Sung sung yung yung, with ease, leisure, and gracefulness.

聾
聾

From a *buzzing sound* in the ear, such as is felt by deaf persons. To excite by continual talking to; to stir up persons by advice; often used in a bad sense; to elevate; high ambitious notions. **追聾** Chuy sung, to egg on; to urge and stir up; to revive afresh. **唆聾** So sung, to instigate persons to illegal conduct; to stir up injurious litigation. **聾起** Sung kh'e, to stir up mischief.

慫

From *heart* and a *rustling sound*. To alarm; to rouse; to awaken, as by advice.

慫通 Sung yung, to excite to action by advice; to stimulate a person to joy or anger, which he did not previously feel.

宋

From a *covering* and a *wooden pillar*. The materials which constitute a dwelling; to dwell. The name of an ancient Chinese state; name of a district. A surname. Name of one of the most famous dynasties in China. **宋朝** Sung ch'au, the name of two Chinese dynasties, the first ending A. D. 273, distinguished by the term **北宋** Peh sung; the latter ending 1281, distinguished by **南宋** Nan sung, and **大宋** Ta sung.

送
送

To send to a place; to present to; to accompany a guest or an ambassador a short way when he takes his departure to return home; it was the ancient usage to accompany him to the gate of the city. **目送** Mùh sung, to follow with the eye, as long as one can see a person who is receding from the view. **縱送** Tsung sung, a skilful archer; the appearance of one who shoots with freedom and ease. **拜送** Pae sung, to visit a person who is about to leave. **送年窮** Sung nēen kh'eung, seeing out the old year. **送禮** Sung le, to offer presents of courtesy. **送生司馬** Sung sāng sze-ma, divinities who preside over the birth of children.

嵩

崇

From *high* and *mountain*. A lofty mountain; high; elevated. A surname. The second form is otherwise read Tsung, and is applied to elevated devotion. See **崧** Sung. **嵩拜** Sung pae, the highest worship; the worship due to the gods. **嵩山** Sung shan, a mountain in Honan province, also called **中嶽** Chung yō.

誦

To recite; a kind of recitation; chanting or sing-

ing, to accompany music. Used also to express discussing; disputing; reviling and calumniating. The name of an office. The name of a bird. 誦經

Sung king, to chant prayers, or sacred books in the manner of the Buddha priests. 誦讀 Sung t'üh, to read in a humming tone.

SUY.

父 Suy or Shwae, the lower part is intended to represent a man's legs pacing along with a slow step; to drag one's legs after one sluggishly; to walk in a composed steady manner.

淩 } From *water* and *tranquil*.
淩 } A small still shower of rain; the name of a river.
淩 } Read Nuy, thick; turbid.

綏 The traces of a carriage; a certain sash inside a carriage for a person to hold by and steady himself; steady; quiet; tranquil; to tranquillize by stopping or driving back,—applied to an army. 交綏

Keaon suy, a kind of drawn battle. 死綏 Sze suy, to die in battle. 綏綏 Suy suy, great tranquillity. The name of a district. Read Chuy, the appearance of long hair or feathers,—one says of a person walking alone. Read Juy, certain fringes to colours or to caps. Occurs read Tuy and Hwuy, applied to

a sacrifice. Read Tuy, sitting at repose. Read T'o, to sink deep into the mind.

萎 Name of a fragrant plant; a plant of which it is remarked that geese will not eat, and which is beneficial in headaches. 芫荽 Yuen suy, coriander. 芫荽仁 Yuen suy jin, coriander seeds.

睟 A clear bright eye; pure; unmixed; shining and glossy; to look at straight; a direct view; the margin of the eye. Name of one of the nine heavens spoken of by the Chinese. 睟天 Suy t'een, the fifth heaven.

悴 } From *heart* and *to die*.
悴 } Grief; sorrow; melancholy showing itself in the countenance. 惟悴
悴 } Ts'eaon suy, vexed and grieved. 困悴 Kh'wän suy, depressed; languid; grieved.

碎 To rub or grind; to bruise or break to pieces; to separate and reduce to small bits

by the application of any external force; minute and troublesome affairs. **零碎** Ling suy, in minute odd bits; miscellaneous articles. **打碎** Ta suy, to smash or break to pieces. **煩**

碎 Fan suy, troublesome; vexatious; scrupulous; importunate.

瑣碎 So suy, little bits; troublesome. **破碎** P'o suy, broken to bits. **粉碎** Fun sty,

reduced to bits and to powder.

鎚碎 Să suy, to clip silver into small pieces. **碎首** Suy show, to beat one's brains out.

碎銀 Suy yin, broken silver, or dollars clipped to pieces.

粹 Grain in which there is no mixture; unmixed; pure; all the same; complete. Occurs used for the preceding.

純粹 Shun suy, containing no admixture; of the same sort; unmingled; incomplex.

詈 To rail at; to abuse; to vilify; to interrogate; to reprimand; to impeach; to accuse. Read Tsüh, to rail at and abuse a person. **忿詈** Fun suy, angry abuse. **詈語** How suy, opprobrious speech; abusive language. **凌詈** Ling suy, to insult.

邃 Deep recess; far in amongst; applied to houses which have apartments behind;

far removed from the front entrance, and to banners far in the rear.

遂

To accord with; to give loose to; to refrain from offering any check or hindrance to; not to oppose; to pass on prosperously; to presume to of one's own accord; to advance; to succeed; to effect; finally; then; next; forthwith.

The name of a state; a water course. **萬事遂意** Wan sze suy e, everything according

to one's wishes. **不遂** P'uh suy, not to accord with; not to comply; not to yield; to offer resistance to. **鄉遂** Hëang suy, moor or common outside a town.

充遂 Ch'ung suy, fully supplied with everything. **遂願** Suy yuen, or **遂意** Suy e, to have things agreeable to one's wishes or desire. **遂便** Suy pëen, to act according to one's convenience; to do as one likes.

遂其蕩佚之情 Suy k'e t'ang t'eih che ts'ing, to give loose to dissipated passions.

遂人 Suy jin, the name of an office.

淦

A small trench or ditch in which is water; a water course in fields, two cubits deep.

燧
鑪
鑪

An instrument to obtain fire; a speculum for obtaining fire from the sun is called Suy, or 金燧 Kin suy. 木燧 Mùh suy, a utensil to procure fire from wood by rotatory friction. 燧人氏 Suy jin she, the first person who procured fire for the use of man.

璣

A certain valuable stone which is attached to girdles, and supposed to be lucky.

稊

The flower of grain. 稊

稊

稊 Suy-suy, the beautiful appearance of grain in flower.

襚

From *garment* and to *follow* or to *send*. Garments presented to the friends of a deceased person, intended to clothe the corpse; in modern usage, money is given instead of garments.

讞

To accuse; to interrogate; to reprehend; to blame; to rail at. A man's name.

隧

A path leading to a tomb; a bye-path to avoid an enemy or banditti; a subterraneous passage; a way; path, or road. Name of a plant; of a territory, and of a small district; to turn round; to come back; far retired from view. The second

隊

塚

韃

綫

隋

form is otherwise read Tuy.

Strings by which the Chinese attach stones to girdles or sash,—not much in modern use.

Name of an ancient kingdom. A surname. One of the ancient dynasties of China. Read Tow, to tear flesh to pieces. 隋朝 Suy ch'aou, the Suy dynasty.

隨

To accord with; to yield; to follow obediently; forthwith; immediately. 隨寓而

安 Suy yu urh ngan, to feel repose wherever one lodges. 隨波逐流底人 Suy po chüh lew te jin, a man who goes down with the stream, and sinks to a low intellectual or moral state.

隨卽 Suy tseih, immediately.

漚

漚

棼

Smooth; slippery; a marrow-like substance with which a thing is made slippery.

From a *hand* grasping *two bamboos*, hence a broom or besom, and a *broom tailed star*. A comet. The name of a plant. 棼星 Suy sing, or 孛星 Pei sing, an ominous star; a comet.

篲

A broom made of bamboo; used for the preceding, which was the original form.

彗星 Suy sing, a comet.
 萑 The name of a plant.
 縹 { An ancient kind of fine cloth.
 縹 {
 髓 The marrow, or medullary substance in a bone.
 淪肌浹髓 Lun ke tsěe suy, to sink into the flesh and penetrate the bones,—denotes instruction penetrating the mind.
 眈 { From *eye* and *to fly high*.
 眈 { Read Hwuy, to raise the eyes and stare; to look angrily. Read Suy, the name of a river, and of a district. A surname.
 眈 {
 雖 The name of an insect; and also of a quadruped; a suppositive or hypothetic particle; though; although; supposing or admitting that it be. 雖
 雖 樂亦不從 Suy lö yih pūh ts'ung, if an affair or course of action be wrong,—although pleasurable, do not fol-

low it. 雖然 Suy jen, although; even if it were.

稊 { Juy, or Suy, four small sheafs of grain, each as much as can be grasped in the hand.
 稊 {
 稊 {
 穗 From *grain* and *a favour*. An ear of corn; the flowers and fruits of grasses; elegant; anything resembling an ear of corn. The third is the original form derived from *grain* and *fingers* or *claws* at the top, to resemble an ear of corn.

崇 Read Suy or Seih. From *to issue forth*, and a celestial prognostic. Calamities and frightful monstrous appearances, inflicted or exhibited by the gods, in consequence of the imprecations or vices of man.

禍 Ho, expresses evils or calamities which men inflict upon themselves. 崇 Suy, denotes those that are immediately sent from heaven. 怪崇 Kwae suy, a strange, monstrous appearance.

瑞 Also read Shwuy, auspicious; felicitous. See Shwuy. 瑞國 Suy kwō, Sweden.

歲 年 三 歲 歲 歲

From 步 Poo, a pace or to pace, and 戌 Seih, an astronomical character. A measured space of time that includes the four seasons; a year; the produce of the year; the harvest; the planet Jupiter. Read Seih, in the senses above given. Read So, a certain species of grain. 餽歲 Kwei suy, presents offered on the last day of the year. 太歲 Tae suy, name of a heathen god who presides over the year. 萬歲 Wan suy, the name of a hill, also epithet or title of the reigning monarch. 萬歲爺 Wan suy yay, or 萬萬歲 Wan wan suy, denote the Em-

peror of China. The last phras is used on particular occasions by the military, as in Europe the cries of *long live the king!* *Vive l'Empereur!* &c. 千歲 Ts'een suy, a title of kings or governors. 年歲 Nēen suy, the years of a person's age. 新守歲 Sin suy, the new year. 歲 Show suy, kind of vigil kept on the last night of the year. 歲成 Suy ch'ing, the acts of the year, or the things incumbent to be done during the year. 歲星 Suy sing, the planet Jupiter. 歲晚 Suy wan, the last night of the year. 歲日步也 Suy jih poo yay, Suy, denotes the *march* or annual course of the *sun*. 壯歲 Chwang suy, strong robust age.

SWAN.

後 駿 麋 酸

後麋 Swan ne, a name of the lion, said to devour tigers and leopards. One says, a wild horse; and another says, a dog running precipitately.

From *wine* and *slowly* drawn off. A sour taste; they say, all sour medicines nourish the bones; a loitering gait, as when there is great debility felt; a grieved and afflict-

ed state of mind. Name of a territory; of a river; of a wood; and of a bird. 心酸 Sin swan, the mind grieved and afflicted by any distressing news. 酸菓 Swan kwo, pickles. 酸雞 Swan ke, the name of an insect.

齒 酸 From *teeth* and *sour*, abbreviated. Swan or 牙酸 Ya swap, the teeth set on edge.

算
筭
竿

A Chinese abacus. From *bamboo* and to *play*, indicating that long practice is requisite to make one familiar with it. To reckon with the abacus; to reckon in any way; to number; slips of wood to keep an account in certain games; to speculate; speculation; scheme; a certain bamboo utensil. 打算 Ta swan, to suppose; to guess; to estimate; to devise. 好妙算 Haou meau swan, a most excellent scheme or stratagem. 他會算盤 T'a hway swan pw'an, he knows how to calculate; he is skilful at framing schemes. 這打算盤 Chay ta swan pw'an, or

這個算計 Chay ko swan ke, this calculation or speculation. 算計 Swan ke, to calculate; to scheme; to plot. 算計人 Swan ke jin, to lay schemes in reference to other persons; to plot against them, or to meddle with their affairs. 算盤 Swan pw'an, an abacus for calculating with.

蒜
蒜
匱

Allium; garlic. 蒜蒜 Ts'ung swan, onions. 卵卵 Swan lwan, or 頭頭 Swan t'ow, the head or bulb of garlic.

A vessel to contain anything; a box to keep caps in; a bamboo utensil to contain rice in a boiler; a bamboo platter.

SZE.

士

From *one*, the commencement of numbers, and *ten* perfect number. A learned man; one who devotes his mind to the study of moral duties chiefly; one who is complete; an appellation also of men generally, and of soldiers; a general term for officers of the government. A surname. Name of a district. 勇士 Yung sze, a brave soldier; a strong man. 鼎士 Ting sze, a strong military man,

one who can lift a tripod. 下士 Hēa sze, an inferior officer. 中士 Chung sze, an officer of a middle rank. 上士 Shang sze, an officer of higher rank. 女士 Neu sze, a woman of masculine talents. 大學士 Ta hēō sze, a great learned man; a statesman of the first rank. 進士 Tsin sze, a literary title of the third rank. 木居士 Mūh keu sze, an idol.

天士 T'een sze, as astronomer. 德士 Teh sze, or 無上士 Woo shang sze, a devoted follower of Buddhism. 處士 Ch'oo sze, or 居士 Keu sze, a retired gentleman; one who disregards gain and the pursuits of ambition. 士志於道 Sze che yu taou, the mind of a good man is devoted to right principles. 士卒 Sze tsüh, a soldier.

仕 Che, She or Sze. To learn; to serve; to fill a public situation to act as a magistrate. See She. **致仕** Che sze, to resign a public office.

巳 An astronomical and ho-
rary character. **上巳**
Shang sze, the third day of the
third moon, a term or holiday.
巳時 Sze she, from 9 to 11
in the forenoon.

祀 To sacrifice; to sacrifice to the gods or to departed spirits. One says, that **祀** Sze, implies—like as if; sacrificing is like meeting with those who have departed to a separate state; an ancient designation of the year.

絕祀 Tseus sze, having no one related; to sacrifice to one's manes. **祀鬼** Sze kwei, to sacrifice to the devil. **祀神**

Sze shih, to sacrifice to the gods.
祀昊天上帝 Sze haou
t'hou shang te, to sacrifice to
Heaven, or to the Supreme
power therein. **祀皇地**
Sze hwang te, to sacrifice to the
earth. **祀之牲必用牲**
物 Sze che sāng p'hi yung
ts'euēn wūh, for the victims in
sacrifice, perfect animals must
be used, they must be without
blemish. **祀先人** Sze sēn
jin, to sacrifice to the spirits of
the deceased.

耜
耜
耜
耜
史
tory
使

An instrument of husbandry for levelling the ground previously to throwing in the seed; a kind of harrow.

An impartial narrator of events; an historian; his-
A surname. See She.

吏 She, or Sze. From *man* and *business*. To send a man to manage affairs; to order; to send; to cause; to succeed, or answer the purpose; to use, or employ. Read She, to be sent; to be employed on public ser-

vice; a messenger. See She. **使爲之** Sze wei che, to cause to be done; to cause to be effected. **使其靈** Sze kh'e ling, to give it spirituality,—applied to idols having the eye dotted with blood.

事 She or Sze. Derived from **史** She, *one who records occurrences*. **事** Affair; occupation; employment; business; concern; service; to serve; the subject of thought or speech; that which is done; an action. **萬事** Wan sze, ten thousand affairs; i. e. everything that engages human effort; all the concerns of intelligent beings. **萬物** Wan wūh, ten thousand things; i. e. everything that exists. **他講甚麼事** T'a k'ang shin mo sze, what is he talking about. **小事** Seaou sze, a small or unimportant affair. **差事** Ch'a sze, service on which one is sent. **不正經之事** Pūh ching king che sze, licentious, immoral pursuits. **多事的人** To sze teih jin, a busy body. **有事** Yew sze, *have business*, expresses either being engaged, or there is some unpleasant affair going on. **本事** Pun sze, ability; talent. **他是有本事的** T'a she yew pun sze teih,

he is a person possessed of ability. **敬事** King sze, to pay respect to business; to be attentive to it. **詩事** She sze, the subject of odes; poetry. **做事** Tso sze, **幹事** Kan sze, **行事** Hing sze, or **辦事** Pan sze, all express doing some work or service. **政事** Ching sze, national affairs; politics. **公事** Kung sze, public business. **商議國事** Shang e kwō sze, to consult on the affairs of the nation. **事事如意** Sze sze joo e, everything according to (your) wish; an expression of good will towards a person. **事情大得狠** Sze ts'ing ta teh hān, a very great or important affair. **事父母** Sze foo moo, to serve or attend dutifully on father and mother. **Sze**, when translated into English, is often implied in the other words of the sentence, as **你做甚麼事** Ne tso shin mo sze, what are you doing? *As a verb*, **不事** Pūh sze sze, not manage affairs? not attend to business? **事體** Sze t'e, **事情** Sze ts'ing, **事幹** Sze kan, or **事務** Sze woo, all express an action, business, or an affair. **事體** Sze t'e, the decent, becoming and proper, in any affair.

駛 Sze, or She. From *horse* and a *government officer*. To run fast as a courier; haste; to hasten; to sail fast; to run with speed.

四 From **口** Hwuy, *four square*; and **八** Pā, *to*

divide or separate, denoting that the square is to be separated, hence four. A surname. **第四** Te sze, the fourth. **四處** Sze ch'oo, **四下** Sze hēa, **四方** Sze fang, or **四面** Sze mēen, express all around; every where. **四川** Sze-ch'uen, a large province on the west side of China. **四夷** Sze e, foreigners on all sides of China.

四方 Sze fang, four square; the four points of the compass. **四方之風** Sze fang che fung, a wind which blows from all points of the compass; a whirlwind; a typhoon. **四向** Sze hēang, the four points of the compass. **四季** Sze ke, or **四時** Sze she, the four seasons. **四海之內** Sze hae che nuy, within the four seas,—denotes everything in the world, in a loose way of speaking. **四庫全書** Sze kh'oo ts'uen shoo, the imperial library; a great national collection of books. **四方君子** Sze fang

keun tezo, good people all a-

round. **四體** Sze t'e, or **四支** Sze che, the extremities of an animal body. **四瀆** Sze tūh, four principal rivers in the north.

泗 The name of a river, and of a district; name of an ancient state. **涕泗** T'e sze, tears from the eyes are called T'e; a secretion from the nose is called Sze. **泗水** Sze shwuy, a place in Shan-tung, where Confucius established a school.

駟 From a *horse* and *four*. Four horses attached to one vehicle; a carriage and four. The name of a star, and of a territory.

司 A minister of state transacting business at a distance from the court; hence the character is formed of **后** How, a *prince* or *king* reversed. To have the control of; to rule; to manage; to direct. A surname; the name of place. To rhyme, read Sze. **三司** San sze, the three Sze; viz. **布政司** Poo ching sze, the officer who is entrusted with the revenue of a province. **按察司** Ngan ch'ā sze, the criminal judge of a province. **鹽運司** Yen yun sze, the inspector of the salt department. **通政司** T'ung ching sze, the officer

through whose hands official documents pass to the Emperor.

司事 Sze sze, to manage or have the charge of any business or affair. **司理** Sze le, to rule; to manage. **公司** Kung sze,

to control or manage any public or general concern, in contradistinction from that which is an individual concern. It is a term applied to European

mercantile companies, **英吉利國公司** Ying keih le kwō kung sze, the English company. **三法司** San fā sze,

a subordinate officer in criminal boards at Peking. **打官**

司 Ta kwan sze, to go to law.

巡檢司 Senn keen sze, the officer of a village, or of several villages. **司獄** Sze yō, a

jailor. **司碼** Sze ma, weights.

伺 To wait for; to wait upon; to observe; to spy out; to examine. **相覘伺**

Sēang mēen sze, to observe or watch each other; an oblique glance. **探伺** T'an sze, to en-

quire into; to try to find out.

伺候 Sze how, to wait; to attend upon.

筭 A square bamboo trunk for containing clothes or other things. The name of a hill. **書筭** Shoo sze, a book chest.

覘

From *to control*, and *to look*. To spy; to peep; to look and watch; used chiefly in the northern parts of China.

飼

飼

From *to eat* and *a man to control*. To feed; to give provisions to; food; victuals; provisions.

飮

飮

嗣

From **冊** Ts'eh, *a record*, and **口** *a mouth*. A mouth to read the records of the family in the hall of ancestors; to succeed; to come after and keep up, or continue a succession; children; grandchildren; posterity; descendants; hereafter; to learn; to practice. A surname. **後**

嗣子孫 How sze tsze sun, descendants; posterity. **無子**

嗣 Woo tsze sze, no son to succeed. **繼嗣** Ke sze, to adopt

a son. **絕嗣** Tseuē sze, to

exterminate a family. **嗣子** Sze tsze, an adopted son.

伺

A woman's name.

似

Like; similar to; as; as if; class or kind; to continue in succession; still more; to offer. A surname. **相似**

侶

而不同 Sēang sze urh pūh t'ung, like each other, and

yet different. 清似水 Ts'ing
sze shwuy, as clear as water. 似
是而非 Sze she urh fei, like
right, but wrong. 似非 Sze
fei, it appears wrong. 似是
Sze she, it appears right. 似不
能言 Sze pŭh năng yen, as if
unable to speak.

姒 A term by which bro-
ther's wives designate
each other; the senior sister is
commonly called Sze; and the
junior 娣 Te. 太姒 T'ae sze,
a concubine of the ancient king
文 Wăn.

俟 To wait; to stay; great.
A surname. Repeated,
俟俟 Sze sze, a herd of ani-
mals walking slowly. 俟俟
Sze how, or 等俟 T'ang sze,
to wait. 俟死 Sze sze, to wait
or prepare for death. 俟到
日 Sze taou jŭh, wait till the
day arrives.

洑 The bank of a river; the
margin of a stream.
寺 Sze or She. From a mea-
sure and to issue forth.
A place from whence laws
are promulgated; chambers
or courts for public offi-
cers; temples of Buddha; a
hall; a chamber of eunuchs. 海
幢寺 Hae chang sze, a fam-
ous temple, opposite the Euro-

pean factories at Canton. 府
寺 Foo sze, a public court. 婦
寺 Foo sze, women and eu-
nuchs. 寺門 Sze mun, or
院寺 Yuen sze, a temple of
Buddha. 寺宦 Sze hwan,
寺人 Sze jin, or 宦寺
Hwan sze, an eunuch.

死 From *man* and *evil*, that
evil which befalls all men.
死 𣦵 The dispersion of the
principle of life; to dis-
solve as ice; to die; the
act of dying; death; in re-
spect of young persons

and inferior men, it is express-
ed by Sze; in reference to old
persons and princes, it is ex-
pressed by 終 Chung, *to come
to an end*. A surname. 不死
Pŭh sze, immortal. Occurs as
the name of a place, and of a
tree. 善死 Shen sze, a na-
tural death; to die well. 善
死莫要於善身 Shen
sze mŏ yaou yu shen shin, to
die well, nothing is of more im-
portance than to practice virtue.
修身以俟死 Sew shin e
sze sze, to practice virtue to
prepare (wait) for death. 死
生有命 Sze s'ang yew ming,
death and life are decreed. 死
命 Sze ming, death decree,—
denotes urgently and seriously.

死不明 Sze pūh ming, to die without a manifest cause; a legal phrase; a death suspected not to have been by natural means. **死白** Sze peh, a pale livid complexion, like a corpse. **死守** Sze show, to maintain or hold fast till death.

思 From *heart*, and the *sensorium* or *brain*. To think; to consider; to desire or wish; to commiserate. The name of a district. A surname. An euphonic particle, sometimes at the beginning and sometimes closing a sentence. **意思** E sze, the thought; intention, or will. **心思** Sin sze, the thoughts of the mind. **思量** Sze lëang, to deliberate. **思想** Sze sëang, to consider; to reflect upon. **思無邪** Sze woo sëay, pure thoughts. **思索** Sze sō, to study; to search for with the mind.

俚 **俚俚** Sze sze, to reprove or admonish with frankness and sincerity. Read Tsae, strenuous effort; great talent and ability; appearance of a large beard.

紕 A particular kind of cloth worn in mourning. **總** **麻服** Sze ma fūh, or **總服** Sze fūh, coarse garments that

constitute a lighter mourning.

罽 Sze or Sae. **罽罽** Fow sze, a kind of wooden screen, placed by the Chinese in a door-way; a certain curved and connecting part of the walls of different chambers.

師 Many persons assembled together; an army; a place where many are assembled, as the metropolis of a kingdom; a person who collects and heads many, as a commander or general; a master; a teacher; a moral instructor of the world; sometimes a patron. Name of a divinity; of a kingdom; of a district, and of an office. A surname. Sze, denotes a person skilled in a thing; hence, **茶師** Ch'a sze, a tea inspector, one who judges of the quality of teas. **水師** Shwuy sze, a naval officer. **京師** King sze, the residence of the Imperial court. **萬世之師** Wan she che sze, one who is an instructor of ten thousand ages,—Confucius. **百世之師** Peh she che sze, any sage. **師船** Sze ch'uen, Chinese war boats. **師太** Sze t'ae, a kind of abbess in Chinese nunneries. **師爺** Sze yay, a kind of literary friend, or unofficial assistant, generally attached by govern-

ment officers to their establishment, with whom they advise on public business, they are otherwise called 內幕 Nuy mǒ.

獅 From a dog and quadruped, and a master.

The noblest of animals, the lion; a dog that bares two whelps.

獅子一吼 Sze tsze yih how, the roar of a lion. **獅子**

Sze tsze, 後魔 Tseuen ne, or 白獸 Peh show, all denote—the lion.

螭 A small shell fish. **螺**
螭 Lo sze, a cockle.

驪
驪 } A wild horse.

斯 Sze or She. From a hatchet and a particle which refers to things before named. To split or rend by a hatchet; to separate by splitting; this; that; these; a demonstrative pronoun of any person or gender. An euphonic particle; a particle denoting—forthwith; immediately; in a slight degree; low; mean; inferior. A surname. **雞斯** Ke Sze, an appellation of a horse. **波斯** Po sze, the name of a kingdom.

嘶 The neighing of a horse; to belch.

澌 Sze, or Se, ice melting; a thaw. The commencement of a thaw is called

泮 Pw'an; flowing away, is called **澌** Sze. The noise of scattering or dispersing; to melt away entirely. **澌滅** Sze kēen, to diminish as by melting away.

厮 Persons, who with armies procure fuel and forage; a servant; to cut and slash, as in the confusion of battle; in a confused manner.

小厮 Seaou sze, a servant boy; my servant. **厮殺** Sze shā, to fight and kill in the confusion of battle; carnage. **厮養卒** Sze yang tsüh, men who procure forage and dress food.

厮 To cut forage for a horse; to feed; to bring up; to serve; one who does serve; menial; foragers; to divide; to part; used for the preceding and following. Several of these compounded with **斯** Sze, are used for each other.

撕 Sze, or She, to raise with the hand; to rend; to rive; to split. Used for the preceding.

鷺鷥 Loo sze, a bird employed in catching fish; a species of pelican.

絲
絲

That which is vomited forth by the silk worm;

raw silk; called also 絲

髮 Sze fā, minute; small; fine as silk. 湖絲 Hoo

sze, the silk which comes from Hoo-kwang province in contradistinction from 土絲 Too

sze, the native silk of Canton. 絲綿 Sze mēen, silk garments, stuffed with silk; coverlets, and shrouds are made in this way; the garments are exceedingly warm, and the shrouds preserve the body long. 絲毫不錯 Sze haou pūh ts'o, not the least error or mistake; perfectly right.

厶

Mōw, or Sze, deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. See Mow.

私

From *grain* and *selfish*.

The proprietor of grain, is in the north, called 私主 Sze choo, peculiar; private; individual; plebeian; applied to all below the Emperor; privately; secretly; clandestinely; selfishly; selfish; private; clandestine; nefarious. A surname. A term by which sisters designate each other's husband. 公 Kung, and 私 Sze, are used as opposites public, private; equitable, selfish. 以公滅私 E kung mēē sze, to destroy private feeling by regard for the public.

日月無私照 Jih yuē woo sze chaou, the sun and moon shine on all alike. 走私

Tsow sze, to smuggle. 私下

Sze hēa, or 私地 Sze te, a private secret apartment. 私

客 Sze kh'eh, private merchant. 私行逃匿 Sze

hing t'au nēh, to run away. 私心

Sze sin, selfish, partial, unjust feeling. 私曲之情

Sze kh'eūh che ts'ing, selfish and crooked disposition. 私

約 Sze yō, a clandestine engagement,—as between lovers. 私衙

Sze ya, a private office of a magistrate. 私慾

Sze yūh, selfish, inordinate propensities or lusts.

兕

An animal like a wild cow or buffalo, and having a single horn; a rhinoceros; the horn is said to be three cubits long, and to weigh a thousand pounds; the skin is hard and thick, fit for making cases or armour. 兕觥 Sze kwang, a cup made of the rhinoceros' horn, or any horn cup.

食

Commonly read Shih, to take victuals; to eat or to drink. Read Sze, food; to give food to; to feed. See Shih.

讒

To remonstrate; to reprehend; to blame. Otherwise read To.

賜
賜

Read Sze or Taze. From *pearls* and *to change*. To change the possessor of them; to confer; to bestow on inferiors; to give as matter of favour. 賞賜

Shang sze, to confer as a reward.

欽賜 Kh'in sze, an imperial bestowment.

賜貢 Sze kung, are opposites, Sze is conferring on an inferior, Kung is offering to a superior.

賜宴 Sze yen, to confer an entertainment,—phraseology used by the Emperor.

賜頂戴 Sze ting tae, to confer a knob worn on the cap,—a mark of rank.

賜顧 Sze koo, to patronise.

肆

Used as a kind of capital letter for the number

four. Great; large; the utmost degree; excess; error; profligate; dissolute; to arrange; to lay out and expose dead bodies; a shop or market; a certain sacrifice. Name of an office. A

surname. 肆諸市朝 Sze choe she chaon, or 肆陳 Sze ch'in, to spread out dead bodies in the street or public places.

放肆 Fang sze, or 放恣 Fang ts'ze, loose; dissipated; irregular; profligate.

獄
伺
獄

To watch; guard or keep, as a prison; to examine; to investigate, as a jailor.

TA.

大

Large; great; to enlarge; to *greaten*. Plump; fat; extensive; long. Also read Tae.

Forms a part of several proper names.

大了胆 Ta leaou tan, or 大着胆子 Ta ohō tan taze, enlarged his liver; i. e. assumed courage.

大丈夫 Ta chang foo, a great man; a man of eminent talents and disinterested mind.

大意 Ta e, great idea — of one's-self, denotes the cold ungrateful indif-

ference with which some persons receive benefits.

大醫 Ta e, members of the medical board.

大寒 Ta han, a term which answers to January 21st.

大限 Ta hēen, the great limit; death; "*mors ultima linea rerum est.*" (Horace.)

大學士 Ta hēō sze, ministers of state.

大興縣 Ta hing hēen, the district in which Peking is situated.

大黃 Ta hwang, rhubarb.

大人 Ta jin, a title

applicable to persons of the 1st and 2nd degrees of rank. Used by courtesy to inferior persons, and amongst the people to each other in private letters. **大概** Ta kae, **大抵** Ta te, or **大畧** Ta lëö, generally speaking; speaking in general terms. **大老爺** Ta laou yai, a title applicable to persons of the fourth and third degrees of rank. **大略相近** Ta lëö säng kin, generally speaking, nearly the same. **大小** Ta seaou, great and small; old and young. **大手腳** Ta show këö, large hands and feet; i. e. having great influence or power. **大雪** Ta seüh, a term which answers to December 8th. **大暑** Ta shoo, a term which answers to July 21st. **大艇** Ta t'ing, a chop boat. **大青** Ta ts'ing, smalts. **大清國** Ta ts'ing kwö, China, under the Manchow dynasty. **大清兵** Ta ts'ing ping, the army of the Manchow Tartars is so denominated by the historian of Ming.

打 From a *hand* and a *nail*. To strike; to beat; to thump; to lash; to fight. An auxiliary verbs which precedes many active verbs, denoting a *doing or performing* the action.

打扮 Ta pan, to dress; dress. **打種** Ta chung, to cover a mare. **打帳** Ta chang, to arrange. **打秋風** Ta ts'ew fung, to raise the autumnal wind; to endeavour to obtain some favor. **打發** Ta fá, to send. **打火** Ta ho, to strike a light. **打了照會** Ta leaou chaou hwuy, to make a signal or sign to,—understood by both parties. **攻打** Kung ta, to fight, to attack as in battle. **毆打** Ngow ta, to fight and squabble in the streets. **打工** Ta kung, to engage to work or labour. **打架** Ta k'ea, to fight with sticks or hands. **打毬** Ta kh'ew or **白打** Peh ta, a certain play with a ball. **打量** Ta l'ang, to measure. **打撈** Ta laou, to drag or pull out of the water. **打睡** Ta shwuy, to sleep. **打風暴** Ta fung paou, to blow a gale of wind; a storm. **打掃** Ta saou, to sweep or brush. **打把實** Ta pa shih, to box; to fist one's way through life,—means to succeed by one's own effort. **打點** Ta t'een, to point out; to arrange; to plan. **打聽** Ta t'ing, to listen; to hear; to try to find out. **打齋超度** Ta ch'ae ch'au too, rites performed to deliver souls from

purgatory; the friends of the deceased invite the priests to perform these rites at considerable expense. 打燕 Ta yen, to play at shuttlecock.

T'A.

他 He; him; she; her; it; that; other; another. 他方 T'a fang, that place, or some

other place. 他日 T'a jīh, another day. 他人 T'a jin, that man, or some other man. 他說甚麼 T'a shwō shīn mo, what does he say? 他年 T'a nēen, another year. 他們 T'a mun, they; them. 他的 T'a tēih, his; hers. 他們的 T'a mun tēih, theirs.

Tǎ.

姐 姐己 Tǎ-ke, a vicious queen, famous in history, B. C. 1100.

咀 Mutual recrimination. Ta ta, or 咀咀 Tǎ tǎ, to giggle and laugh; to stammer.

詛 Disquieted; restless.

怛 { Read Tan and Tǎ. From heart and the morning.

忌 { Labour; fatigue; grief; a wounded mind, urged and oppressed; commiseration.

勞心怛怛 Laou sin tǎ tǎ, or Tan tan an anxious, disturbed mind. 何必驚怛

Ho pēē king tǎ, what occasion for alarm and fear?

沓 From water falling into a receptacle. The monotonous sound of water falling; a person echoing whatever is said

to him; to join or unite; reiterated, reviling; backbiting; rash; audacious; blindfold or fool-hardy; avaricious, sluggish, sleepy. Name of a river. To march beating a drum.

搭
鞞
搨
搭
踏
蹋
踏
踏
踏

A defence for the finger in sowing; a thimble; to cover or add to; to feed or rub; to engage or avail one's-self of.

From a foot falling on the ground. To tread; to beat on the ground with the foot, as when singing. 踏實地步 Tǎ shīh te poo, or 踏脚穩 Tǎ

kēō wǎn, to place the foot firm-

ly on the ground; used metaphorically for steady conduct.

踏破鐵鞋 Tǎ p'o t'ěē heae, to tread to pieces iron shoes,—in search of a grave, whilst a grave may be found at the place from which one set out. **踏清** Tǎ ts'ing, to observe the worship at tombs during the seventh moon of the year.

塔 The sound of something falling; earth heaped up, as appears when a wall or other building falls into ruins.

答 A bamboo rope to drag boats with; that which follows a question, viz. an answer; to answer, either by words or actions; to reply to; to make a return for kindness received;

ed; to recompense; to sustain. Name of a river. A surname.

應答 Ying tǎ, or Tǎ ying, to answer; to respond. **報答**

Paou tǎ, to make a return for favours received. **不答** Pūh

tǎ, to give no reply. **不必**

對答 Pūh peih tuy tǎ, there is no occasion for any reply.

答禮 Tǎ le, presents sent in return for some received. **答**

拜 Tǎ pae, to make a bow in return for one received. **答**

布 Tǎ poo, a kind of coarse cloth. **答謝** Tǎ sēay, to re-

turn thanks, or presents with thanks.

嗒 嗒然 Tǎ jen, to forget; appearance of freeing one's self from; ridding one's-self of care. **Read Tǎ**, to take with the tongue; to lick.

搭 From *hand* and *to follow as an effect*. To touch; to strike; to place upon; to add to; to raise or build up; to engage or take a passage in a boat or ship; to suspend; to lean upon. **搭報** Tǎ paou, or **搭貨** Tǎ ho, to announce

in addition to, or put on goods, expresses the Hong merchants of Canton adding the duties payable by shopmen to their own in their reports to government; or **替店家下貨**

T'e tēn kēa hēa ho, shipping goods for shopmen, whom the government does not recognize.

搭搭兒 Tǎ tǎ urh, the Tatars. **搭住** Tǎ chēo, to take

a temporary lodging. **搭棚** Tǎ p'ang, to erect a stage for

the performance of plays in the streets, and for other purposes. **搭渡船** Tǎ toe ch'uen, to

engage to go by a passage boat. **搭蓋** Tǎ kae, to cover in; to

raise a shed or house. **搭碎** Tǎ suy, broken-pieces of dollars,

added to make up the full value of a sum or a discount of so much per cent, to make up for the lightness of dollars.

達達達達

From *to go* and *fortunate* or *great*. A thorough passage; permeable on every side; penetrable; pellucid; transparent; intelligible; intelligent; to cause to know; to inform; passing through; *successful* in literary pursuits or

in the affairs of the world; to promote; to spring forth as a plant; to accord with and advance; to visit every place; every; all; all equally suitable; a narrow room; a window; a small sheep. The name of a district.

直達御前 Ch'ih t'ä yu ts'een, to address immediately to the Emperor.

達權 T'ä kh'eu'en, to understand peculiar circumstances and not apply general rules to them. 達子 T'ä tsze, a general term for the

Tartars; they dislike it. 達 T'ä, is used in history.

達道 T'ä taou, the great high road of right principle; the regular exercise of the passions; joy; anger, and so on. 達不離道 T'ä p'ü'h le taou, in prosperity (the good man) does not depart from right principles.

達人 T'ä jin, an intelligent person,

thoroughly informed on every subject.

T'Ä.

塔塔

The sound of something falling; earth piled up; a tall spire consisting of three, five, seven, nine, and even thirteen stories, commonly called a Pagoda; a temple of Buddha. A surname. The T'ä, or pagodas are very common in the interior of China, they are generally placed on some eminence, and often on the tops of high hills. Within-side, they are hollow, have windows in each story, and often a winding staircase leading to the top, contained in the wall of the building, like the monument at London Bridge, which is indeed a kind of T'ä, the pagoda half way to Hwang-poo, where European ships moor, is called 赤岡塔 Ch'eh kang t'ä, the second bar pagoda (a spire known to all who have visited Canton) is called 獅子洋塔 Sze tsze yang t'ä, or 石礪塔 Sh'ih le t'ä. 琶洲塔 P'a chow t'ä, is a famous pagoda in the province of Canton, built about A. D. 1600.

健

To run away; to rebel against.

撻

To strike; to beat; to chastise. **撻子** T'ă tsze, the Tartars—other syllables pronounced T'ă, are used to denote the same.

達

Miry; slippery; injurious to others.

獐

Name of an animal resembling a small dog, said to live in the water and to

獺

eat fish; these are called

海獺 Hae t'ă, sea t'ă, there are others which inhabit the land, and are called **山獺** Shan t'ă, the hill T'ă, by some called the castor or beaver, some say the otter. T'ă or **水獺** Shwuy t'ă, the otter. **獺**

皮 T'ă pe, the otter skin.

達

The name of a plant.

躑

To slip the foot; to stamp with the foot.

躑

闥

A small door in the interior part of the palace; a screen in a door way.

𢄂

Tan or T'ă, uneasy; disquieted.

𢄂

From *wings* and *to cover* or *overspread*. A numerous or a daring flight; to fly in company with many; to fly high.

塌

Ta, or T'ă, below the surface of the ground; to fall down. **房屋倒塌** Fang ŭh taou t'ă, the house was completely subverted, or thrown down. **遭塌** Tsaou t'ă, to knock or throw about; to annoy or distress,—is sometimes written thus.

𢄂

To repress feeling; to submit.

𢄂

毳毼 T'ă tǎng, a fine sort of cloth, said to be brought from India, and which is otherwise called **多羅毼** To lo jung,

the name now given to English woollens.

搨

From *hand* and the sound T'ă. To approach with the hand; to feel; to

搨

strike; to take a fac-simile with ink and paper

搨

from ancient tablets or vases: to make a sketch

搨

of. **宋搨** Sung t'ă, fac-similes of the dynasty

搨

Sung. **舊搨** Kew t'ă, an old fac-simile. **搨地錢** T'ă te

ts'een, to take a duty from dealers in tea.

榻

From *wood*, a *covering*, and *feathers*. A couch

or bed; a long narrow bed; a certain kind of couch. **上榻**

睡 Shang t'ă shwuy, to sleep

on a couch.

蹋 To tread upon with the feet; to place the feet upon the ground. **屨** Le, **踐** Ts'een, **蹋** T'ä, or **踰** T'au, all express placing the feet upon the ground; the degree of force with which the foot is put to the ground, is increased in each succeeding word; as to walk; to pace; to tread; to stamp with the feet.

闕 From a door and to fly. A door in an upper gallery. Name of a nation beyond seas, where there is a race of savages with human faces and bodies of brutes of a yellow colour. **闕茸** T'ä jung, possessing mean talents;

low; brutal; savage.

爛 Fully baked or boiled; broken or fallen to pieces. **爛餅** T'ä ping, a cake dried in a certain way.

遑 From flying and to walk. A kind of hurried, hasty, flying step. **遑遑** Lëë t'ä, a hurried step; a careless manner of doing things.

湑 Name of a river; and of a district. **湑湑** Ch'üh t'ä, waters rushing together.

嚥 T'ä, or T'ö, to slobber up greedily; to swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. **嚥嚥而食** T'ä t'ä urh sh'ih, ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

TAE.

歹 The opposite of whatever is good; perverse; rebellious; vicious. The southern barbarians express other persons and themselves, by the word Tae. (Kh'ang-he.) The two middle forms are corruptions of the last, which is a part of the word **骨** K'uh, a bone, and denotes a rotten broken bone.

代 To change; for; instead of; in the place of; an

age; a generation. The name of a country. A surname. A certain state of the pulse. **祖宗三代** Tsao tsung san tae, ancestors for three generations; i. e. father, grandfather, and great grandfather. **歷代** Leih tae, successive generations. **三代** San tae, three generations, often refers to the three dynasties H'ea, Yin, and Chow. **昭代** Chaou tae, recent ages,—in contradistinction from anti-

quity. 北代關西 Peh tae kwan se, the northern or Tartar dynasties, and the region about the province of Shen-se, or the N. W. corner of the empire. 代權 Tae kh'euén, authority exercised instead of another; delegated authority. 代人做事 Tae jin tso sze, to do something for a person.

岱 岱山 Tae shan, 岱宗 Tae tsung, 泰山 Tae shan, or 東嶽 Tung yò, a certain mountain in the province of Shan-tung,—said to be upwards of forty Chinese miles in height; considered the highest mountain in China. At various periods of their history, it has been an object of worship.

玳 玳瑁 Mei tae, or 玳瑁殼 Tae mei kh'ò, a particular sort of tortoise shell, used in manufactories.

袋 } A bag or sash; a purse; a cover for books. 書袋 Shoo tae, a bag to contain books,—a man whose mind is full of books. 銀袋 Yin tae, a bag to contain money. 荷包褸袋 Ho paou ts'in tae, a purse worn about one's person. 纏袋 Ch'en tae, a sash formed like a bag open at both ends, fre-

quently worn by the Chinese.

貸 To confer upon; to give to; to lend with an intention of being returned to the original owner; to lend on interest. Read Teh, same as 貸. 貸 Kh'wan tae, to shew indulgence to those who have committed some fault. 貸借 Tae tsëay, or Tsëay tae, to lend or to borrow.

黛 Derived from *for*, or *instead of*, and *black*. A black line painted instead of the hair of the eye-brow, which has previously removed. 青黛 Ts'ing tae, name of a medicine. 黛黑 Tae heh, to paint the eye-brows black.

帶 } Intended to *represent* the thing meant, viz. a kind of sash worn round the waist to fasten the clothes; a girdle; tape or ribbon.

To carry with one, as if attached to one's girdle; to take a person or persons to accompany one; to be connected, or appended to, either physically or mentally; places locally connected; a neighbourhood. The second is a vulgar form. 夾帶 Këä tac, to carry secretly about one. 書帶 Shoo tae, name of a plant. 一帶地方 Yih tae te fang,

a neighbourhood.

瘡

Half the head diseased; a red and white discharge; fluor albus; a disease of women.

待

To stand till the proper season arrives; to wait till; to wait for; to be provided against; to behave to; to treat well or ill.

相待 S'ang

tae, to treat or behave to,—in any manner. **待罪** Tae tsuy,

to wait for the punishment of one's crimes. **待慢** Tae man,

to treat with indifference and neglect. **待他不好** Tae

t'a pūh haou, treated him ill.

等待明日 T'ang tae ming

jih, till wait to-morrow. **待天**

時 Tae t'een she, waits heaven's

time; i.e. till the proper season,

or till suitable weather.

獸

Commonly read Ngae, a foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp. In

Kh'ang-he read Ngae. **獸子**

Tae tsze, a simpleton; a fool.

戴

To pile one thing on another; to carry on the head;

to heave over head; to bear or sustain physically or morally;

to meet; occur, or fall in with.

負戴 Foo tae, to bear or sustain.

頂戴 Ting tae, wearing a knob on the top of the cap

as a mark of rank; the knob

worn. **不共戴天** Pūh

kung tae t'een, not live together under the canopy of heaven,—determined that one must

perish,—the language of revenge. **戴帽** Tae maou, to

wear a cap. **戴日** Tae jih,

the place where the rays of the sun fall.

穢

穢 Nae tae, ignorant of affairs; unskilful.

T'AE.

大

See Ta. Read T'ae, the same as the two following.

太

Large; great; very great; excessive; broad and extensive. Used as a term of respect and honour.

泰

Forms a part of several proper names, of hills, winds, districts, divinities, and so on.

Slippery. A surname. **太風**

T'ae fung, the west wind. **太**

華山 Tae hwa shan, a famous mountain in Shen-se province.

太監 T'ae k'ean, a great overseer; a eunuch of the palace.

太而不驕 T'ae erh

pūh keou, great, but not proud,

—applied to the Emperor. **太**

柔者作事難成 T'ae

jow chay tsō sze nan ch'ing, he

who is too soft in his disposition.

tion, in performing any work, (or transacting any business) completes it with difficulty. **太山** T'ae shan, a famous mountain; there is another called the (小 Seaou) little T'ae-shan. **太歲** T'ae suy, a clay image of a man to represent the divinity of spring. **太師** T'ae sze, **太傅** T'ae foo, or **太保** T'ae paou, guardians of the sovereign. In cases of minority they act as regents. **太太** T'ae t'ae, a title of ladies, whose husbands hold a certain rank, and of the elderly ladies in a gentleman's house. **太多** T'ae to, too much; excessive. **太子太師** T'ae tsze t'ae sze, **太子太傅** T'ae tsze t'ae foo, or **太子太保** T'ae tsze t'ae paou, guardians of the prince. **太子少師** T'ae tsze shaou sze, **太子少傅** T'ae tsze shaou foo, or **太子少保** T'ae tsze shaou paou, secondary guardians of the prince. **太子** T'ae tsze, a prince; the heir apparent. **太陽** T'ae yang, the sun. **太原** T'ae yuen, the capital of Shan-se province. **太爺** T'ae yay, title applicable to persons of the fifth, sixth, and seventh degrees of rank.

伏汰

The name of a place in the midst of the sea.

汰 Slippery; waters flowing to excess; rushing over and washing away; excess; to boast. **汰汰** T'au t'ae, to wash or cleanse. **沙汰** Sha t'ae, to cleanse with sand.

畚

From *large* and *face*.

Read Pwan, a large face. Read T'ae, big jaws, a term of abuse,—applied by the people of the south of China to those born in the north. **畚子** T'ae tsze, a northern Chinese.

台

Read E, I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified.

Read T'ae, a surname. The name of a district; a name of three stars. **天台** T'een t'ae, the name of a hill. **台鼎** T'ae ting, an epithet—applied to the three highest officers of state; eminent; exalted, in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. **老台** Laou t'ae, venerable sir. **兄**

台 Henng t'ae, exalted brother.

台照 T'ae chaou, for your eminency's review,—put at the close of letters. **台甫** T'ae foo, your honoured name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name. **台駕** T'ae k'ea, eminent sir.

殆 To begin; to approach; to be nearly about; on the limits of; dangerous. Used for the following. **無小人殆** Woo seaou jin t'ae, don't approach bad people. **危殆** Wei t'ae, dangerous; in imminent hazard. **殆及** T'ae keih, nearly; not far from.

怠 From *heart* and *high*. High minded; supercilious; careless; remiss; negligent; inattentive to; a kind of negative rudeness. Read E, in the same sense. Name of a bird. **怠緩** T'ae hwan, slow; sluggish; idle. **怠惰自安** T'ae t'o tsze ngan, lazy and self indulgent. **怠慢不敬** T'ae man pūh king, careless; negligent; disrespectful. **怠于聽斷** T'ae yu t'ing twan, remiss in deciding,—in public courts. **怠惰** T'ae t'o, idle; remiss; lazy.

擡 To raise; to lift up, as a sedan chair; to shake; to move. The second form is in common use, but is properly read Che. **抬** **舉** T'ae kou, to raise up. **抬** **回** T'ae hwuy kh'eu, to carry back again. **抬摠** T'ae sae, to move; to agitate.

紿 Silk threads ravelled; wound about; slowly, dilatory; suspicion; doubt; to de-

ceive; to impose upon.

苔 **苔類** T'ae luy, the class of mosses and lichens in Chinese botany. **苔痕上階綠** T'ae hān shang keae lūh, the mossy cicatrices of the steps were all green.

詒 Read E, mutual imposition; to leave to. Read T'ae, appearance of weariness and fatigue; to deceive, or to insult. **欺詒** Kh'e t'ae, to deceive.

胎 From *flesh* and *raised*. A female three months advanced in pregnancy; any period of pregnancy; the womb; to run from and rebel against. **胚胎** P'ei t'ae, the first stages of pregnancy; the embryo; the beginning. **不殺胎** Pūh shā t'ae, not kill pregnant—animals. **有胎** Yew t'ae, or **懷胎** Hwae t'ae, to be pregnant. **落胎** Lō t'ae, **下胎** Hēa t'ae, **墜胎** Chuy t'ae or **墮胎** T'o t'ae, to fall from the womb; abortion. **胎瞽** T'ae koo, born blind. **胎教** T'ae keaou, taught from the womb,—said of of the mother of Wān-wang; to teach in the womb,—a Chinese idea. **生胎** T'ae sāng, born a living animal from the womb,—not from an egg.

of the great; an assistant in the houses of statesmen. 田僮 T'een t'ae, an epithet,—applied to hired labourers in husbandry, —a disgraceful epithet.

惶 惶 獸 T'ae ngae, alarmed; frightened; perturbation of mind.

擡 From *hand* and *high*. To elevate with the hand; to raise or lift up; generally denotes two persons carrying a thing. 擡 舉 T'ae keu, to elevate; to raise; to lift. 擡 撼 T'ae sae, to agitate; to shake.

藿 Name of a plant. 藿 藿 Yun t'ae, an edible vegetable.

泰 Large; great; excessive; extravagant; an appellation of the western wind. The name of a hill; of a district; of a lake; and of the imperial altar. A term of respect. 泰 平 T'ae p'ing, general or universal peace; general

tranquillity. 泰山 T'ae shan, a mountain of Shan-tung, famous in history.

恣 快 恣 From *heart* and *large*. Extravagant; prodigal. 恣 快 無 度 Ch'e t'ae woo too, unlimited extravagance. 小 心 Seaou sin, a little care, denotes care.

態 From *mind* and *able*. When the mind feels its ability to act, it induces a certain external posture; the figure or manner of; the gait and behaviour. 意 態 E t'ae, the exhibition of one's thoughts by the manner. 情 態 Ts'ing t'ae, the external expression of the passion which exists in the mind; amorous behaviour. 小 人 態 Seaou jin t'ae, the manner of worthless persons. 癡 態 Ch'e t'ae, a foolish manner. 態 度 T'ae too, external manner or behaviour.

TAN.

丹 A certain carnation colored stone. The dot represents the *stone*, the outer part a *well*. Carnation colour; a kind of philosopher's stone, spoken of by the

sect Tao. 赤 心 無 偽 曰 丹 Ch'eh sin woo wei yuē tan, a red heart without guile is called Tan; hence, 丹 心 Tan sin, a sincere heart. They say, that the heart of a bad man is black.

Tan tan, the name of a country.

木丹 Mūh tan, and 牡丹

Mow tan, name of flowers. The

Mow-tan, they call 花王 Hwa

wang, the king of flowers. 丹

砂 Tan sha, a red oxide; ver-

million; denotes the same as 硃

Choo. 丹灶 Tan tsaou, poet-

ical name of the pomegranate.

丹田 Tan t'een, the lower re-

gion of the abdomen.

埧

The banks of a canal or river thrown down.

聃

From *ear* and *weak*. Dull of hearing. The name of

聃

an ancient state. Tan an-

聃

ciently denoted teacher or

master. Tan, or 老聃

Laou tan, an appellation

of the founder of the 道

Taou sect.

旦

The *sun* rising above the

horizon, which is repre-

sented by the lower *line*. The

morning; clear; bright; lumin-

ous; the first day of the year.

Occurs in the sense of God or

spirit. A character, which in

plays denotes a female charac-

ter. See He. 元旦 Yuen

tan, the first morning in the

year. 盍旦 Kō tan, a bird

which in the night calls for the

morning. 震旦 Chin tan,

a name given to China, in the

western regions. 女旦 Neu

tan, an actress,—one who acts a female character.

但

Tan or Tán, to expose

the naked arm; only; e-

specially; but very; whenever;

as soon as; unrestrained. A

surname. 豈但 Kī'e tan,

how only! 但願你好 Tan

yuen ne haou, particularly wish

you well. 但馬 Tan ma, or

韃馬 Tan ma, a horse left at

full liberty.

担

To strike or brush aside;

to lift; to raise; common-

筴

ly used for 擔 Tan, to

carry a burden; and the

quantity called a load or

pecul, viz. 100 catties. 担塵

Tan ch'in, to brush away the

dust. 担擗 Tan keaou, to

raise or lift high. 担頭 Tan

t'ow, a person at the Hoppo's

office, who superintends a cer-

tain peculage on all goods ship-

ped from Canton; the whole a-

mount is divided amongst the

inferior writers, &c. at the of-

fice.

疸

黃疸 Hwang tan, the

yellow jaundice.

瘰

胆

Fleshy; fat; phlegm. Vul-

garly used for 膽 Tan,

see below. 腦胆 Lă tan, fat,

fleshy, greasy.

淡 From *water* carried off by the application of *fire*. Thin as vapour; tasteless as water; insipid; used figuratively in a bad sense; light; volatile; carried away with the wind; watery; a rich taste is expressed by **濃** Nung. **清淡** Ts'ing tan, poor; pure. **淡薄** Tan p'ö, thin; indifferent; poor; free from vicious passions. **淡飯** Tan fan, insipid poor food.

閫 The bolt of a door; anything by the side of a door by which it is fastened.

單 A single garment; alone; one; single; simple; an orphan; only; entirely; to exhaust; thin; poor or bad; sincere; credible; that which is the ground of belief, as *a bill* or *bond*; to make sincere; to go round or enwrap. Read Tàn, great; the name of a district; a double surname. Read Shen or Chen, in the proper name **單子** Chen yu, a general of the **匈奴** Heung noo, Tartars; Hunnorum dux. (De Guignes.) **穿一件單衫** Ch'uen yih k'een tan shan, to put on a single garment; i. e. garment of a single plait or fold, not double. **身子單薄** Shin tze tan p'ö, a body poor and slender,—a feeble constitu-

tion. **孤單** Koo tan, or **孤單單** Koo koo tan tan, orphan-like; isolated. **報單** Paou tan, a paper announcing something. **會單** Hwuy tan, a bill on some one to pay money. **賬目單** Chang mǔh tan, a bill, as from a shopman. **貨物單** Ho wǔh tan, a list of goods bought or sold. **欠單** Kh'ëen tan, an account of money owing. **開單** Kh'ae tan, to make out a bill. **發單** Fā tan, to send a bill. **收單** Show tan, a receipt. **憑單** P'ing tan, a paper drawn up to be referred to for affording proof on a given subject. **議單** E tan, a paper drawn up after mutual deliberation; an agreement. **單寒** Tan han, thin and cold, poor and distressed. **單薄** Tan p'ö, denotes thin, poor, weak, deficient, either in plain language or metaphorically. **單獨** Tan t'ūh, alone, single. **單單** Tan tan, only; nothing more. **單帖** Tan t'ē, a visiting card of one fold of paper only, a card of many folds is called **全帖** Ts'eu'en t'ē.

俾 Tán, or Tàn, thick; heavy; intense; urgent; great.

匾 In temples a kind of wooden platter in which the ta-

blets of the deceased are placed.

憚 From *heart* and the sound *T'an*. Distress; afraid; timorous; worn out with fatigue and labour. Read Chen, difficulty and distress. **忌憚** Ke tan, afraid of; apprehensive. **死無忌憚** Sze woo kh'e tan, in danger of death and still without fear, — said to overbold children. **不憚勞苦** Pūh tan laou kh'oo, not afraid of labour. **憚改** Tan kae, afraid and unwilling to reform.

儋 To bear a burden; to carry; to sustain; to be answerable for. A surname; a name; a certain long necked vessel for preserving fire; a measure of a certain size.

憺 Tranquil; easy. Also occurs denoting—to move; to excite.

澹 The name of a river; the appearance of water; tranquil; still; sometimes moved and agitated.

擔 To carry on the shoulder; to sustain a burden, physically or morally; to undertake and be responsible for. Read Shen, to lend support to. **不敢擔承** Pūh kan tan ch'ing, I dare not undertake it. **擔當不住** Tan tang pūh

choo, unable to sustain it; unable to bear up under it. **擔主** Shen choo, to lend support to a lord or patron. **擔荷** tan ho, to sustain a burden; to help any affair. **擔干** Tan kan, **擔挑** Tan t'eaou, or **扁擔** Pēn tan, the pole used by Chinese to carry burdens with across the shoulder. **擔保** Tan paou, to be surety or security for.

瞻 Pendant ears; applied as a proper name to a people, who are said to occupy certain southern regions.

膽 Tan, or **苦膽** Kh'oo tan, the gall, supposed the seat of courage, hence courage; the horse they say has no gall, hence so easily affrighted. The name of an insect, and of a plant. A surname; to rub the down off peaches. **俠膽** Hēē tan, the courage of a great man. **肝膽** Kan tan, the liver and gall. **大膽** Ta tan, great courage; bravery. **渾身是膽** Hwān shin she tan, the whole body is gall—insensible to fear. **膽大** Tan ta, bold; daring. **膽礬** Tan fan, vitriolum romenum.

亶 A large quantity of grain; truth; to trust; sincere;

T'AN.

坦 Level; plain; wide; composed; lightsome. A surname. **坦然不疑** T'an jen pūh e, mind quite even, perfectly unsuspecting.

袒 To bare the left arm and side, always done in divination; the right side is bared when punishment is inflicted; to expose a part of the naked body. Read Chen, the place where garments open or fold over. **袒免** T'an mēen, to make bare, or to disclose. **鄙袒** Pe t'an, or **羞袒** Sew t'an, garments intended to absorb the perspiration.

炎 From *fire* placed above *fire*. Read Yen, the ascent of flame. Read T'an, clear and beautiful discrimination, or argumentation. **大言炎炎** Ta yen t'an t'an, a copious and perspicuous style.

倓 Stillness; quiet; rest; repose; settled; unsuspecting conviction of. Used in the sense of **贖** T'an, to redeem by money.

啖 To taste; to eat; to entice with a bait; to swallow. Wild; mad-like. Occurs in the sense of insipid. A surname. **瞧啖** Ts'eaou t'an, or **啖食**

T'an shīh, to taste; to eat.

埧 **盤埧** Lan t'an, a long level space of ground; a kind of earthen vessel.

悵 From *heart* and a *burning flame*. Grief and vexation of mind; a state of feeling compared to anything hot and burning; to burn. Read Yen, hot; to heat.

痰 Phlegm. **痰火病** T'an ho ping, internal disease, fever and phlegm. **痰壅** T'an yung, the suffocating throttle which precedes death.

毯 { A sort of ground cloth or carpet made of hair.

蕒 { Young sprouts of certain rushes that grow in marshy places.

談 From *warmth* and *words*. Conversing on a subject one feels with warmth; free conversation; chit chat; to converse familiarly; familiar conversation; to dispute. The name of a district. **手談** Show t'an, the name of an ancient royal play thing. **談朝政** T'an ch'au ching, to prate about the government or politics. **談經不必泥於一字之間** T'an king pūh peih ne yu yih

tsze che k'een, in conversing about, or explaining the classical books, it is not necessary to adhere tenaciously to a single word.

餚 To serve up food. Otherwise read Yen, certain cakes.

啍 A horse panting, or broken winded; joy; rejoicing; fulness; abundance, as of strength or ability. See Chen. **啍暖** T'an ho, denotes the appearance of shedding tears. **啍啍** T'an yen, ease and leisure.

幃 T'an or Chen, a kind of covered carriage.

彈 An ancient bow which threw a sort of bullet; a bullet; a ball; anything small; a small city; to draw the string of a bow; to play on a string instrument with the fingers.

鬼彈 Kwei t'an, certain meteorological phenomena, in which persons are injured; a sound heard but nothing seen. **奏彈** Tsow t'an, to accuse to the Emperor. **彈唱** T'an ch'ang, to play and sing. **彈琴** T'an k'in, to play on the k'in instrument. **彈墨線** T'an meh s'een, a carpenter's marking line.

殫 The utmost degree of; the last stage; the termination of; to destroy entirely.

殫力 T'an leih, with the whole strength of.

痺 A disease arising from excessive labour or fatigue,—applied also to the yellow jaundice, and according to some, to erysipelas. Also a disease of children, accompanied with windy swelling.

簞 A sort of small round bucket for carrying provisions in. The name of a bamboo.

渾 A sand bank in the midst of a stream; an islet. The name of a territory. Read Shen, water rushing and dashing.

鄆 The name of an ancient district, and of a hill. Read T'o, the name of an ancient nation.

覃 Reaching or extending to; spreading out wide and extensive. The name of a place. A surname. Read Yen and Shin, sharp; an instrument of husbandry. **中國覃及鬼方** Chung kwō t'an keih kwei fang, from China to the regions of devils,—viz. foreign state. **覃恩** T'an ngān, great kindness.

嚙 To take far into the mouth, or to take into the

mouth greedily.

憚

To think; to ponder.

撻

To feel or explore with the hand; to search or examine into; to tear or rend. Also read Yin or Sin, to arrange; to adjust.

潭

The name of a river; deep; the name of a district.

潭子洋面 T'an tsze yang mēn, passage opposite the south side of Macao, into the Typa.

禪

Sacrifices offered seven months after the decease of parents, when certain mourning is put off.

禪

譚

From *words* and *extending widely*. Large; to talk big; to manifest or

談

declare; to discuss; easy and conniving at; to deceive. The name of a state. A surname.

贖

To pay before hand for things bought.

驗

鐔

From *metal* and *reaching to*. The edge of a sword; also the hilt of a sword. Otherwise read Sin.

驄

A dark coloured horse, with a yellow stripe along its back; a horse with white legs.

儻

Air; look; manner. 儻

儻 T'an hwuy, appearing not to advance. Also read Shen. 儻儻然 T'an t'an jen, easy, leisurely; no appearance of haste. Read Tan, but; but then.

壇

An altar at which to offer up sacrifice, pronounce

壇

oaths, or perform other religious service, a temporary erection, or appropriation of a place for a sovereign to meet the princes of other states; for priests to perform religious services; an arena or place appropriated to some special purpose. Occurs in history denoting a central hall. Read Shen, to put a side earth, or level the ground; common or waste land. To rhyme, read Chang, occurs read Tēn. Tan denotes 祭場 Tse ch'ang, an arena or level space on which to sacrifice. 石壇 Shih t'an, a stone altar. 山川壇 San ch'uen t'an, the altars of the hills and rivers. 社稷壇 Shay tseih t'an, altars to the gods of the land and of the grain. 築壇 Chih t'an, to erect an altar. 文壇 Wān t'an, a place of meeting for literary men. 詩壇 She t'an, a place to meet and compose verses.

吟壇 Yin t'an, a place for reciting verses. **杏壇** Hǎng t'an, the place where Confucius taught. **瑤壇** Yaou t'an, or **仙壇** Sēen t'an, the region of those genii called Sēen. **驥壇** Saou t'an, a place of concourse for music and amusement. **壇** 曼 T'an man, wide extensive appearance.

檀 The name of a wood, and of a district. A surname. The name of an individual. **紫檀** Tsze t'an, a certain red wood used by the Chinese for making furniture. **白檀** Peh t'an, white sandal wood. **黃檀** Hwang t'an, yellow sandal wood. **檀木** T'an mūh, or **檀香** T'an hēang, sandal wood.

攤 From *hand* and *a certain bird or difficult*. To open; to spread out with the hand; the place on which things are spread out; a stall; to arrange and pay in certain sums or dividends; slow; remiss. A surname. Read Nan, to settle with the hand. **菜攤** Ts'ae t'an, a stall with vegetables exposed to sale. **果攤** Kwo t'an, a fruit stall; a stall with fruit spread out. **擺攤** Pae t'an, to spread out, as wares upon a stall. **攤繳** T'an keaou, to

pay, in certain proportions each, to government. **攤賠** T'an p'ei, to make up any loss, by every one paying a proportion.

灘 From *water* and *difficult*. Water rushing through narrow passages amongst rocks; a rapid; a shallow rocky rapid. Read Nan,

the appearance of water rushing with rapidity. Read Han, water running off and leaving a place dry. **十八灘** Shih pā t'an, eighteen rocky rapids in the **瀨江** Kh'an kēang river, in the province of Kēang-se. **灘師** T'an sze, a pilot through the rapids.

癱 A disease which consists in a rigid contraction of the muscles or tendons, and is commonly spoken of in connexion with cold and damp. **風癱** Fung t'an, palsy. **癱瘓** T'an twan, rigidity of the muscles inducing lameness in the hands and feet.

伋 Appearance of the hair hanging down; to stop.

紉 Ornamental fringes to a cap which hang down over the ears, or in front.

髧 The hair hanging down; the hair hanging down to the eye-brows, as is the usage

with children.

炭 From *fire* and a *bank* or *shore*. That which remains from burnt wood; charcoal; coals. A surname. **煤炭** Mei t'an, coals. **石炭** Shih t'an, a stone which is burnt as fuel. **塗炭** T'oo t'an, mud and coals,—calamities; distress. **木炭** Mūh t'an, charcoal. **墜塗炭** Chuy t'oo t'an, to fall into distressing circumstances,—said of the people. **燂炭** Fow t'an, or **麩炭** Foo t'an, a light kind of fuel used in decocting medicines.

醃
臄
沈
醅

Gravy; the serous juice that oozes from flesh. **醃臄** T'an hae, gravy; briny juice in which meat is preserved.

探
撿

From *hand* and to *issue forth*, from a *cavern* or *deep*. To bring with the hand from a distance; to explore; to feel or search for; to spy about; to make enquiries respecting; to essay; to examine; to visit and make civil enquiries. **打探** Ta t'an, to search; to explore; to spy. **洞探** Tung t'an, to discover most

clearly. **探花** T'an hwa, the lowest of a triad of literati, who are placed at the top of all those in China. **探水** T'an shwuy, to sound the depth of water. **探試** T'an she, or She t'an, to essay; to try; to examine. **探信** T'an sin, to endeavour to obtain information respecting. **探聽** T'an t'ing, to try to hear about. **探朋友** T'an p'äng yew, to visit a friend.

嘆

A sighing sound; to sigh.

One says, a long breathing. According to Sha-mūh, to express either grief or admiration and praise. **嗟嘆** Ts'ëay t'an, lamentation and sighing.

長嘆說道 Ch'ang t'an shwō taou, with a long sigh said.

無永嘆 Woo yung t'an, not perpetual (or eternal) sighing.

嘆惜一番 T'an seih yih fan, sighed and lamented awhile.

嘆美 T'an sēn, or **讚嘆** Tsan t'an, to utter aspirations of praise.

歎

To emit the breath with strong feeling; either from grief or admiration; a drawling tone at the end of a line when singing in concert; to sigh; to utter aspirations of praise. **長歎** Ch'ang t'an, a long sigh. **歎美** T'an mei, or **歎羨** T'an sēn, to

praise or admire with inarticulate aspirations.

志 志忑 T'an t'eh, mind above and mind below, a vacant and inconstant mind; afraid; timorous. Otherwise read Kh'än.

嘒 嘒嘒 T'an t'an, the appearance of abundance or affluence; a great number, or quantity of.

黠 From *dark* and *very*. Dark; umbrageous; cloudy.

貪 { To desire inordinately; to covet; to encroach on the property or province of another person; covetous; avaricious; anxious to succeed, or to make progress

on a journey; avidity. **貪賄** T'an hwuy, covetous desire of bribes. **貪婪** T'an haou, gluttonous. **貪酷** T'an kö, covetous and cruel,—often applied to the magistracy in China. **貪世樂** T'an she lö, to covet the pleasures of the world. **貪婪** T'an lan, to covet wealth is expressed by T'an, to covet food is denoted by Lan. They are used generally for avarice and covetousness. **貪行路** T'an hing loo, to be eager to get along the road. **貪頭** T'an t'ow, the object coveted. **貪財** T'an ts'ae, to covet wealth.

儉 儉侏 T'an kin, a foolish appearance.

TANG.

党 A surname.

當 { From a *field* and the *value set upon it*. What is suitable, or proper; that which ought to be done; to sustain; to bear; to stand in opposition to; to meet or occur; to be equal to; adequate for; considered as or equal to; to rule; to give anything as a pledge for money received; to pawn. The name of a district. A surname. **勾當**

Kow tang, to usurp authority, as is done by understrappers; illicit intrigues; business; job. **排當** P'ae tang, to spread out a certain banquet. **過當** Kwo tang, beyond what is right and proper. **典當** T'ien tang, to pawn. **主當** Choo tang, or Tang choo, he who receives a pledge. **質當** Chih tang, he who pawns; to pawn. **理當** Le tang, ought, in reason to be so. **當罰** Tang fä, to sentence

a criminal and execute a proper punishment. **當下** Tang hēa, then; at that time, when the thing occurred. **當不得多人** Tang pūh teh to jin, to be equal to many; to be competent for various duties. **當駕** Tang kēa, to stop the carriage,—of a visitor, and take the compliment intended. This usage is perfectly satisfactory to both parties, and is a great accommodation when the visiting person has to go to many places, which is the case after a birth-day, and similar occurrences. **當不起** Tang pūh kh'e, unable to bear up under; inadequate to sustain the weight or responsibility of. **當門** Tang mun, to close or stop up a gate. **妥當** To tang, or **停當** T'ing tang, well and safely arranged. **當今** Tang kin, that which at present exists. **當該** Tang kae, secretaries and writers in public offices. **當面** Tang mēen, before a person's face. **背後** Pei how, behind one's back. **當何先** Tang ho sēen, what ought to be first? **當今** **和尚** Tang kin ho shang, priests who act at the present time. **當道** Tang taou, name of a plant. **當今皇帝** Tang kin h'wang te, the reigning

Emperor.

當黨党党鄼鄼

To cease; to stop.

From *high* and *black*. Not new; soiled by keeping; a village consisting of five hundred families; fellow villagers; associates; companions; persons leagued together for illegal purposes; an intriguing cabal; a traitorous party; to involve; a place; a time; knowing; intelligent; sudden appearance; to compare; to speak straight forward, to rouse to attention. Read Chang, a surname. **同黨** Tung tang, of the same party. **黨正** Tang ching, the chief man of a village who settles their disputes. **黨羽** Tang yu, the wings (adherents) of a traitorous party. **黨參** Tang sǎn, a species of ginseng.

擋

Tang, or Chang, a group or gang of persons; to strike; to impede; to cover or screen; to push. Read Hwang, to strike; to beat. **抵擋** Te tang, to oppose, stop, and hinder. **遮擋** Chay tang, to cover; to screen; to impede.

檔

An acrid herb, by some called Chinese pepper,—is produced in Fokien; a sort of wooden tub.

讜
諄

From *words* and *proper*.
Right words; excellent
speech; to persuade to
virtue and reprehend vice.

讜論 Tang lun, correct ratio-
cination.

鎗
擋

A certain military weap-
on.

To oppose and impede
the progress of; to stand
in the way of; to withstand.

擋住 Tang choo, to stop ef-
fectually. 擋不住 Tang pūh
choo, unable to stop. 擋駕

Tang kēa, to decline putting a
visitor to the trouble of coming
all the way. See 當 Tang.

屏擋 P'ing tang, or 屏擋
P'ing tang, to put an obstacle
to.

檔

Name of a wood; a wood-
en couch; certain trans-
verse beams of a house. 框

檔 K'wang tang, certain trans-
verse beams. 檔房子 Tang

fang tsze, or 冊檔 Ts'eh tang,
an office containing military
clerks under the Tartar banners.

璫

Tang, or 耳璫 Urh
tang, ear-rings, or other
pendant ornaments; certain jing-
ling ornaments attached to the
girdle or suspended in other
places. Name of a plant. 銀

璫 Lang tang, or 金琅璫

Kin lang tang, certain orna-
ments hung up in the palace,
which make a noise when agi-
tated by the wind; Lang-tang,
is also a kind of lock or fetter.

璫當 Tang tang, 丁璫 Ting
tang, or 丁東 Ting tung,
stones appended to the sash or
girdle which make a jingling
noise when a person walks.

簕

簕簕 Yun tang, a par-
ticular kind of bamboo.

Certain bamboos by the side of
a carriage to lean against.

褡

From *garments* and *pro-*
per, or *decent*. Garments
for the breech; the part where
the lower extremities divide.

褡褡 Kae tang, or 裊褡
Léang tang, certain garments
for the breast and for the back.

裊褡 K'wán tang, or 裊褡
Kh'wán tang, breeches.

腦

The pendant part of the
ear; the *well* (or lower
hollow part) of the ear.

瞞

瞞

A certain tripod for con-
taining hot wine; the
sound of a drum. 銀瞞 Lang
tang, a large lock or fetter; an
iron chain.

址

High land. To be distin-
guished from 北 Peh,
the north.

T'ANG.

宕 From a *convert* and a *hill*, or *beautiful stone*.

A house built in a cavern; eminent; to exceed; excess. The name of a district. 放宕 Fang t'ang, loose, profligate, dissipated.

圉 砮圉 P'ang t'ang, the sound of stones striking against each other.

若 { Name of certain plants, medicinal and poisonous.

傷 A long appearance.

湯 From *water* and *change*. Water changed from its original state by fire; hot water; broth; soup; gravy, or sauce. Name of a river; of a valley, and of a district. 湯餅 T'ang ping, or 湯麵 T'ang m'en, puddings and dumplings.

燙 燙斗 T'ang tow, a smoothing iron,—in common use.

擗 To push and stop with the hand.

蕩 Large; wide; extensive; agitated; driven hither and thither,—as plants by the wind; unsettled; spoiled; ruin.

ed. The name of a place; and of a river. 放蕩 Fang t'ang, dissolute; dissipated; incoherent. 佚蕩 Yih t'ang, slow; remiss. 蕩志 T'ang che, to dissipate and bewilder the mind. 蕩產 T'ang ch'an, to squander and waste a patrimony. 蕩滅生靈 T'ang mē s'ang ling, wantonly exterminated every living creature,—said of the ingress of the western Tartars who formed the dynasty Yuen. 蕩蕩 T'ang t'ang, a deep extensive sheet of water; great; vague.

盪 From *hot water* and a *tub*. A vessel to wash or bathe in; moved; agitated; to move a boat over dry land; large; great. A surname. The name of a place. 直盪 Chih t'ang, name of an office. 滌盪 Teih t'ang, agitated or shaken about as when things are washed. 跳盪 T'eaou t'ang, name of a division of an army.

碭 A stone with veins running through it; excess; over. 芒碭 Mang t'ang, the name of a hill. 沆碭 Hang t'ang, a white vapour.

臄 From *flesh* and a *hall*. A fat, fleshy appearance.

堂

A dignified honourable mansion; a palace; a temple; a court or chamber of justice; a hall, or public room; principal chamber of a college or school. The person who fills a principal place in a palace or court of justice; high; dignified; splendid; honourable; illustrious; a wide level place on a mountain. The name of a country. A surname. Relations of the same house or kindred; distant relations; its opposite is 親 Ts'in, nearly related. 崇基爲堂 Tsung ke wei t'ang, an eminent and honourable foundation constitutes T'ang. 正寢曰堂 Ching ts'in yuě t'ang, a middle and principal apartment is called T'ang. 明堂 Ming t'ang, a royal or imperial chamber of audience. 明倫堂 Ming lun t'ang, a hall in the temple of Confucius, where the relations of social life are illustrated. 學堂 Hsü t'ang, a school or college, the principal chamber is called 廳堂 T'ing t'ang. 上堂 Shang t'ang, to ascend or enter the hall. 大堂 Ta t'ang, the great, first, or principal hall of justice. 當堂 Tang t'ang, in open court. 正堂 Ching t'ang, the principal officer in a district. 左堂 Tso t'ang, the

left hall, and 右堂 Yew t'ang, the right hall, express two assistant officers; the left-hand-man is the superior, the left side being the place of honour. 官府坐堂 Kwan foo tso t'ang, the magistrate is in court. 天堂地獄 T'een t'ang te yü, the palace of heaven, and the prison of earth, — heaven and hell. 客堂 Kh'eh t'ang, a hall for the reception of visitors. 育嬰堂 Yü ying t'ang, a foundling hospital. 堂客 T'ang kh'eh, denotes the female inhabitants of a house. 堂翁 T'ang ung, a term of respect, used by inferior magistrate to their immediately superior local officer. 堂姊 T'ang tsze, a mother's female relations. 堂姊妹 T'ang taze mei, a mother's sisters. 堂名 T'ang ming, a name assumed by persons as a name of the whole family. 堂兄弟 T'ang heung te, a father's brother's son; cousins.

螳螂 T'ang lang, a sort of locust. Name of a river; name of a district.

棠

The name of a wood; and of a place. A surname. Certain transverse bars of a cart or carriage. 沙棠 Sha t'ang, a certain

fruit. 落棠 Ló t'ang, name of a hill. 棠棣之依 T'ang te che e, a brother on whom to rely for support.

饒
饒
糖
粒
楊

Sugar; anything preserved with sugar. 白糖 Peh t'ang, white sugar. 糖果 T'ang kwo, fruits preserved with sugar; sweets made from fruits and sugar. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar candy.

儻
倘

If; should; a conditional particle, commonly written 倘 T'ang. 心儻 儻 Sin t'ang t'ang, an enlarged easy mind. 儻

然 T'ang jen, suddenly, or unexpectedly. 儻來田地 T'ang hae t'een te, landed property falling to one in some sudden and unexpected manner.

唐

Boasting extravagant language. A surname; name of a place; name of a large bow used by learners. Name of a district. Path in the hall of ancestors. The name of a state; the denomination of one of the most celebrated dynasties in Chinese history, which commenced about A. D. 618, and continued till 923. The surname of the founder was 李 Le, hence

the word is distinguished from its other applications by connecting it with the word Le. 荒唐之言 Hwang t'ang che yen, extravagant exaggerated, inconsiderate language. 李唐 Le t'ang, or 唐朝 T'ang ch'au, express the dynasty above mentioned. 唐突 他不得 T'ang t'uh t'a p'uh teh, must not, or dare not offend him. See the following character.

倨

倨倨 T'ang t'uh, wanting in humility; abrupt.

嗒

嗒嗒 T'ung t'ang, great talking; impertinent; not to the point.

瘡

Struck with the cold; feeling cold.

塘

An artificial pond; a pool of water; a fish pond. It is the usage in China to have a pond of stagnant water attached to the house of every gentleman.

池塘 Ch'e t'ang, 塘池 T'ang ch'e, or 魚塘 Yü t'ang, all express a fish pond. 蓮塘 L'een t'ang, a pond for the growth of the water-lily. 野塘 Yay t'ang, a pool in a wilderness. 塘蒿 T'ang haou, celery.

搪

To stretch or extend. 搪揆 T'ang t'uh, abruptly bolting upon; offending. 搪塞

T'ang seh, to stop; to put a stop to.

糖 Sugar; honey; candy. **糖霜** T'ang shwang, crystals of sugar. **冰糖** Ping t'ang, sugar candy. **蜜糖** Meih t'ang, honey. **沙糖** Sha t'ang, soft sugar.

螞蟥 Chow t'ang, name of an insect,—said to be of the gryllus species.

棠 T'ang or Chang, an inclined post.

帑 Commonly read Noo, denoting wife and children; also the tail of a bird. Read T'ang, the place in which gold and silk are laid up; a treasury. **國帑** Kwō t'ang, the national treasury. **帑藏** T'ang ts'ang, a place where valuable things are stored up; a precious store.

熨 Properly read Yŭh, pronounced T'ang in Canton, to smooth by the application of fire. **熨斗** T'ang tow, a smoothing iron.

TĀNG.

等 To compare, those which agree in their properties on a comparison being made; forms the plural of pronouns; kind or quality; class; species; sort; rank; to wait. **上中下三等** Shang chung hēa san tǎng, three sorts,—superior, or best, middling and inferior. **不等** Pŭh tǎng, denotes a variety; some more; some less. **伊等** E tǎng, they; them. **相等** Sēang tǎng, of the same sort. **這等** Chay tǎng, of this sort; such. **我等** Wo tǎng, we; us. **爾等** Urh tǎng, ye; you. **等閒** Tǎng

hēen pŭh ch'ŭh, did not go out on ordinary occasions. **等後** Tǎng how, or **等待** Tǎng tae, to wait or stay for. **等因** Tǎng yin, is an expression which closes a recapitulation of circumstances, and denotes—these; or, these and such like causes and circumstances.

戥 釐戥 Le tǎng, a small steelyard with which silver is weighed in China.

登 From **又** Yew, a hand raising **月** Yuē, flesh of a victim, and placing it on **豆** Tow, the vessel used in sacrifice. An earthen ware vessel used in sacrifice; to place higher;

to ascend. In which sense the following is properly used.

登

From *to step out* or *stride*, and an *utensil* which is stepped on; intended to represent stepping up into a carriage; to ascend; to go up higher; to advance; to place on paper; to record; to commence doing; to effect; a step or that on which the foot is placed in order to ascend higher. T'ang-t'ang, the reiterated noise of breathing. The name of a star, and of a district. **豐登** Fung t'ang, plentiful; abundant,—applied to the harvest. **登程**

T'ang ch'ing, to commence a journey. **登高** T'ang kaou,

ascending high; refers to going to the hills to fly kites on the ninth day of the ninth moon.

登記 T'ang ke, to record. **登樓**

T'ang low, to ascend to an upper chamber. **登即投明**

T'ang tseih t'ow ming, to make an explicit statement forthwith as soon as the thing occurs. **登時**

T'ang she, on the spur of the occasion; immediately.

凳

A kind of bench stool or couch; a seat. **板凳**

Pan t'ang, a stool made of a long deal or board. **長凳** Ch'ang t'ang, a long form or stool.

燈

T'ang, or Ching, walking as if lame, or debilitated;

to disregard business.

剗鉤

T'ang kow, a kind of hook.

橙

From *wood* and to *ascend*. Read Ch'ang, or T'ang, one of the species of orange. Read T'ang, a sort of seat or small table.

蹬

From *foot* and to *raise*. **踏蹬** Ts'ang t'ang, a careless hurried pace by which a person misses his road; to tread; to stamp; to act with indecision, and a hurried incapacity.

鐙

From *metal* and to *ascend*. The metal by which a person mounts a horse; a stirrup. Used also to denote a lantern. The name of a hill.

登

A step; steps by which to ascend; a small channel by which waters branch off.

燈

From *fire* and to *elevate*. A light raised high; a lamp; a lantern. Used figuratively for laws or precepts; moral lights.

灯

金燈 Kin t'ang, the name of a plant. **點燈** T'een t'ang, to light a lamp. **天燈** T'een t'ang, the moon; a lantern raised to the top of a pole. **燈火**

輝煌 T'ang ho hwuy hwang, the lustre of a great many lamps or lanterns. **燈火** T'ang ho,

lamp light. 燈籠 Täng lung,
a lantern. 燈彩 Täng ts'ae,
the variegated colours of lan-
terns. 燈油 Täng yew, lamp
oil.

簦 A kind of umbrella made
of reeds to keep off the
rain.

荳 金荳 Kin täng, or 苦
荳 Kh'oo täng, certain
plants.

鄧 Name of several places.
A surname.

T'ÄNG.

疼 } From *winter* and *disease*.
疼 } Pain; *acute* feeling; affec-
疼 } tion or regard in an ex-
疼 } treme degree; sometimes
疼 } used in a good sense, as
疼 } the affection of a parent to a
疼 } child. 疼痛 Täng t'ung,
疼 } severe, acute pain. 疼愛
疼 } Täng ngae, ardent affection.

滕 Water starting up and
thrown to a distance; to
gape wide when speaking; emp-
ty. Name of a country.

藤 A generic term for all creep-
ing plants. The name of a
district. 沙藤 Sha täng, rat-
tan or rotang. 藤黃 Täng
hwang, Cambogia or Gamboge.
藤牌 Täng p'ae, a shield made
of canes. 藤頭 Täng t'ow,

the ground rattan.

騰 To remove a writing to
another surface; to copy
papers; to transcribe. 騰錄
試卷 Täng lüh she keuen, to
transcribe the essays written by
literary candidates. 騰錄所
Täng lüh so, place where essays
are transcribed before they are
sent in to be examined. They
are all copied to prevent any
one's hand writing being known.
騰抄 Täng ch'au, or 騰
寫 Täng säy, to copy; to
transcribe.

螭 }
螭 } A serpent said to resem-
螭 } ble a dragon, to fly, and
螭 } to cause rain; called also
螭 } a divine serpent.

滕 } A cord or string; to fas-
滕 } ten; to bind. 行滕
滕 } Hing täng, certain wrap-
滕 } pers rolled round the legs;
滕 } worn by persons who have
滕 } to travel far.

騰 } To leap upon, as a stal-
騰 } lion; to run fiercely; to
騰 } ascend; to transfer or pro-
騰 } pagate; to rise up. A
騰 } surname. 果牛 Luy
騰 } new, 騰馬 Täng ma, denote

—the copulation of cows and horses; a general term is 乘匹 Shing p'êih.

儻 儻 Ling t'äng, long appearance.

TAOU.

刀 A cutting weapon or instrument; a sword; a knife. The name of a coin so called from its form, or from its great influence amongst the people; a small vessel or boat. 小刀 Seaou taou, a small knife or sword. 寶刀 Paou taou, a sword ornamented with gems. 腰刀 Yaou taou, a sword to hang at the side. 挑刀 T'eaou taou, a kind of long spear. 切菜刀 Ts'ëë ts'ae taou, a knife for cutting vegetables. 剪刀 Ts'een taou, a pair of scissors. 利刀 Le taou, a sharp knife. 刀鋒 Taou fung, the sharp edge or point of a knife. 刀殼 Taou k'ö, a wooden sheath. 刀口 Taou kh'ow, the edge of a knife or sword. 刀背 Taou pei, the back of a knife. 刀鞘 Taou seaou, a leather sheath for a sword. 刀仔 Taou tsze, a small knife; a pen knife is commonly so called by natives who have seen it.

到 To arrive at; to go or come to; to extend to. A surname. Defined by 自遠而至也 Tsze yuen urh che yay, to come to from a distance. 無所不到 Woo so püh taou, extending to every place. 到處 Taou ch'oo, or 四到處 Sze taou ch'oo, every place. 周到 Chow taou, to every part of the circumference; i. e. every where, entire, complete. 不到處 Püh taou ch'oo, deficiency, defect, failure in one's duty. 有船到了 Yew ch'uen taou leaou, a ship has arrived. 到地 Taou te, down to the ground. 到底 Taou te, or 到底 Taou 'te, at the bottom; still; however; after all. 到此田地 Taou ts'ze t'ëen te, come to this state or pass.

倒 To fall; to fall prostrate; to subvert; to turn upside down. As an adverb, it possesses a qualifying sense, such as *yet; still; after all*. 路滑跌倒 Loo hwā t'ëë taou, to

fall on a slippery road. 顛倒

T'ien taou, to turn upside down; to put into disorder; the mind

deranged. 退倒 T'uy taou,

to go back; to recede. 推倒

T'uy taou, to push over. 絕

倒 Tseuē taou, immoderate

laughter. 令人笑倒 Ling

jin scaou taou, make a person

fall down with laughing. 傾

倒 Kh'ing taou, to fall down

in ruins; to disorder. 心胸

傾倒 Sin heung kh'ing taou,

the heart disordered, or perplex-

ed. 倒床 Taou ch'wang, to

lay one's-self down in bed. 倒

茶 Taou ch'a, to pour out tea.

倒頓 Taou tun, trowsers, or

pantaloons.

咧咧 Taou lă, a name of a certain kind of comic

singing.

兆 A tortoise shell dried by fire for the purpose of di-

vination; an altar of earth; a

million. Read 兆 Chaou, or

兆頭 Taou t'ow, or 先兆

S'een taou, an omen; a prog-

nostic. 吉兆 Keih taou, a

favorable prognostic; an omen of

good. 凶兆 Heung taou, a

prognostic of evil. 億兆 Yih

taou, the hundred thousand and

the million, denotes the mass

of the people, which is also ex-

pressed by 兆民 Taou min.

京兆 King taou, the place

where the million assembles, the

residence of the Emperor and

court. 宅兆 Tseh taou, the

ground round a tomb. 游兆

Yew taou, a certain year of the

cycle.

稻 Grain that is planted amongst water; the paddy of the southern regions. A surname. The name of a place.

諂 From *words* and *laving* or *plashing*. Dubious; doubtful; uncertain. To be distinguished from 諂 Ch'eu, to flatter.

蹈 From *foot* and to *splash*. To put the foot forcibly to the ground; to tread under feet; to tread in the footsteps of, or to tread under foot; to move; to agitate. 高蹈 Kaou taou, to walk far. 蹈法 Taou fă, to tread the laws under foot; to violate them with a perfect knowledge of doing so; or to walk according to them.

塹 A high mound of earth; earth raised up as a defence.

幃 Read Chow, a curtain.

幃 Read Taou, a canopy or covering, as that of heaven. 覆

幃 Fow taou, to overspread.

搗
搗
搗
搗
搗

To beat with the hand; to pound; to condense by reiterated striking, like mud walls; to lead on. Read Chow, to collect together. 搗爛 Taou lan, to pound to pieces. 搗平 Taou p'ing, to pound people down to a state of tranquillity. 搗洗衣裳 Taou se e shang, to wash clothes by beating.

禱
禱

To pray; to supplicate of the gods; to spread out one's case and supplicate happiness, or blessings; to entreat; often used in the language of courtesy. 祈禱神 Kh'e taou shin, to pray to God. 丘之禱久矣 Kh'ew che taou kew e, Kh'ew (I Confucius) have long prayed. 禱打火燒 Taou ta ho shaou, may the thunders strike and the fires consume me;—solemn imprecations before the idols in attestation of innocence, are frequent in China; after an imprecation under the supposition of guilt is uttered, the person generally prays for a blessing under the contrary supposition.

翻
繖

A kind of flag made of feathers used in ancient times and carried by bands of dancers; to cover over.

道
衍

From *to walk and head*. A way; a path; being at the head; the way that leads to; a thoroughfare on all sides; a principle; the principle from which heaven, earth, man, and all nature emanates. 理 Le, is a latent principle; Taou, is a principle in action; correct, virtuous principles and course of action; order and good principles in a government and country; a word; to speak; to say; the way or cause from or by which; to direct; to lead in the way; to accord with or go in a course pointed out. The name of a country. Used by the Buddhists for a particular state of existence, whether amongst human beings or amongst brutes. 大道分明直奸人曲曲行 Ta' thou fun ming ch'ih, k'een jin kh'e'uh kh'e'uh hing, the great road (of truth and honesty) is plain and straight; but bad men choose devious winding paths. 道 Taou, in the books of Laou-tsze is very like the *Eternal Reason* of which some Europeans speak; *Ratio* of the Latins, and the *Logos* of the Greeks. 道帙 Taou t'ëë, a certificate by which the priests of Buddha are entitled to three days provision at every temple they go to. 道場 Taou ch'ang, an arena for

the cultivation of virtue. **道**
周 Taou chow, a winding road.
道喜 Taou he, to congratulate, amongst equals. **道路**
 Taou loo, a road; a way. **道理**
 Taou le, right principles; a natural sense of right and fitness; reason; reasonable. **道教**
 Taou keaou, a well-known sect in China, which originated B. C. 500. **道士** Taou sze, a priest of that sect, the superior is called **道長** Taou chang. **道德** Taou teh, virtue; virtuous. **道側** Taou ts'eh, by the side of the road.

導 From a road and to measure. To point out the way, either physically or morally; to direct or lead in the right way; to induce to go in a certain way; to rectify; to braid up the hair and put it below the cap. **導引**
 Taou yin, or Yin taou, to lead; to go before and show the way.

悼 Wounded feelings; feelings of commiseration; to pity one who has offended through ignorance; to die young; an untimely death; fear; apprehension. **悼**
嘆 Taou t'an, to sigh forth feelings of compassion, or grief.

馨 A term which denotes 90 years of age; 70 years of

age is expressed by **考** Taou.

盜 From *to covet* and a *transil.* To covet the property of others, and take it by force or fraud; to rob; to plunder; to commit piracy; to promote one's own interest by underhand, clandestine means. Name of a spring; of a star, and of a plant; an appellation of a fleet horse. **小盜** Seaou taou, a petty pilferer. **中盜** Chung taou, a sort of swindler. **大盜** Ta taou, an highway robber; banditti. **強盜** Kh'ang taou, open robbers and plunderers. **洋盜** Yang taou, or **海盜** Hae taou, sea pirates. **盜賊** Taou tseh, a robber; a bandit; a pirate.

島 From a bird perched on a hill or mound. An island. **海島** Hae taou, an island of the sea.

纛 A certain standard or banner used in the army; also carried before funerals. **旗纛** Kh'e taou, the standards of the army, the Tartar generals sacrifice to them. **阜纛** Tsaou taou, a military banner.

T'AOU.

叨

The desire of food; inordinate desire of; addicted to; to innovate from ambitious motives; to feel disgraced and ashamed, as having cherished inordinate desire; an affected self-humiliating expression, used in the language of courtesy. 貪叨凶淫 T'an t'au heung yin, to be addicted to cruelty and debauchery. 合家幸叨天眷 Hô kēa hing t'au t'c'en keuen, the whole family happily enjoyed the kind protection of heaven. 叨愛 T'au ngue, inordinately desirous of your love and regard. 叨教 t'au keau, I am inordinately desirous of your instruction. 叨光 T'au kwang, inordinately desirous of your light or countenance;—these expressions all imply gratitude and self-abasement. 叨濫 T'au lan, my covetousness is insatiable; I am inundated with your presents. 叨蒙 T'au mung, and 叨沐 T'au mūh, are used to express thankfulness for undeserved benefits conferred. 叨忝 T'au t'c'en, or 叨辱 T'au jūh, I am ashamed of being so covetous of your kindness.

叨

From *heart* and *knife*. The mind cut or pierced;

the appearance of grief and sorrow. 心焉忉忉 Sin yen t'au t'au, the heart indeed was much grieved.

舢

From *boat* and *knife* or *sword*. A small boat in shape resembling a sword. Three hundred 斛 Hwō, are called T'au.

吽

號吽 Haou t'au, the noise of bitter weeping. 噉吽 Keau t'au, the incessant weeping of children.

桃

The peach. Name of a river. A surname. 核桃 Heh t'au, the walnut. 含桃 Han t'au, or 櫻桃 Ying t'au, a cherry. 扁桃 Pēn t'au, the flat peach. 哈密桃 Hō meñh t'au, the honey peach, an oval species of peach much esteemed. 桃花 T'au hwa, the peach flower. 桃氏 T'au she, a maker of swords. 桃樹 T'au shoo, the peach tree. 桃子 T'au tsze, a peach. 桃仁 T'au jin, almonds, or rather the kernels of peach stones.

眺

A cave or pit in a field.

討

From *words* and a *measure* or *rule*. To direct; to investigate; to scrutinize; to excite or stir up; to bring upon

one's-self; to rail; to eject; to mix; to put away; to kill. The name of an office. 探討 T'an t'au, to try to find out; to explore; to search for. 自討 Tsze t'au, to interrogate one's-self; to bring evils on one's-self. 討賬 T'au chang, to ask for a debt owing to one. 自討苦喫 Tsze t'au kh'oo k'eih, to bring trouble upon one's-self. 討賞 T'au shang, to solicit a reward for being the bearer of good tidings. 討厭 T'au yen, to dislike; to bring upon one's-self dislike.

逃 From *to go* and *outside*. To run away,—as a criminal does; to abscond. 逃走 T'au tsow, to run off. 逃亡 T'au wang, run away and lost. 逃人 T'au jin, a runaway; a fugitive. 逃躲 T'au to, 逃避 T'au pe, or 逃匿 T'au neih, to run away and hide one's-self; to abscond.

鼗 A sort of drum, that is twirled backwards and forwards on a handle, whilst two suspended balls strike against each end—a child's toy.

悵 From *heart* and the *sound of laving out*. An ebullition of joy; indulgence; excess;

excessive length of time; doubt; suspicion; to store up. 悵悵 不歸 T'au t'au pūh kwei, remained long without returning. 悵心 T'au sin, vicious appetite.

滔 From *water* and the sound of *clashing*. Water flowing with rapidity; water gradually rising higher and higher. 滔天 T'au t'een, rose high as heaven,—said of the waters of the deluge.

韜 A case or covering for a bow; a clothing for the arm; a sheath or case for a sword; a kind of case or cover for a wooden pillow; wide; broad; equitable. 六韜 Lūh t'au, the name of certain ancient books; rules or plans such as they contain. 韜畧 T'au lēō, plans; rules; modes of proceeding; certain military rules.

裯 Read Ch'ow and T'au. From *garments* and *to go round*. The sleeves of garments; garments to absorb the perspiration.

綯 From *silk* and *going round*. To wind as on a clue or ball of silk; to wrap round as a bundle of sticks; to bind; to fasten round; to shake the head.

缶 An earthen vessel. Now read Yaou, in the sense of T'au, or **陶** Yaou, a furnace for burning earthen ware.

陶 Many words; much talk; stories going and coming; the indistinct prattle of a child; to roar out; to supplicate or imprecate.

淘 From *water* and an *earthen vessel*. The scouring noise made when washing rice, the sound of a torrent; to stir about; to excite. **淘河** T'au ho, the name of a bird. **淘米** T'au me, to scour rice. **淘沙** T'au sha, or **淘汰** T'au t'ae, to scour and sift sand and rubbish, for the sake of finding pieces of metal or silver. **淘淘** T'au t'au, the flowing of water. **淘淨** T'au t'ing, to wash clean; to purge.

綯 To twist a cord or rope; a string or cord.

萄 **蒲萄** P'oo t'au, the grape. The name of a palace. **萄藤** T'au t'ang, the vine. **葡萄酒** P'oo t'au tsew, wine made from the grape. P'oo is thus written **葡**.

醺 **酩酊** Maou t'au, a drunken appearance.

陶 A potter's furnace; a hill thought to resemble a furnace; the hill where the ancient king **堯** Yaou is said to have dwelt, and hence he is called **陶唐氏** T'au t'ang she. Earthen ware; to melt; to expand; to excite; to stir up; to exhilarate; the first emotions of joy; to transform; to rectify; to cherish, or foster. Used to denote—the grape; and for the following. **鬱陶** Yüh t'au, mournful thought; a pleasing melancholy. **櫻桃** **蒲陶** Ying t'au p'oo t'au, cherries and grapes. **燒瓦** **陶** Shaou wa t'au, a furnace for burning earthen ware. Occurs read Yaou. **陶正** T'au ching, the name of an office. **陶人** T'au jin, a potter.

鞫 From *leather* and a *furnace*. A drum. **皇鞫** Kaou t'au, an officer of celebrity.

槁 A broken stunted piece of wood; the name of an historian; the name of a certain auspicious quadruped; and of a plant; a stupid foolish appearance; to pierce; a coffin. **槁杌** T'au wü, a stupid fellow.

濤 Large waves; billows; waves dashing upon the

shore; angry billows. 波濤
Po t'au, waves beating and
urged on by succeeding waves.

條 From silk and 條 T'eaou,
a string, abbreviated.
Silk threads hanging down as
an ornament; a fringe. 絲條
Sze t'au, silk fringe. 打條
Ta t'au, to twist three fold
threads.

套 } From *great* and *long*.
Large and wide; that
which is put outside over
something else, as a case
or external covering; any
thing superadded; a snare;
particles or phrases of general
application. Name of a place.
活套 Hwō t'au, or 通套
T'ung t'au, of general applica-
tion; what will fit anything.
書套 Shoo t'au, or 封套
Fung t'au, envelope or case for
a letter or books. 字面套
用 Tsze mēn t'au yung,
phrases of general use may be
inserted in different places. 河
套 Ho t'au, a region beyond
the Yellow River. See Ho. 不
落套 Pūh lō t'au, not to fall

into a snare; to avoid any trap
or intrigue laid for one by de-
signing people. 脫套 T'ō
t'au, to throw off the trappings
of custom, and the general usage
of worldly people,—to regulate
one's conduct more by reason
than the usage of the day or the
fashion. 套衣 T'au e, or
外套 Wae t'au, large gar-
ments that are put on over o-
thers. 套箱 T'au s'ang, a
wooden case or box that goes
outside another box. 套用
舊文 T'au yung kew wān,
to imitate ancient writings,—
as a case is made to fit.

饕 } From *to roar out* and
餮 } food. To be gluttonous;
to eat and drink voraciously, or
to be greedy of money; rapaci-
ous. 饕餮陋習誠爲可
恥 T'au t'ēē low seih ch'ing
wei kh'o ch'e, rapacity, glutton-
y, and low practices, are indeed
things to be ashamed of. 饕
餮 T'au and t'ēē, are distin-
guished from each others; T'au
denotes sometimes avarice, and
T'ēē, gluttony.

TE.

地 The earth; a place; the
ground or seat of. 天地

萬物 T'ēn te wan wūh, hea-
ven, earth, and all things. 皇

天后地 Hwang t'een how te, Imperial heaven and Queen earth. 射地球 Shay te kh'ew, a kind of ball at which soldier's shoot an arrow when at full gallop. 中國的地方 Chung kwō teĩh te fang, a place belonging to China; Chinese territory. 本地 Pun te, native place or district, in contradistinction from 外江 Wae kēang, another province. 本地人 Pun te jin, a native of a place. 本地話 Pun te hwa, the dialect of a place. 田地 T'een te, fields; cultivated land; state of things. 地氈 Te chen, or 地毡 Te chen, a carpet. 地衣 Te e, a kind of lichen or moss that grows on the ground; called also 仰天皮 Yang t'een p'e, the skin that looks up to heaven. 地方 Te fang, a place; a territory; country; space. 地輿圖形 Te yu t'oo hing, a map of China or the world, on a large scale. 地球 Tekh'ew, a globe representing the world; the terrestrial globe. 地理 Te le, geography. 地理圖 Te le t'oo, a map. 地保 Te paou, a constable of a single street.

圮 To throw down; to subvert; to cast in ruins; to

destroy; to ruin.

氏 From to *descend* and a line denoting the *ground*. Reaching to the ground; low; mean; radical; fundamental; to revert or come to again; to arise at. The name of a star; to pass the night. 根氏 Kān te, the root of a tree. 閻氏 Hwuy te, the god of ink. 氏人 Te jin, the name of a foreign state. 氏首 Te show, to hang down the head.

底 From *below* and an *overhanging shelter*. To dwell at the foot of a mountain; to be set down; low; the bottom of; to arrive at and to stop; only; mean; menial. In the books of the 宋 Sung dynasty, used for the modern 的 Teĩh, and also in the Poetry of the T'ang dynasty. 無根底 Woo kān te, no root; no foundation. 鞋底 Heae te, the sole of a shoe. 小底 Seaou te, a term by which menial servants designate themselves. 方底 Fang te, a bag for containing books. 無底 Woo te, bottomless. 底住 Te chuo, the name of a hill; also a pillar, literally or figuratively. 底下 Te hēa, down below; mean. 底下的人 Te hēa teĩh jin, inferior people. 底石 Te shih,

a foundation stone; literally or figuratively. **底定** Te ting, to repress; a fallacious place. **底地** Te te, the centre of the earth.

低 From *man* and *low*. Low; to bend down; to droop; to hang down; mean. **高** **低低** Kaou kaou, te te, very high and very low. **太低** T'ae te, too low.

價錢低 K'ea ts'een te, a low price. **低頭** Te f'ow, to hang down the head. **低回** Te hwuy, to hang the head and revolve in the mind. **低着头** Te ch'ow, hung down his head. **低低說道** Te te shw'ō taou, said in a low voice.

低 From *heart* and *low*. Low spirited; grieved; sorry.

抵 From *hand* and *to reach down to*. To arrive at; to rush against; to sustain or bear opposition; to bear what one deserves; to throw from one; to slap or strike. **不抵錢** P'uh t'et's'een, not worth any money. **抵賬** Te chang, to settle an account, by giving the value of what is due in some commodity instead of money; used also for paying a debt. **抵省城** Te sāng ch'ing, arrived at the provincial city. **抵掌** Te chang, to strike or clap one's hands. **抵**

几 Te ke, to slap the table,—as when conversing with warmth.

抵命 Te ming, to forfeit one's life.

抵銷 Te seaou, to make the payment compensation, or pay an equivalent and settle the affair.

抵塞 Te seh, to stop up and oppose; to evade an accusation.

大抵 Ta te, or **大底** Ta te, generally speaking.

角抵 K'ō te, to oppose horns to each other; to push to measure one's strength with others.

相抵 S'ang te, to rush together as in battle. **抵罪** Te tsuy, to make amends for one's fault or crimes.

抵擋 Te tang, to oppose. **抵對** Te tuy, to give an equivalent for.

抵牾 Te woo, to place a guard or prop against, either morally or physically.

抵 From *wood* and the *lower part*. The root of trees or plants. **深根固抵** Shin k'ān koo te, a deep firm root.

抵 Te or Che. From *disease* and *downward*. A kind of stoppage of the bowels.

抵 From *eye* and *to bend down*. To look at; the appearance of looking down upon.

砥 Te or Che, a whetstone or grindstone; even; level.

See Che.

羝 A male sheep; a ram; a he-goat; a buck. **羝觸**
抵 Te chüh, to push with the horns; to gore.

舩 From a *boat* and to *rush against*. **舩艦** Te tang, a particular sort of war boat.

觥 From *horn* and *cow*, and to *rush against*. To push with the horns; to gore; to strive to oppose. Read

抵 Che, a certain drinking vessel. **觥戲** Te he, a kind of play in which people try their comparative strength, a sort of wrestling. **觥排異端** Te p'ae e twan, to oppose false doctrines. **觥隈** Te wei, to push against the shore.

詆 From *words* and to *attack*. To vilify; to attack a person's reputation; to slander; to accuse falsely.

詆 Read Teih, crafty; artful. **醜詆** Ch'ow te, shameful slanders. **詆毀** Te hwuy, or **詆謗** Te p'ang, to slander; to vilify; detraction.

邸 From a *place* and to *go to*. The place to which all people of rank, kings, princes, and nobles repair; the residence of the court; apartments for the resi-

dence of such visitors; in modern use, any lodging house for travellers. Also that which extends to the ground; radical; at the bottom; fundamental; a sort of screen; to rush against. A surname. **邸報** Te paou, or **邸抄** Te ch'aon, the Peking gazette, issued by government.

弟 To bind with leather straps twining round, and rising from the bottom to the top; hence,—degrees; successive steps; an order of succession; a junior brother; and to perform the duties of one.

兄弟 Heung te, an elder and a younger brother; brothers.

子弟 Tsze te, sons and younger brothers,—will become

父兄 Foo heung, fathers and elder brothers.

娣 The younger of two sisters. **娣婦** Sze foo, an elder brother's wife. **娣婦** Te foo, a younger brother's wife.

悌 From *heart* and a *younger brother*. To behave with the dutiful feelings becoming a younger brother.

第 From *bamboos* and *straps* of leather wound round in ascending order, like a screw. A consecutive series; forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion. Used as a par-

tiele; but; only. A surname.

得第 Teh te, to obtain a higher degree. **不第** Pūh te, not chosen to the higher degrees.

次第 Ts'ze te, following in succession; placed in order.

There are **四曾** Sze tsäng, four degrees of rank; viz. **秀才** Sew-ts'ae, **舉人** Keu-jin,

進士 Tsin-sze, and **翰林** Han-lin. To attain the first is expressed by **進** Tsin; the second and third by **中** Chung,

and the highest by **點** Tēn. **第三回** Te san hwuy, the third section. **第一等的** Te yih täng teih, of the first order or class of the best sort.

第宅 Te tseh, a mansion,—originally granted to noblemen, and where there were guards placed in order. **第二** Te urh, the second.

第 } A surname. The name of a plant.

帝 The appellation of one who judges the world, or of one who rules over the nations; an epithet of respect and honour, — applied to one who rules as a lord or sovereign; an Emperor; an independent monarch; celestial virtue. **五帝**

Woo te, five ancient Emperors, —also the god of heaven, and the gods of the four seasons. The name of a star; the name of a place. **皇帝王** Hwang, te, wang, according to some, express *three* degrees of sovereign rule, of which Hwang is the highest; Te, the second; and Wang, the lowest. Hwang-te, is a common appellation of the Emperor of China. **上帝** Shang-te, the highest sovereign; the Supreme Ruler; Heaven, or **天之神** T'een che shin, the God of heaven; or according to others,—all the gods of heaven collectively. **帝王** Te wang, a sovereign potentate.

倬 To raise up. Read Te, feeble; weak.

遞 To change; to alter; for; in place of; instead of; to pass from hand to hand; to transmit. Read Tac, to wind round. **更遞** Käng te, or **遞更** Te

käng, to pass alternately from one to another; to change and revolve as the seasons. **長遞** Ch'ang te, to go far off and not return. **迢遞** T'eaou te, remote; distant; to remain far off.

傳遞 Ch'uen te, or **驛遞** Yih te, to transmit from hand to hand; —as letters or despatches.

遞鐘 *Te chung*, a certain stringed instrument. 遞稟 *Te pin*, to present a petition for another person. 遞書 *Te shoo*, to transmit a letter. 遞相 *Te sēang*, mutually; alternately.

僂 Talents surpassing the rest of mankind.

𧈧 Read *Te* and *Tae*. From a zone and insects. The name of certain insects, of which it is imagined, the rainbow is composed; hence used for the rainbow.

𧈧 From wood or a tree and large. The appearance of a tree; a tree standing alone; luxuriant. The second form occurs, but is erroneous,—applied to eminent men, and to brothers living in harmony.

T'E.

𧈧 To advance with difficulty.

𧈧 To split or tear open.

堤 To stop or fill up with earth; a bank or dike raised against water; to guard or raise a barrier against; to di-

vide land by dikes. A thing fixed or placed steadily on its base. The name of a place. 長堤 *Ch'ang t'e*, a long bank. Read *Kwei*, 沐堤 *Mäh kwei*, the name of a state. 堤岸 *T'e ngan*, the bank of a stream, river or canal. 堤底 *T'e te*, the bottom of a dike or bank.

提 From *hand* and the *sun* on the meridian. To lift as high as the sone or girdle; to lift up; to take or bring up; to bring be-

fore a magistrate; to throw from one; the name of a drum.

Read *She*, the gathering together of a flock. 菩提 *P'oo t'e*, in the dialect of the Buddhists means correct principles.

九門提督 *Kew mun t'e tūh*, the commander of the nine gates of Peking, he is a civil officer and commander of the forces about the capital. 孩

提 *Hae t'e*, a child. 招提

Chaou t'e, dwellings or dormitories of the Buddha priests.

耳提面命 *Urh t'e mēem ming*, to introduce to a person's hearing; and to command him, —to instruct with authority.

提督學政 *T'e tūh hēo ching*, is the first literary officer in the province, and has a certain control in the army on spe-

cial occasions. **提住** T'e choo, to seize fast hold of. **提防** T'e fang, to provide defence against. **提刑** T'e hing, a criminal judge. **提携** T'e he, or **提挈** T'e k'cē, to raise up and support; to lift up and carry—as a child. **提起** T'e kh'e, to bring up—as in conversation; to introduce a subject. **提督總兵官** T'e tūh tsung ping kwan, a general officer of high rank both in the army and navy. **提審** T'e shin, or **提究** T'e kew, to bring up to trial; to bring forward to a judicial examination. **提督** T'e tūh, a general officer of the navy, and also of the army; at Canton there are two, one in each department, they are at the head, and are entitled **大人** Ta-jin. **提拔** T'e pā, to fly about joyfully.

醅 Clear, pure wine; a red sort of wine. **醅鬪** T'e woo, a thick cream-like rich liquor, which yet oozes through every vessel except a calabash or an egg-shell; it is used figuratively for the munificent disposition of Buddha.

嶼 The name of a place.

題 The forehead; the head; the conspicuous part; the

title of a book; a theme; the name of a country, and of a district; to bring forward to notice; to praise; to write poetry; to subscribe money. **品題** P'in t'e, to discuss the merits of a person; to praise. **雕題** Teau t'e, an appellation of the inhabitants of Cochin-china, who in ancient times marked their foreheads with red and other colours. **簽題** Ts'een t'e, to subscribe to any public work. **題起** T'e kh'e, to introduce a subject. **題目** T'e mūh, a theme or text on which to compose an essay; figuratively used for the authority granted him by his superiors on which he grounds his proceedings. A man who can claim a governor's authority for what he does is said to have a **大題目** Ta t'e mūh, a great theme. **題詩** T'e she, to compose verses.

鞞 Leather shoes. The name of a place; and of a person. A surname. **絡鞞** Lō t'e, a kind of greave that comes up the leg.

鶻 The name of a bird.

騊駼 Kh'euē t'e, a fine young horse. **騊駼**

T'e ts'ze, the name of a place.

剃 To shave off the hair.
燠衣剃面 Heuen e t'e m'ien, to warm garments and shave the face. **剃頭** T'e t'ow, to shave the head, in the manner of the Chinese; a custom introduced by the reigning family. **剃頭舖** T'e t'ow p'oo, a barber's shop. **剃鬚** T'e sen, to shave the beard. **剃鬚刀** T'e seu taou, a razor. **剃眉** T'e mei, to shave the eye-brows; it expresses either dressing them so as to resemble the segment of a circle, like a new moon, or shaving off entirely the hair of the eye-brows, and painting a black curve line in its stead. **剃** T'e, though in general use, is a vulgar corruption of **髻** T'e.

涕 From *water* and *successive*. Drops of water falling in succession from the eyes; tears; to shed tears.
洟 The name of a bamboo, and of a certain diagram used in divination. The second form is otherwise read E. **泣涕** Keih t'e, to weep; to cry.

梯 From *wood* and *steps*. Wooden steps; a ladder; the steps or means which lead to some end. **雲梯** Yun t'e, cloud ladder; i. e. a scaling lad-

der; used figuratively for high literary degrees. **上雲梯** Shang yun t'e, to ascend the cloud-ladder; to be promoted to higher literary degrees.

縑 A thick species of silk; formerly used in giving presents.

稊 A noxious grass; a kind of tare. **稊米** T'e me, a species of small wheat.

莢 The appearance of grasses and other plants first budding forth. Read E, to cut down plants.

啼 To bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird. **哭** **哭啼啼** Kh'üh kh'üh t'e t'e, weeping and lamentation. **啼哭** T'e kh'üh, to bewail and weep.

啼 A drop of water; to ooze out by drops; to drip.

漉 Certain royal sacrifices; quinquennial sacrifices to royal ancestors.

掃 T'e and T'ēē, to put from one; to grasp with the hand. Read Ch'a, a kind of open comb for scratching the head.

締 An indissoluble knot; closely shut.

蒂 The stem of a plant, that by which fruit hangs; figuratively that which has no root; unfounded. Read Tae, the roots of plants.
蒂芥 T'e keae, small thorns or bones; trifles.

諦 From *words* and a *ruler*. To examine into; to judge.
四諦 Sze t'e, *four* t'e, the diseases of old age; an assemblage of relations and an accumulation of wealth; ruin and annihilation; the practice of virtue.

諦於心 T'e yu sin, to examine in the mind; to study what one hears.

蹄 The foot or hoof of a quadruped; to kick as a horse. **馬不蹄齧**
蹠 Ma pūh t'e nēē, a horse that does not kick nor bite.

匱 **匱** Pēen t'e, thin; flat.

嘯 To cry out.

曉 To view; to spy; to look; fatigued with looking; to exhibit or manifest.

嚏 To sneeze. Read Ch'e, a stoppage; an interruption. Occurs written without mouth by the side. **嚏** 解氣也 Woo keae k'e yay, to emit breath or wind by starts. **嚏** 氣噴鼻也 Kh'e p'un pe yay, to expel the breath through the nose. **嚏** T'e, **嚏** P'un t'e, or **打嚏** 嚏 Ta p'un t'e, to sneeze. **嚏** 嚏 Kew t'e, to sneeze from disease or cold.

髭 **鬚** **鬚** **鬚** **鬚** False hair; a false tail.

替 To annul or reject one, and put another instead of; for; instead, or in behalf of; to, or the sign of the dative case. **無替** Woo t'e, without failure or change. **替他說** T'e ta

shwǒ, speak to him. 替我
T'e wo, for me.

折 Commonly read Chǎ, to
break asunder. Read T'e,
easy and tranquil state of mind.

體 From *bones* and *full* of.
骨 A body; the human body;
體 the body of any animal;
體 what is real; substantial;
體 decorous; decent; to rea-
體 lize; to give body or effect
體 to; to embody or make
體 exist in action, the bene-
體 volent purposes formed
體 in another person's mind.
體 Occurs in the sense of—to
體 divide. 一體 Yih t'e,

one body—the whole number;
all concerned. 不合體式
P'uh hō t'e shīh, wanting in de-
corum,—applied to style—not
comporting with the elegance
and dignity required in state
documents. 身體平安
Shin t'e p'ing ngan, the person
enjoying health and comfort.

失體 Shīh t'e, to act unbe-
coming one's dignity or place in
society. 無體 Woo t'e, no
respectability. 體行 T'e hing,

to carry into effect; to reduce
to practice. 體諒 T'e lēang,
or 體惜 T'e seih, considerate
respecting other persons in their
circumstances. 體面 T'e
mēen, substantial face; decor-
ous appearance; respectable in
person or action. 體恤 T'e
seih, to compassionate. 體式
T'e shīh, forms of official dig-
nity and propriety; decorum.
體道 T'e t'au, to act accord-
ing to right reason. 體帖
T'e t'ě, to accord or yield to
the feelings of other people; to
accommodate. 四體 Sze t'e,
or 四支 Sze che, the upper
and lower extremities; the hands
and feet. 體全完 T'e ts'eu'en
wan, the body complete or per-
fect; an animal without blemish,
—proper to be used in sacrifice.
體用 T'e yung, the first word
denotes possessing *capacity*, and
Yung, denotes exercising it.

薙 To eradicate or burn grass
and wild herbs. Read Se,
to shave the head of a child.
Read Ch'e, the name of a plant.

TEAOU.

刀 Originally the same as
the 刀 Taou, a *knife*;

altered in later times to distin-
guish it. It is much used in a

bad sense, not noticed by the Dictionaries, denoting, perverse; restless; violent; ungovernable; wicked; artful; encroaching. 恃

刁 She teaou, to assume in a violent obstinate manner. 刁

惡 Teaou ngō, wicked; bad; malignant. 刁抗 Teaou k'ang,

perverse; obstinate; unruly. 刁

蠻 Teaou man, barbarous; boisterous; unruly. 刁登 Teaou

tāng, intractable; stubborn; perverse.

刁 To cut or break asunder.

刁 To gather in the corn.

召 Read' Chāou, or Teaou, to call upon, with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; applicable only to superiors requiring the attendance of inferiors. Read Shaou, the name of a city. A surname. 以手

曰招以言曰召 E show yuē chaou, e yeu yuē teaou, to summon with the hand is called Chaou, by words is called Teaou.

召臣 Teaou ch'in; summons his ministers to attend. 召見

Teaou k'een, to summon to one's presence. 召他來 Teaou

t'a lae, call him here. 召不

到 Teaou pūh taou, not to appear on being summoned.

貂 An animal,—said by the Chinese, to be of the mus species; the skin of which is used to ornament caps.

A surname. 太平貂

T'ae p'ing teaou, the seal.

貂鼠皮 Teaou shoo

p'è, the martin skin. 貂鼠

Teaou shoo, the martin.

剝 To pare or scrape off.

剝 To work or operate on stones; to polish composition. See below.

凋 Partially injured; injured and falling like the leaves of trees; the marks of injury; strength exhausted. 凋卸

Teaou s'ay, or 凋落 Teaou lō, the falling leaves or flowers.

凋瘁 Teaou tsuy; debilitated, enervated.

彫 To carve; to embellish by cutting or carving; to be cut or fall to pieces. Occurs in the names of different plants. 阜彫

Tsau teaou, to fade soon. 經冬不彫 King tung

pūh teaou, to pass the winter without casting the leaves,—an evergreen. 彫落 Teaou lō,

to fall, as withered leaves. 彫

零 Teaou ling, to fall here and there; to lie apart. 彫彫

Teaou le, to exert care and attention. 彫鏤 Teaou tseuen, to cut; to engrave.

琯 To work stones. One says, the name of a valuable stone; to carve; to cut.

調 To mix; to blend; to adjust in proper proportions;

to take care of and regulate; to nurse. A tune for a song, or for reciting sacred books; vulgarly called 腔 Kh'ëang. 歌曲調 Ko k'ëuh teaou, a song tune. 一調 Yih teaou, all harmonizing; a tune. 調治 Teaou ch'e, to attend to; to cure, as a doctor; to arrange; to put to rights. 調處 Teaou ch'oo, to arrange; to manage. 調絃 Teaou hëen, to adjust or tune instruments. 調和 Teaou ho, to pacify; to cause harmony amongst persons. 調養 Teaou yang, to nurse one's health. 調劑盡善 Teaou ts'e tsin shin, to adjust with great perfection. 調燮 Teaou s'ë, to cause to harmonize. 調停 Teaou t'ing, to settle; to set an affair at rest.

雕 The name of a bird; a kind of hawk; a buzzard; to carve. Name of an office, and of a country. A man's name. A surname.

雕雕 Teaou teaou, clear;

splendid. 雕琢 Teaou ch'ö, to cut and carve.

弔 From a hand grasping a bow; because in ancient times, before coffins were used and rites of sepulture instituted, bows were

used to shoot the beasts which attacked the corpse; to ask respecting death, to mourn and weep for the dead; to wound or be wounded in the feelings. A species of dragon. Read Teih, to reach or extend to; to remove; to take. 弔案 Teaou ngan, to search out, and bring up any case in law. 弔移巢穴 Teaou e ch'au heuë, to remove the nest, the persons concealed. 弔生 Teaou sāng, to feel for the distresses of the living. 弔死 Teaou sze, to mourn for the dead. 弔議單 Teaou e tan, to take or procure as by authority of government; an agreement or bond.

俛 俛偻 Teaou tang, not constant; unusual.

掉 To move; to agitate; to shake; to rectify. 掉磬

Teaou k'ing, to agitate a sonorous stone; to cause to clash against.

掉臂 Teaou pe, to swagger with the arms. 掉舌 Teaou sh'ë, to shake the tongue; to talk much. 掉頭 Teaou t'ow, to

shake the head—to be careless about.

卓 卓堯 Teaou keaou, standing on a high and dangerous eminence.

釣 To fish; to make *this* a means of obtaining *that*; used in a metaphorical sense; to take. A surname. **釣譽** Teaou yu, to fish for praise. **釣魚** Teaou yu, to fish; angle.

窺 From a cavern and a bird. In a deep profound recess.

糶 To sell grain. **糶** Teih, is to buy grain. A surname. **出糶** Ch'ŭh teaou, to sell or send forth grain.

僱 Standing alone.

T'EAOU.

筭 筭帚 Teaou chow, a kind of broom; a besom.

芎 The flowers of certain reeds, of the reeds brooms are made. In this sense the following also is used.

莒 Name of a certain plant, used as a black dye for hair. The name of a river. Otherwise read Shaou. See the preceding. **莒莒** T'eaou t'eaou, a high, lofty appearance.

迢 迢遰 T'eaou te, removed far off, and without

any communication. **迢迢** T'eaou t'eaou, a lofty appearance; high.

髻 The tuft or lock of hair that hangs down from a child's head; young.

齠 The period of changing the teeth; children they say, at eight months begin to have teeth; and at eight years change them.

佻 Appearance of walking alone; slender; weak; unable to bear the fatigue of travelling; to steal; to assume levity of deportment. Also read T'eaou, in the same sense. Read Yaou, slow; servile. In some parts, used to express to hang above the table.

詭 輕詭 Kh'ing t'eaou, levity and dissipation; profligacy;—this sense is controverted.

悵 Mournful; sorry.

挑 } Commonly used to denote carrying on the shoulders; to stir; to take; to take out from; to select; to excite; to work about; to give trouble and annoyance; to seduce by levity of speech or behaviour. Name of a certain utensil. **輕挑** Kh'ing t'eaou, contemptible levity of conduct.

挑戰 T'eaou chen, to stir up wars. **挑羹** T'eaou kang, a spoon. **挑弄** T'eaou lung, to stir up to mischief. **挑選** T'eaou seuen, to select; to choose from amongst many as officers. **挑唆** T'eaou so, or **挑撥** T'eaou p'ö, to sow discord; to excite; to mischief. **挑担的** T'eaou tan telh, or **挑夫** T'eaou foo, a bearer of burdens. **挑達** T'eaou t'ä, volatile and dissipated,—applied to young people. **挑取** T'eaou ts'eu, to take or scrape out, as marrow from a bone. **挑動** T'eaou tung, to agitate; to disturb, as men's minds. **挑燈** T'eaou täng, to raise the wick of a lamp. **挑敵** T'eaou telh, or **挑戰** T'eaou chen, to rouse an enemy; to provoke to fight. **挑引** T'eaou yin, to lead on to something evil.

眺 From eye and to *divine*. To look aslant; to peep; to look to a distance. **覷** Name of an elevated terrace. **眺望** T'eaou wang, to look to a distance, as in expectation of something.

窈 From a *cavern* and to *divine*. Deep; profound; retired; elegant appearance; fine; delicate. **窈窕** Yaou t'eaou,

beautiful; an epithet of admiration,—applied to beautiful women, to handsome men, to pleasing landscapes, and to elegant retired mansions.

挑 The number of threads which pass obliquely, or according to one, those that pass lengthwise; the appearance of long pieces of silk. Read Taou, variegated silk.

詭 To call or whisper to; to inveigle; to seduce; to wheedle; to allure; to decoy; libidinous enticement; seduction. **噉詭** Keau t'eaou, cheerful, pleasing concord. **詭戲** T'eaou he, or **詭弄** T'eaou lung, to seduce to lewdness.

詭 To call to, and endeavour to seduce.

跳 To walk; to go; to leap; to skip; to overpass. **跳**

牆 T'eaou ts'ëang, to leap over a wall. **跳躍** T'eaou yö, to skip; to leap—as with joy. **跳下來** T'eaou hëa lae, to leap down. **跳粉牆** T'eaou fun ts'ëang, to leap over a whitened wall,—implies intruding on the apartments of the females.

頰 To hang down the head; to sculk; to run away; to look furtively; to visit the court, or have an audience of the Emperor.

蝟 } Name of an insect; a sort
 上 } of cricket.

條 } A small twig; a branch
proceeding from a branch;
櫟 } long and slender; string
or line. Name of a wood;
and of a nation. A sur-

name; divisions of; items. 幾

條 Ke t'eaou, several divisions
of. 一條 Yih t'eaou, one
item; one division of. 幾條

耀 Ke t'eaou shing, several cords. **條** T'eaou ch'ang, refers to the exuberance and wide spreading influences of nature. **條然** T'eaou jen, a rustling sound; a certain cry.

條理 Teau le, principles; precepts; rules of proceeding, as a cord to direct a net. **條**

例 T'eaou le, rules; laws of proceeding. 條條有理

T'saou t'saou yew lé, every section or division—every part of the proceeding, was reasonable.

條達 Teau tă, a long sound;
announced far off. 條凳
Teau täng, a piece of plank

with feet to sit on.

A certain bamboo utensil;
→ a kind of basket; grain
budding up.

A certain long small fish.

The reins of a bridle.


To remove the tablets of
ancestors from one tem-
ple to another.

The appearance of fruit hanging pendant from a shrub.

A certain instrument of husbandry.

An instrument of husbandry; a kind of bamboo t.

TEAY.

 Read Teay, and To, an
appellation by which
children address their fathers,

particularly in the north of China. 老爹 Laou teay, or 阿爹 O teay, venerable father.

耄 { From *old* and *very*. A person eighty years of age, whose face assumes a rusty iron-like colour; some say, the age of seventy, is expressed by TĚĚ.

Cold.

凜

夾凜 Hĕĕ tĕĕ, struck with the cold.

喋

Loquacity and fluency of speech; the appearance of blood flowing; or according to some, to drink or taste blood when taking an oath.

啖

堞

A parapet; to fortify with a parapet; the parapet with its aperture; the Chinese denominate it, a woman's wall.

懔

Appearance of thoughtfulness and fear. Read Hĕĕ, also in the same sense.

Occurs denoting tranquil; still.

懔懔 Tĕĕ tĕĕ, danger and apprehension.

揅

Read Tĕĕ, Sĕĕ, and Shĕ, to take or grasp hold of; to take up.

蝶

蝴蝶 Hoo tĕĕ, a butterfly. **蛺蝶** Kĕĕ tĕĕ,

蜚

butterflies and other flying insects.

碟

A common character denoting—a plate. **碗碟**

Wan tĕĕ, a round bowl and a plate; a plate.

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To pile one thing on another; to complicate with many folds; to reiterate; struck with fear and apprehension. The name of a particular kind of cloth. A man's name.

重重疊疊 Chung chung tĕĕ tĕĕ, reiterated over and over again.

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To suspend or hang up; to arrange; to lay out; to receive and prepare; to collect together. **打擱** Ta tĕĕ, to put in order and make ready. **掛擱** Kwa tĕĕ, to hang up in order.

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Plaits or folds of garments, or those that have lining. Also read Seih, and applied to a sort of riding pantaloons.

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Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; a hillock; convex. Otherwise read Tŭh.

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Tĕĕ or Chae, disquietude and uneasiness of mind.

T'ĚĚ.

帖

Certain scrolls of silk with writing on them; a

written document or label; a piece of poetry. T'ĒĒ, applies to any short written paper,—as a visiting card; a petition; a copy head. 法帖 Fā t'ĒĒ, a copy head,—a specimen of good writing. 單帖 Tān t'ĒĒ, a card of one fold of paper. 全帖 T'seuen t'ĒĒ, a card of many folds of paper. 稟帖 Pīn t'ĒĒ, a petition. 諭帖 Yü t'ĒĒ, a government order. 卷帖 Keuen t'ĒĒ, a written scroll. 試帖 She t'ĒĒ, to be examined in writing verses. 妥帖 T'ō t'ĒĒ, fixed; settled. 名帖 Mīng t'ĒĒ, or 拜帖 Pae t'ĒĒ, a card with one's name on it. 白頭帖子 Peh t'ow t'ĒĒ tsze, or 匿名揭帖 Nēih mīng k'ĕ t'ĒĒ, an anonymous placard.

帖 To yield willing obedience or submission to; to be still, and quiet; resigned.

点 帖服 T'ĒĒ fūh, willingly submissive; resigned.

沾 沾沾 T'ĒĒ t'ĒĒ, to attach just one's person; to arrange matters concerning one's self; self-gratified; pleased. Otherwise read T'Ēen and Chen.

貼 To give something as a pledge; to attach to; to paste against. 粘貼 Chen-t'ĒĒ, to paste to. 門上貼着 Mūn shang t'ĒĒ ch'ō, pasted up-

on, or over the door. 體貼 T'e t'ĒĒ, to accommodate one's self to other people's wishes, or interests. 貼近 T'ĒĒ kīn, to attach or place near. 貼身 T'ĒĒ shīn, to be attached to one's person,—as a servant that is in constant attendance.

跣 To fall down; to trail the feet in walking.

鐵 A horse of a colour resembling iron; a sort of bay horse; used also for the following.

鐵 Iron, which they also denominate 黑金 Hēi kīn, black metal. The name of a place; of a river; and of an animal. The name of a book. A surname.

老鐵 Laoü t'ĒĒ, old and durable,—said of persons or things.

鐵鉗 T'ĒĒ ch'ĕ, or 鐵鉗 T'ĒĒ k'ĕen, nippers; tongs; pin-

鐵鞭 T'ĒĒ p'ĕen, an iron rod. **鐵心** T'ĒĒ sīn, iron hearted; unfeeling.

鐵齒 T'ĒĒ y'ĕ t'seu yu, a plate of iron with teeth, a saw.

僭 僭倖 T'ĒĒ t'ŭh, slippery; artfully.

饕餮 Greedy of food; gluttonous. 饕餮 Taou-t'ĒĒ, avaricious and gluttonous.

飢 Name of a monster found engraven on ancient vases.

Name of a big-bellied vessel.

佃 Tĕen or Tĕén, to cultivate the ground; to plough; to catch wild animals; a certain kind of ancient carriage.

佃丁 Tĕen ting, **佃戶** Tĕen hoo, or **佃夫** Tĕen foo, each denotes—a labouring husband-man; a peasant.

甸 The space of five hundred le around the court; certain divisions of land required to give to government so much grain, and three men for the army. To cultivate; to dress; to cause to start forth, and appear exposed to view.

蚶 螺蚶 Lo tĕen, lackered and Japan ware inlaid with coloured shells.

鈿 From gold and arranged in order. Golden flowers; certain gold ornaments for a lady's head dress.
鎖 鈿 Lo tĕen, an ornament made of, or like, a shell.

占 To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine. See Chen.

佔 Chen or Tĕen. **佔佷** Tĕen tow, to treat lightly, or with contempt. Read Chen, to see; to look at. **今** 之教者呻其佔畢 Kin

che keaou chay shin kh'e chen peih, teachers, now-a-days, (merely) recite what they see in books, without understanding it themselves, or teaching it to their pupils.

刮 The broken edge of a knife; broken, as a utensil or precious stone having a part broken off. According to one it denotes—to cut, or hew.

站 A kind of earthen stand placed between two pillars, on which cups were inverted at drinking parties in ancient times; a kind of screen, commonly called 屏風 P'ing fung, much used by the Chinese at a little distance from door-ways, they intercept the view whilst they admit a free passage round the two extreme edges of them; a kind of earthen stand in rooms for placing food on; stands placed in the corner of rooms were also so called. **土站所以藏食物** T'oo tĕen so e ts'ang shih wŭh, T'oo-tĕen, a place in which to lay up eatables, a kind of cupboard.

店 To place under a cover; the place where goods are put. A shop; a stand; a victualing house or inn. **舖店** P'oo tĕen, a shop. **高樓店** Kaou

low tĕen, or 酒店 Tsew tĕen, a house where wine is sold and victuals provided; a tavern where parties are given. 茶店 Ch'a tĕen, a house where tea and cakes are sold. 洋貨店 Yang ho tĕen, a shop which deals in foreign articles. 店家 Tĕen kĕa, shopkeeper; a shopman. 客店 Kh'eh tĕen, 歇店 Hĕĕ tĕen, or 邸店 Te tĕen, a lodging house; an inn; a tavern.

掂 To try the weight of a thing with the hand.

战 战揉 Tĕen to, to weigh a thing with the hand.

玷 A gem that is chipped or broken; spotted or stained; to chip or break; to disgrace one's self or one's connexions. Used also for

the preceding. 玷玉 Tĕen yŭh, a stone slightly broken.

玷辱家門 Tĕen jŭh kĕa mun, to disgrace one's house or family.

點 A little black spot; a dot; a small quantity; to soil; to slur over; to blot out; to point or stop; to appoint by dotting a name; to mark with a point in order to shew the excellence of the composition; to point out and arrange; to light

a candle; to nod. 指點 Che tĕen, to point out or shew what to do. 更點 Kǎng tĕen, a fifth of a night watch. 打點 Ta tĕen, to make arrangements; to point out what to do; to sort; to recall to memory. 圈點 Kh'euen tĕen, round small circles put by the side of a line to denote the excellence of the writing. 星點 Sing tĕen, the stars scattered in the heavens. 一點 Yih tĕen, one dot; a little. 半點子 Pwan tĕen tsze, half a dot; a very little. 點化 Tĕen hwa, to point out the proper course to, and reform a person. 點檢 Tĕen kĕen, or Kĕen tĕen, all duly and properly arranged. 點翰林 Tĕen han lin, to be appointed to the Han-lin or highest degree of literary rank in China. 點子牌 Tĕen tsze p'ae, dotted gaming cards. See 紙 Che. 點頭 Tĕen t'ow, to nod the head. 點燈 Tĕen tǎng, to light a lamp.

典 The seal character of this form, represents the records of the five ancient kings placed on a stand, as a mark of respect. (Shwō-wǎn.) A standard or classical work; a constant rule; a canon; to rule; to manage; to control; to put un-

der the care of another; to pawn, or mortgage. A surname. Read Tĕn, to confer benefits. 經典 King tĕn, classics and sacred books. 出典 Ch'ūh tĕn, the person who mortgages his property. 典主 Tĕn choo, the mortgage. 典章 Tĕn chang, classical works. 典禮 Tĕn le, ritual of great national festivals. 典謨 Tĕn moo, a collection of official documents. 典史 Tĕn she, a kind of clerk. 典守 Tĕn show, to have the control or keeping of. 典籍 Tĕn tseih, books in general. 恩典 Ngān tĕn, 盛典 Shing tĕn, or 大典 Ta tĕn, all express great favor; much kindness and bounty.

滇 Name of a lake; name of certain foreigners on the west, near the province of Yunnan; appearance of a large expanse of water; abundant.

瑱 Certain stones appended to the ears, or according to the term in Chinese, *stuffed into the ear*. The name of a stone. A man's name.

瑱 To walk; to go; a slow going mule.

顛 To fall; to upset.

巔 The top of a hill; the summit of a mountain.

巔 The vertex; the top; the head; the forehead; to be subverted; to cast down from the top; used to denote—insanity. Name of a place. A surname. Devoted to one thing; to fill up. 白顛 Peh tĕn, the white forehead of a horse.

顛末 Tĕn mǎ, the beginning and the end. 顛仆 Tĕn pūh, to fall down. 顛沛 Tĕn p'ei, thrown into confusion,—as in the hurry of bustle. 顛倒 Tĕn taou, to turn upside down; to invert the order of.

顛 Lofty and remote.

癲 A disease which *upsets* or *subverts* the understanding. Derangement; insanity; frantiness; madness; frantic; mad.

Applied to children, denotes—convulsions or fits;—is applied also to the falling sickness; insanity, as shewn by laughing, giggling, and joy, is expressed by 癲 Tĕn; anger, rage, and fury, is expressed by 狂 Kh'wang.

小兒癲病 Seaou urh tĕn ping, a child in convulsions. 風

癲 Fung tēen, foolish; insane.
癲狂 Tēen kh'wang, madness generally.

殿 A large lofty hall; a palace; fixed; settled; the front of an army is called **殿** Kh'e; the rear is called **殿** Tēen; which also expresses the rear scampering off when a defeat takes place. Tēen, is used to denote—an inferior degree of merit. **重殿** Chung tēen, a palace with front and back suits of apartments.

噉 **噉戾** Tēen he, to moan; to sigh.

壁 A hall or palace; the foundation of a palace; sediment; that which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

墊 To put down; to sink; to pay down or make up a sum of money. Read Tēē, the name of a river; the name of a Hēen district in the province of Sze-ch'uen. **椅墊** E tēen, a cushion or kind of portable mattress for sitting on, which the Chinese carry about with them. **代墊** Tae tēen, to pay for another person. **墊賬** Tēen chang, to pay a bill for goods purchased. **墊債** Tēen chae, to pay a sum of money formerly borrowed. **墊錢** Tēen ts'ēen, to pay money.

堦 To put bits of brick under a table, or anything else, in order to make it level.

TĒEN.

天 From a line placed above great; that which is above and is great. (Lüh-shoo.) The highest; that which is resident above. To rule and keep in subjection the creatures below; heaven; used for the material heavens, the sky, and for a supreme and intelligent power which views human actions and thoughts, and which rewards or punishes individuals or nations, but which seems to want personality. There is a great variety of expression and confusion of idea connected with the word. Name of a star; of a particular divinity; of a hill; of a public court; of certain music, and of a plant. A surname. **天主** T'ēen choo, the Lord of heaven, was introduced by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and is employed by them to express the Divine Being. The Christian religion, as taught by them, is now called **天主教** T'ēen choo keaou. T'ēen is used as a verb, to consider or regard as heaven. **民乃王所天** Min nae wang so t'ēen,

the people are considered as heaven by the king. 中天 Chung t'Ēen, the middle ages of antiquity. 天厭棄之 T'Ēen yen kh'e che, heaven rejected them,—the last of the sovereigns of Yuen, for their cruelty. 天朝 T'Ēen ch'au, the celestial empire, China. 天池 T'Ēen ch'e, name of a hill; part of the thorax about the fifth rib; T'Ēen is much used in the composition of proper names, in anatomy and astronomy. 天后 T'Ēen how, the queen of heaven; a goddess of the sea. 天潢 T'Ēen hwang, the Imperial family. 天杭 T'Ēen hang, or 天漢 T'Ēen han, the milky way. 天高地厚 T'Ēen kaou te how, heaven is high and earth is profound. 天無實形 T'Ēen woo shih hing, heaven has no solid figure,—the vacuum above the earth is heaven. 天氣嚴寒 T'Ēen kh'e yen han, the weather extremely cold. 天氣好 T'Ēen kh'e haou, fine weather. 天下 T'Ēen hēa, all that is under the heavens; the world in a limited sense. 天竺國 T'Ēen chūh kwō, an ancient Chinese name of India. 天下一家 T'Ēen hēa yīh kēa, the whole world is one family. 天

氣 T'Ēen kh'e, the temperature of the atmosphere; the weather. 天理難欺 T'Ēen le nan kh'e, it is not easy to impose upon Providence. 天貺 T'Ēen hwang, 6th moon, 6th day;—a term. 天理 T'Ēen le, heavenly principles; the moral sense; providence; its opposite is 人願 Jin yuen, or 人欲 Jin yūh, human wishes and desires. 天花聖母 T'Ēen hwa shin moo, the sacred mother who superintends children ill of the small-pox. 天上聖母 T'Ēen shang shing moo, the holy mother in heaven. 天妃娘娘 T'Ēen fei nēang nēang, her ladyship the Queen of heaven, is the goddess of water, subsequently promoted to the title. 天稟 T'Ēen pin or 天賜 T'Ēen sze, the gifts of heaven; natural endowments of mind. 天默示 T'Ēen meh she, or 天啟 T'Ēen kh'e, express much the same idea as the words *divine inspiration*. 天子門生 T'Ēen tsze mun sāng, title of the highest literary character. 天曰神 T'Ēen yūē shin, heaven is called God. (Lūh-shoo.) 天大過神 T'Ēen ta kwo shin, heaven is greater than the gods. 天生的 T'Ēen sāng tāih, that which

is a natural production; not the result of human labour. 天

清 T'Ēen ts'ing, a serene clear sky. 天堂 T'Ēen t'ang, pa-

radise; the regions of the blessed; heavenly felicity. 天帝

T'Ēen te, the sovereign of heaven,—is a Chinese term. 天

日上帝 T'Ēen yuě shang te, heaven is called Shang-te, the

Supremepotentate. 天道 T'Ēen taou, the ways of heaven; providence, or the path of the planets.

天子 T'Ēen tsze, the son of heaven, the Emperor of China.

天津衛 T'Ēen tsin wei, Tien-sing—a well known town at the

entrance of the river leading from the gulf of Chih-le to

Peking. 天從人願 T'Ēen ts'ung jin yuen, heaven accord-

ing with human wishes; providence granting what is desired

by individuals. 天顏 T'Ēen yen, *heaven's face*, countenance

of the Emperor of China.

忝 } From *heaven* and *heart*.
Feeling ashamed when

appealing to Heaven; to

cause shame; to disgrace. 忝在相好 T'Ēen

tsae sēang haou, to be intimately acquainted with.

忪 } From *heart* and *shame*.
Weak; timorous. 忪慄

T'Ēen ke, an agitated, unsettled

state of mind.

添 To add to; to increase the number or quantity of.

上添 Shang t'Ēen, to put upon—as colours on a surface. 添

減 T'Ēen kēen, to add to, and to diminish. 添丁 T'Ēen

ting, to have a child added to the number of the family by

birth.

唸 唸 T'Ēen he, to sigh; to moan; or the expression of concern, as oh! alas!

田 To plant grain in rows; arranged in order; a field

laid out in plats; a cultivated field; to plough; to hunt. Name

of an office; of a divinity; of a district; of a plant; of a drum;

and of a carriage. 竹田 Chūh t'Ēen, a bamboo planta-

tion. 井田 Tsing t'Ēen, a field laid out in portions like the

letter Tsing. 籍田 Tseih t'Ēen, the field ploughed by the

Emperor. 屯田 T'un t'Ēen, land cultivated by the soldiery.

十畝田 Shih mow t'Ēen, ten acres of land. 田疇 T'Ēen

show, a cultivated field. 田

蓄 T'Ēen ch'ūh, cattle, or other animals brought up in the field.

田家水車 T'Ēen kēa shwuy ch'ay, a husbandman's water-

wheel. 田賦 T'Ēen foo, the land tax. 田田然 T'Ēen

t'ĕen jen, adjusted in nice order.

田舍 T'ĕen shay, or 田莊

T'ĕen chwang, a country cottage; a farm house. 田祖

T'ĕen tsoo, the rent of land paid to the sovereign proprietor, the Emperor; the land tax. 圭

田 Kwei t'ĕen, 公田 Kung

t'ĕen, 爰田 Yuen t'ĕen, or 輓

田 Yuen t'ĕen, all express lands laid out and distributed amongst persons according to fixed government regulations.

畋

From *field* and to *strike*.

狇

A level field; to cultivate the ground; or to hunt for a livelihood. Used

for the preceding and the following. 畋獵 T'ĕen lĕĕ, to hunt or shoot wild animals.

殄

To end; to terminate; to exterminate; to destroy; to overthrow. 未殄

殄

Wei t'ĕen, interminable.

殄

殄滅 T'ĕen mĕĕ, to destroy and extinguish.

殄

Read Te, water flowing in an interrupted manner; a noxious vapour. Read T'ĕen, in confusion; in disorder.

恬

From *heart* and *sweet*

abbreviated. A peaceful tranquil state of mind; repose.

心恬氣和 Sin t'ĕen kh'e ho, a tranquil mind, and an agreeable temper.

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From *tongue* and *sweet*.

The tongue knows what is sweet; a sweet taste; excellent in its kind. The name of a river. 甜如蜜 T'ĕen joo meih, as sweet as honey.

Abundance; plenty.

A feeling of shame. A man's name.

T'ĕen or Nĕen, to reach out the hand to anything; to take with the hand extended.

To raise up or peel off the skin.

痲痺 T'ĕen twan, disease; diseased contraction of the muscles.

The face coloured from an impression of shame.

Many, much, abundant, plentiful; large; good. To forget; a long time. 不腆 Pūh t'ĕen, deficient; wanting.

Weak; weakly.

From *earth* and *Chin*, giving sound. A cavern

or hollow place; a pit; to fill up a vacant place; to make up a deficiency; to add to; to pay a debt; to give a life forfeited to the laws; to yield or flow onward; the sound of a drum. A man's name. Also read T'ëen. Read T'ëen, entirely, completely, fully, abundantly. Severe disease. T'ëen, also denotes on some public register, the names of officers at the quinquennial report; as 填卓異 T'ëen chō e, noted for extraordinary talent. Read Chin, fixed; settled; soothed; repressed; a long time. 挑磚填井 T'eaou chuen t'ëen tsing, to carry bricks and fill up a well. 填債 T'ëen chae, to pay a debt. 填還虧空 T'ëen hwan kh'wei kh'ung, to make up a loss or deficiency. 填年老 T'ëen nēen laou, noted as superannuated. 填滿 T'ëen mwan, to fill up; to fill entirely. 填命 T'ëen ming, to pay with one's life the violation of the laws. 填塞 T'ëen seh, to close or shut up. 填流泉 T'ëen lew ts'euēn, confluent streams or springs. 填浮躁 T'ëen fow ts'aou, noted for unmagisterial levity. 填廢疾 T'ëen fei tselh, noted as being disabled by sickness.

損

磧

寘

填

闐

輶

輶

塞

執

電

To strike; to beat as a drum; to extend; to spread out; to lead; to draw.

The noise made by stones falling; the base of a pillar.

To fill or stop up; to add to. The name of a place. Read Chen, slow.

To fill up; to stuff; full; abundant. The name of a place. 闐闐 T'ëen t'ëen, sound filling the air; a numerous flock of animals; the noises of carriages. 闐實 T'ëen shih, stuffed or filled up.

輶輶 T'ëen t'ëen, moving about with joy and satisfaction.

A house rushing down in ruins.

Lightning. 雷鳴電光 Luy ming, t'ëen kwang, the thunders roar and the lightnings glare. 閃電 Shen t'ëen, a flash of lightning. 雷電 Luy t'ëen, thunder and lightning; lightning is otherwise called 雷鞭 Luy pēen, the thunderer's whip, referring to forked lightning. 電光 T'ëen kwang, the glare of lightning.

電白 T'een peh, a port to the westward of Cantou, resorted to in former times, known by the name T'een-pak.

靛 From *fixed* and *azure*. A blue dye; to dye with a blue colour. 靛花 T'een hwa, the blue liquid colour produced from an infusion of the leaves of the indigo plant. 靛藍 T'een lan, Prussian blue. 靛餅 T'een ping, indigo in cakes.

奠 From *wine* placed on a *stand*. Fixed; settled; lofty mountains and largerivers; to separate and discriminate; to present before; to offer up to,—said in reference to sacrifices and the gods; to pour out a

libation; to place in a certain position. Read Ting, a petty writer of annals. 奠鴈 T'een yen, to worship before the goose,—a usage at Chinese marriages; the goose is considered an emblem of conjugal fidelity. 奠酒 T'een tsew, to pour out a libation of wine.

礖礖 S'een t'een, the glare or flash of lightning.

簾 The name of a certain bamboo; mats made of bamboo.

捻 To put down; to place or pay.

趁 To walk with haste; to hang down the head and walk hastily.

TEH.

得 From to *go* and to *stop*, having found what one wanted. To be successful in doing something; to obtain what one wanted; to attain the end proposed. Following other verbs, it often denotes the practicability of their import, and answers to *can*. To covet; especial. 苟得 Kow teh, to obtain by some unfair or improper means. 是非

得失 She fei teh sh'ih, right and wrong, success and failure. 自得 Tse teh, to obtain one's self, — means self-enjoyment; satisfaction. 相得 S'ang teh, to find each other; mutually agreeable. 做得 Tso teh, or 使得 She teh, it can or may be done. 做不得 Tso p'uh teh, or 使不得 She p'uh teh, it won't do; it will not answer; it cannot be done. 得意得

狠 Teh e teh hăn, to obtain one's wishes in a high degree.

得罪 Teh tsuy, to offend; to commit an offence against any one.

得還人道 Teh hwan jin taou, to obtain restoration to the state of human beings,—instead of eternal suffering, or being transformed to brutes.

得乎天 Teh hoo t'ên, to obtain from heaven.

得 To obtain; to succeed.

得 To strike with the fist; to thump; to beat; to strike with the hands in order to indicate commendation.

德 Virtue; commonly in a good sense; power; force; abundance; benevolence; favour; kindness; virtuous instructions; to be grateful to. Name of a star; and of a place. **恩**

德 Ngăn teh, benignity; beneficence. **大德不踰閑小德出入可也** Ta teh püh yu hên seaou teh ch'üh jüh kh'o yay, the limits assigned by the greater virtues must not be transgressed, but to go out and in at the barriers erected by the smaller virtues, may be dono. **命德** Ming teh, natural virtue; innate moral sense. **盛德在木** Shing teh tsae

zäh, (in spring) a luxuriance of efficacy resides in the vegetable kingdom. **大德** Ta teh, great kindness. **德己** Teh ke, to take merit to one's self. **德爲福基** Teh wei fūh ke, virtue is the foundation of happiness. **德行** Teh hing, a course of splendid virtuous actions. **德之不忘** Teh che pūh wang, to be ever grateful to.

T'EH.

特

From *cow* and *temple*. A bullock; an animal three years old; a victim for sacrifice; to sacrifice any animal; a stallion, one is allowed to three mares; to

pair; to marry; to stand forth alone; insulated; single; alone; only; especially; on purpose for; one victim; a sow that bears but one pig. **不特** Pūh t'eh, not only.

攻特 Kung t'eh, to cover a mare. **特旨** Teh che, an order of the Emperor on some express or special occasion.

特字通知 Teh tsze t'ung che, I write particularly to inform you. **特舟** T'eh chow, a single boat.

特意 T'eh e, a special intention; on purpose for.

特夫 T'eh foo, my husband.

特婦 T'eh foo, my wife. **特**

來 T'eh lae, to come on purpose. 特牲 T'eh sāng, a victim. 出特 Ch'ūh t'eh, or 特立 T'eh leih, to stand up alone; conspicuous; supereminent. 特諭 T'eh yu, a special edict; proclamation or other declaration of the will of the government. These are words of form, and do not really denote anything of extraordinary importance.

忒 From heart and dart. To change; to alter; to err; to doubt; several other characters are used for it in different books. 不忒 Pūh t'eh, no doubt or suspicion; no error. 昊天不忒 Haou t'ēn pūh t'eh, heaven errs not. 差忒 Ch'a t'eh, to err; to mistake; error; defect. 四時不忒 Sze she pūh t'eh, there is no error in the seasons. 忒是 不好 T'eh she pūh haou, it is very bad. 忒憊想 T'eh p'ae lae, an especial blockhead, used in abuse.

忒 儉忒 T'an t'eh, silly; foolish.

忒 From to go down and heart. Disquieted from fear; palpitation of the heart. 心心志忒 Sin sin t'an t'eh, the moving up and down; palpitation; tremour.

慝 From concealed and heart. Secret vice; vicious; wicked; filthy; licentious; dissolute; lewd; to gloss over vice; aslant,—as the moon near the horizon. 方慝 Fang t'eh, vicious local phrases, which must be avoided. 邪慝 Sēy t'eh, vicious; wicked; abandoned. 姦慝 Kēn t'eh, villainous; traitorous; seditious; profligate. 禮慝 樂淫 Le t'eh lö yin, polluted manners and delight in lewdness. 譏慝 Tsan t'eh, specious slanders and apologies for vice. 仄慝 Tseh t'eh, appearing aslant, as the rising moon. 地慝 Te t'eh, noxious productions of the earth.

騰 Read T'äng, a snake. 騰 Read T'eh, a certain insect which devours grain.

TEĪH.

勺 Chō or Teih, to take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids; to contain a small

quantity. See Chō.

约 Teih or Pō, 约約 Pō yō, a moving star. Also read Teih, a fixed period; an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

刳 To cut or break asunder.
扌 From *hand* and to *spoon out*. To take hold of with the hand; to lead; to draw. Read Chō, to strike. Read Yō, to point out with the hand. Read Leih, to lay the hand upon.

的 From *white* and a *bowl*. Clear; bright; distinctly seen at a distance; real; true; a bright object to shoot at; a target; a hanging point; an important circumstance. Now used as an auxiliary particle for the **底** Te, of the Sung dynasty. Ornaments for a woman's face; cosmetics; a red spot purposely put on the forehead to intimate that her monthly courses flow; in this sense read Chō. Name of a horse; a lotus seed. **小** **的** Seaou teih, or **小底** Seaou te, used by poor and inferior people for the personal pronouns, *I* and *me*. **我的** Wo teih, my or mine. **你的** Ne teih, they or thine. **他的** T'a teih, his. **誰的** Shwuy teih, whose?

端的 Twan telh, an originating point or circumstance. **的確** Telh k'ēō, fully substantiated truth or fact; a plain fact; evidently true. **的筆** Telh peih, written with one's own hand.

蒹 { Read Telh, and Heaou, the fruit of the lotus.

鞚 That with which a horse is controlled; a bridle.

狄 From a *dog* and *fire*. The northern regions; the Tartar tribes; inferior officers. Name of a stag. Name of a well or spring. Occurs denoting distant.

荻 A certain plant. The name of a place.

商 The part on which the others rest, the lower or fundamental part, as the stem or stalk of fruits; of plants, and of flowers; the roots of trees; the soles of the feet of animals. Read Shih, concord; agreement.

牆 Steps by which to ascend.

嫡 From *woman* and *equal*. The wife strictly so called, expressed by **正室** Ching shih, the correct, middle, or principal apartment; i. e. the

person who inhabits it. 嫡母 Teĭh moo, the mother of the people; the Queen. 嫡子 Teĭh tsze, the children of the principal wife.

摘 To approach with the fingers; to twitch; to pluck. Read Chĭh, to take with the hand. 摘花 Teĭh hwa, to pluck a flower.

敵 One opposed to; an equal; an opponent; an enemy; to oppose; to withstand; to attack. 敵船 Teĭh ch'uen, the enemy's ships.

敵國 Teĭh kwō, an inimical country; an enemy. **敵兵** Teĭh ping, the enemy's troops. **對敵** Tuy teĭh, or **相敵** Sĕang teĭh, mutually opposed; enemies to each other. **敵體** 的夫妻 Teĭh t'e teĭh foo ts'e, equal husband and wife, in contradistinction from concubines who are inferior.

滴 Water flowing to one place; to drop; a drop of any liquid. 滴出 Teĭh ch'ūh, or 滴漏 Teĭh low, to drip or leak out. 滴瀝 Teĭh lei, to drip through drop by drop. 滴一點水 Teĭh yĭh tĕen shwuy, to drip a drop of water.

甌 餽甌 Ling teĭh, a sort of large jars.

蹠 The feet or hoofs of quadrupeds, otherwise read Chĭh. Fowl's feet; to throw.

鏑 The point of an arrow; used also for a pair of tweezers. 鳴鏑 Ming teĭh, or 鳴射 Ming shay, an arrow which sounds as it flies.

翟 A pheasant with a long tail; the feathers are used as personal ornaments; to screen. The name of an ancient state. A surname. Name of a district. 翟翟飾衣 Teĭh teĭh shĭh e, garment adorned with feathers. 翟芾 Teĭh fūh, a kind of screen made of feathers to conceal the ladies in a carriage, used at court. 翟羽 Teĭh yu, the feathers or wings of the pheasant. 翟翟車也 Teĭh teĭh ch'ay yay, the carriage screened with feathers.

嚒 Quick; rapid sound.

簞 簞簞 Teĭh teĭh, a long tapering pointed bamboo; a sort of fishing rod.

躍 Teĭh or Yō, to skip about; to hop as a bird.

糴 To purchase rice; to buy it in. A quick appearance; fleet. Used also for to cleanse. Read Taou, a surname.

弔

Read Teaou, to mourn for the dead. Read Tēh, to reach or extend to; the utmost limit.

囚

Tēh or Ne, to move; to shake.

迪

迪

From *to go* and *by a road* or *way*. To advance; to tread in the footsteps of; to go or to lead on in the paths of reason and virtue; the path of righteousness.

啟迪 Kh'e tēh, to open the way; to point out the right path.

惠迪吉 Hwuy tēh kēh, he who obeys what is right will be happy. 由迪 Yew tēh, to put in the right way or order.

滌

From *water* and a *line* or *stream*. A vessel to wash in; a place where victims are kept and fattened; to wash; to cleanse; reiterated, a dry vapour; strong wine. 濯滌 Chō tēh, to wash; to cleanse, either naturally or morally. 洗滌心 胸 Se tēh sin heung, to cleanse the heart and breast. 滌去 Tēh kh'eu, to wash away. 滌 滌 Tēh tēh, a dry atmosphere; a hot wind; strong wine.

蔕
蔕

Plants completely dried and scorched.

覲

To look; to see; to gaze at; to have an audience of. 面面相覲 Mēen mēen sēang tēh, gazed at each other.

私覲 Sze tēh, a private audience, and on private business.

笛

遂

A kind of flute; it is variously designated; the term is applied both to those which are blown into at the side, and those

which are blown through from the end. 竹笛 Chūh tēh, a musical reed or bamboo flute. 吹笛 Ch'uy tēh, or 弄笛 Lung tēh, to play on the reed or flute.

埧

To store up; to stop, or place permanently in. Read Te, obscure; a high or lofty appearance. 埧霓 Tēh ne, the lofty variegated clouds. 埧 財 Tēh ts'ae, to lay up wealth; to store up property.

剔

To cut up; to separate the flesh from the bones; to scrape off; to pick from; to reject entirely. Read Shīh, to cut; to work up. 挑剔牙齒 T'eaon t'ēh ya ch'ē, to pick the teeth; otherwise expressed by 刺牙 Ts'ze-ya.

惕 From *heart* and *to change*.
Respect; fear; awe; veneration; sorrow; grave and serious attention; afraid of committing any error; quick; active. **恐**
惕 Shüh t'ěih, fearful; cautious. **朝勤夕惕** Chaon kh'in seih t'ěih, in the morning diligent, and in the evening solicitously careful. **惕惕** T'ěih t'ěih, love; affection.

髻 To shave off the hair; to pluck out the hair of the head; to put away; to exclude.

踢 To kick with the foot. The name of an animal.
遏 To remove far off; to put away to a distance; remote; distant; people on the west. Occurs used for **惕** T'ěih. **遏遏** T'ěih t'ěih, an appearance of wishing to succeed.

倜 **倜然** T'ěih jen, raised high; noble freedom; unrestrained. **倜儻** T'ěih t'ang, freedom and ease of disposition and manner; raised above others; unrestrained.

TEW.

丟 To cast away; to throw away a thing with the hand. **丟臉** Tew lēn, to throw away countenance; i. e. to blast one's reputation. **丟**

下去 Tew hēa kh'en, to leave behind. **丟開手** Tew kh'ae show, to throw open the hand; i. e. to rid one's self of a thing.

TING.

丁 The sting of a scorpion; a nail or wooden pin. A character used in the division of time; there are commonly three *Ting* days in each lunar month. *Ting*, in the sense of robust, or denoting individuality, manhood, is applied to various classes of the poor. To add a *ting* to

the family expresses the birth of a child. Reiterated, the sound of hewing timber. To give reiterated instructions. Forms part of the name of a deity; of an insect. Nailed, posted, embarrassed. **成丁** Ch'ing ting, to arrive at the age of sixteen; to become a man. **人丁** Jin ting, a man. **兵丁** Ping ting,

a soldier. 民丁 Ming ting, the people; the common people.

神丁 Shin ting, attendants of deities. 農丁 Nung ting, husbandmen.

租丁 Tsoo ting, husbandmen who rent small pieces of land. 添丁 Tëen ting, to have a child added to the family.

零丁 Ling ting, alone and disconsolate; the name of an island in the Canton river, commonly called *Lin-ting*. 丁

寧 Ting ning, to give repeated injunctions.

伶 伶丁 Ling ting, alone; walking or being alone; hence applied to the island mentioned in the preceding example.

汀 Ting, or Ling, appearance of ice; icy.

叮 叮嚀 Ting ning, to enjoin repeatedly. 叮嚀

致囑 Ting ning che chüh, to charge with special and repeated injunctions.

汀 Even level.

行 伶行 Ling ting, the appearance of walking alone; also written 跲跲

跲 Ling ting. 丁 Ting, Täng, or Chäng, the sound of felling timber;

to strike; a certain tree.

玎 The sound of stones striking against each other.

玲 玲玎 Ling ting, a jingling sound of stones.

汀 A level shore by the side of a river. The name of a river; and of a district.

町 The path which is trodden by the feet of persons who pass through fields; a dyke that serves for a foot path; an acre of land; a piece of waste land by the side of a house. The name of a state or country; the name of a district, and of a hill. Read Täng, to excavate the earth around an altar. Read Tëen, the footsteps of deer; a deer park.

疔 From *disease* and *a nail*. A venereal ulcer; they distinguish thirteen species; a sore in which is a hard indurated nail-like substance.

火疔 火疔瘡 Ho ting ch'wang, a hot fiery sore; a kind of prickly heat.

生疔 Säng ting, the breaking out of a poisonous ulcer.

碇 碇 Stones for ballast in a boat.

訂 From *words* and *to nail*. To criticise; criticism; to examine; to compare; to collate; to deliberate; to adjust; to settle;

to perform the duty of an editor; to linger and delay. 拜訂 Pae ting, to invite a person to a consultation. 訂正 Ting ching, or 較訂 Keaou ting, to settle; to adjust; to prepare for publication. 訂明 Ting ming, to come to a clear understanding of each other. 訂約 Ting yō, to agree on some time of meeting, on anything that binds.

酤 From *wine* and *to nail*. A state of inebriation. 酤酤 Ming ting, or 茗芋 Ming ting, drunk; intoxicated; rendered insensible by drunkenness.

釘 From *gold* or *metal*. To work gold or metal; to form it into nails; a nail; to nail; to bolt; a pin, either of wood or iron. Name of a country. 以釘釘物 E ting ting wūh, to nail a thing with a nail. 鈴釘 Ling ting, name of a spear. 釘裝 Ting chwang, or Chwang ting, to nail up; to bind books.

頂 From *nail* and *head*. The summit; the vertex; the top of a hill; to carry on the top of the head; the thing carried; the knob of different colours worn on the top of the cap by the Tartar Chinese, to distinguish rank. 紅頂 Hung

ting, a red knob, denotes the highest rank. 革去頂子 Keh kh'eu ting tze, to deprive of the knob or button on the cap; to degrade from all rank in the state. 頂戴 Ting tac, the knob worn on the top of the cap.

骨 A bone of the leg.

飣 飣食 Ting shih, food that is placed on the table merely for ornament.

定 From a *foot* under a *cover* or *shed*, in a tranquil place of rest. Settled; in a fixed state; tranquil; steady; to fix; to settle; to decide; fixed; settled; certain; a fixed trance-like state; to stop. Name of a district, and of a hill. 必定 Peih ting, it must be. 安定 Ngan ting, at rest; in a fixed tranquil state. 一定 Yih ting, positively; assuredly. 定擬 Ting e, to fix; to determine; to decide on,—as in a case of law. 定額 Ting ngheh, a fixed quantity or number. 定然 Ting jen, absolutely certain, positively. 定期 Ting kh'e, a fixed time. 定省 Ting sing, to enquire respectfully about the health of one's parents. 不定 Pūh ting, or 未定 We ting, uncertain, either referring to

the past or the future. **定銀**
Ting yin, or **定單銀** Ting
tan yin, an advance given to fix
a bargain; earnest money.

碇

Stones for fixing or set-
tling a boat; ballast.

礮

錠

A sort of white copper or
tin; a piece of silver of a
certain weight, used in com-
merce; in Canton commonly of
the value of ten taels.

顙

To raise the forehead; the
forehead; to place charac-
ters in Chinese writing higher
than the row of columns, as a
mark of respect to the person or
thing mentioned, answers to the
use of capitals in European
writing. **顙格** Ting keh, to
raise the character higher than
the line.

鼎

鼎

A sort of metal vase with
three feet; a tripod with
two ears or rings. Stead-
y, firm; correct; stable;
to set up; to establish; to
place in perfect security. Name
of a star; of a city gate; of a
lake; of an office; and of a cer-
tain boat. A surname. **當鼎**
Tang ting, properly established.
鼎立 Ting leih, or Leih ting,
to establish; to place on a firm
footing; to commence a new dy-

nasty. **鼎鼎** Ting ting, in-
secure, easy circumstances.

鼎

Icy appearance.

TING.

亭

From *high*, abbreviated,
and **丁** Ting, for sound.

A shed or portico in public
ways for the people to rest un-
der; a dome supported by pil-
lars in a garden; a room or
watch-house on a city wall; an
elevated room. **郵亭** Yew
t'ing, a kind of post-office on
the road; straight; to equalize.

不亭 Pūh t'ing, disorderly;

irregular. **亭長** Ting chang,

亭公 Ting kung, or **亭父**

Ting foo, the senior or petty
peace officer of a small village.

亭亭 Ting t'ing, the name

of a hill; also, the aspiring ap-
pearance of rocks on a lofty

mountain. **亭午** T'ing woo,
the point of noon.

停

From *man* and *portico*.

To rest under; to cease;

to stop; to delay; to stay; to

fix in a place. **調停** T'eaon

t'ing, to arrange; to modify; to

settle. **停止** T'ing che, or

停息 T'ing seih, to cease; to

stop. **停一會** T'ing yih

hwny, to stop awhile. **停工**

T'ing kung, to stop work. **停**

思一會 T'ing sze yih hwuy, stopped and thought awhile.

停手 T'ing show, to cease from doing. **停陞** T'ing

shing, to delay promotion. **停**

當 T'ing tang, or **停妥** T'ing t'o, arranged well; settled fully.

停車道左 T'ing ch'ay taou tso, to stop the carriage by the side of the road.

婷 { **娉婷** P'ing t'ing, beautiful; elegant,—applied to women.

渟 Stagnant water; used also for a level shore by the side of a stream.

諄 { **調諄** T'eaon t'ing, to arrange; to adjust; to bring to a proper state; to settle comfortably any affair.

王 Represents a man standing on the top of the earth; or according to others, anything growing up out of the earth. Shwō-wān says, it denotes good, virtuous; from *Man*, and T'oo, the *earth*, denoting the business of life.

廷 A place of general course and permanent residence; the midst of the court; to rectify; straight. **朝廷**

Chaou t'ing, the place where officers obtain an audience of the Emperor, and where the orders of government are promulgated; the Emperor himself; His Majesty. **這是朝廷公堂** Chay she chaou t'ing kung t'ang, this is His Majesty's public court,—respect must be paid to it. **廷寄** T'ing k'e, an express to the governors of provinces, issued from the Emperor himself, or at least from the palace, and not from any office. **廷尉** T'ing wei, the name of an office.

佺 T'ang, or T'ing, a long appearance; straight; level; even; respectful.

庭 A large hall in the midst of the house. The name of an office; of a district; and of a hall. **家庭** K'ea t'ing, a domestic hall. **天庭** T'een t'ing, the name of a star. **山庭** Shan t'ing, in physiognomy, refers to the nose. **庭訓** T'ing heuen, paternal instruction.

挺 From *hand* and *straight*. To pluck forth; to draw out; to lead away; to stretch out; to exert; to hold straight out; to widen; to rush forth; to appear alone. **荔挺** Le t'ing, name of a fragrant plant. **觸** T'ing ch'uh, to rush against

and gore; to offend by words.
挺出 T'ing ch'ūh, to stand forward; to rush from amongst.

挺 From *wood* and *straight*.
 A single branch; alone; a staff; a stick. Used also for the preceding.

艇 A long small boat; a boat generally. **大艇** Ta t'ing, a large boat. **小艇** Seaou t'ing, a small boat. **駁貨艇** Pō ho

t'ing, a small boat for transhipping goods, or for lightening a larger boat at shallow places.

快艇 Kh'wae t'ing, a *fast* boat. **花艇** Hwa t'ing, a *flower boat*, a boat for pleasure parties—for drinking and dissolute pleasure. **老妓艇** Laou kh'e t'ing, a *whore's boat*; in China

• such persons often live on the rivers or banks of rivers.

蜓 **蜻蜓** Ts'ing t'ing, a flying insect which is remarkable for appearing to sip the water and dart off again; myriads of these are supposed to constitute the rainbow; some are red, others green; the dragon fly.

脰 Dried flesh; meat which has been salted and exposed to the sun.

鋌 Wrought pieces of metal of any kind; the iron point

of an arrow at the part where the wood enters; anything hollow or empty; terminated; haste; precipitancy.

聽聽 Still; quiet; to listen; to hear; to discriminate sounds; to wait or tarry; to accord with; to comply; to obey; to hear and determine causes as a criminal judge,—they an-

ciently divided the mode of judging into five parts. **聽事**

T'ing sze, **聽獄** T'ing yǒ, or

聽訟 T'ing sung, to hear and determine causes. **聽命**

T'ing ming, to receive and obey orders. **聽見** T'ing kēen, to receive with the ear; to hear.

聽從 T'ing ts'ung, to yield obedience to.

廳 From *hall* and to *hear*. A place where causes are heard; a court; an office; it is now applied to some domestic apartments; a

hall; a drawing room. **戎廳**

Jung t'ing, a local assistant magistrate, commonly called Tso-t'äng. **客廳** Kh'eh t'ing, a

hall or room for receiving visitors. **書廳** Shoo t'ing, a library. **大廳** Ta t'ing, a large

hall; a military attendant on high civil officers. **廳事**

T'ing sze, to receive and deter-

mine causes; in this sense T'ing was formerly written as the pre-

ceding.

TO.

多 The character *evening* repeated, *evening* after *evening*; hence the idea, many; much. Used also in a comparative sense.

More; to crave for more; a term of commendation. A surname.

幾多 Ke to, how much? how many? **阿多** O to, a familiar term for father. **太多**

Tue to, or **過多** Kwo to, an excessive quantity or number.

多之 To che, to *much* him; i. e. to praise and flatter him.

多重 To chung, heavier. **多**

見 To kēen, to have seen military service. **多大年紀**

To ta nēen ke, what is your age? **多事** To sze, busy, officious, meddlesome. **多少** To

shaou, or **多寡** To kwa, *many* or *few*; i. e. how many? **多**

言 To yen, much talk; loquacity,—one of the seven reasons which justify divorce.

刻 To strike with the hand.

跲 From *feet* and *many*. A little child attempting to walk.

垛 To, or Tō, a target or wall to shoot at; a side apartment or hall commonly used as a school room for the family. The name of a hill.

剝 To chop, to put into minute parts.

朵 A tree hanging pendant down; any thing hanging pendant; a flower or bunch of flowers. The east and west wings of a palace; to take hold of with the hand; to lead as a little child. **花朵** Hwa to, a flower bunch. **一朵**

花 Yih to hwa, a bunch of flowers; a flower. **骨朵** Kūh to,

certain ornaments made of bone.

朵朵 To to, an immense collection of flowers.

趯 To exceed; to be strange or different from. **趯脚** To kēō, to slip the foot.

垛 The same as preceding. **城垛** Ch'ing to, a path along the outside wall of a city.

蹠 The appearance of walking.

揉
揉
揣
躲

To shake or agitate with the hand; to measure; to conjecture or measure the minds of others by one's own; to let down a sail.

躲
躲

The body; to hide; to conceal. 躲在柴房 To tsae ch'ae fang, hid himself in the wood house.

躲

躲匿 To neih, to secrete, or hide one's-self. 躲避

To p'e, to avoid; to shun; to evade. 明鎗容易躲暗

箭也難防 Ming ts'äng

yung e to, ngan ts'een yay nan fang, a spear in the light is easily avoided; but it is difficult to guard against an arrow in the dark.

堦

A certain child's play, otherwise called 飛瓦

礮戲 Fei wa lei he, the play of flying tiles and brick-bats; the obsolete play referred to, consisted probably only in pelting each other, hence the phrase.

砲堦 P'au to, to throw or pelt.

隋

From *flesh* and 陸 Hwuy, to lay a city in ruins. To rend the flesh asunder; to fall; dissipated; lazy; to hang down; to droop; to lay by the remnants of sacrifices; to part off a sacrifice which is eaten; to smear with blood. The name of a

certain country. A surname.

媚

From *woman* and to *fall*. Beautiful; pretty; remiss; idle; disrespectful. Same

媚

as the following. 媚慢 To man, careless; negligent; lazy; rude.

惰

From *heart* and to *fall*. The mind suffered to flag; disrespectful; remiss; lazy; lounging. 怠惰

惰

Tae to, or T'ae, or 懶

惰

Lan to, or 懈惰 Keae to, to begin and finish nothing; careless; lazy; loitering; idle.

掄

掄

掄

墮

To reject; to throw away; to cast off; to fell with the hand; to let fall.

墮

To fall; to fall in ruins; used either literally or figuratively of the ruin of a family; to destroy a city. Occurs in the sense of 惰 To, lazy; idle. Also read Tsō. 白墮 Peh to, a certain kind of wine or spirituous liquor. 團墮 T'wan to, expresses the priests of Buddha receiving or putting their food into a platter or dish peculiar to the sect; the dish is called 鉢 Pō, they generally beg with it in their hand. 周道衰法度墮 Chow tau

shwae fā too to, when the cause of the Chow dynasty declined, the laws fell into disuse. 頽墮 T'uy to, stupid and idle; weak, feeble. 推墮 T'uy to, to push down. 顛墮 T'een to, to fall over, to push over, to subvert. 淚交

隋 Luy keaou to, tears intermixed fell down. 醉墮 Tsuy to, to be drunk and fall down. 雲墮 Yun to, the clouds descending. 花墮 Hwa to, flowers falling. 幘墮 Tseh to, the cap fell off. 月墮 Yuě to, the moon descending to the horizon. 謫墮 Tseh to, to let fall reprehension. 捐墮

Sun to, to break and let fall, or to break by falling. 天花墮 T'een hwa to, celestial flowers falling; is said to denote a persuasive eloquence. 流螢墮 Lew yin to, the floating glow-worms fall. 墮名城 To ming ch'ing, to ruin a famous city. 墮落戶 To lö ho, a fallen gate; i. e. family reduced from affluence to poverty. 墮落 To lö, to fall down. 墮馬 To ma, to fall from a horse. 墮胎 To t'ae, an abortion.

髻 From *hair* and to *fall*. To cut off the hair of a child's head; to cut the hair in the third moon; according to some, the hair which remains

not cut off.

埤
睡

Stiff mould or earth.

From *ear* and *pendant*. Large hanging ears; perspicacity, which large hanging ears indicate.

端

To move. One says, the appearance of hanging down; suspended.

T'O.

佗
宅

To bear; to carry; carried by beasts of burden.

橐佗 Tö t'o, the camel, now commonly written 駝佗 Lō t'o. A surname. Occurs in the sense of

他 T'a. Also read T'o, to charge, or blame with. 委委佗佗 Wei wei t'o t'o, elegant gait, and an easy genteel appearance. 佗髮 T'o fā, to adjust or dress the hair. 佗背 T'o pei, to carry on the back. As a noun, humpbacked, like the camel.

拖
拖
拖
拖
拖

To drag; to lead; to draw; to pull; to drag a cart or carriage; to track a boat; to steer a boat. 水拖 Shwuy t'o, a bank raised to keep off the water. 拖舟 T'o chow, to drag a boat. 拖我下苦海 T'o wo hēa kh'oo hae,

drag me into a sea of troubles.

拖累 T'o luy, to implicate;

to involve. 拖斃 T'o pe, to cause a person's death, as by excessive torture. 拖泥帶

水 T'o ne tae shwuy, to drag through the mire and water,— a *turbid* style. 拖膝 T'o

seih, to bend the knee as if about to kneel. 拖手卅字

T'o show wan tsze, the ornamental border sometimes called the *vitruvian scroll*. See Wan.

沱
拖
池
痠
痧
砣
砣
碯
綖

A stream diverging from a larger river; the name of a river; the appearance of falling tears; a heavy rain.

Disease. 痠子 T'o tsze, a person with a crooked spine; hunch-backed.

A stone roller used in husbandry; a certain play, called *flying tiles*. 砣 Ch'ing t'o, weights used in scales.

An appellation of certain portions of silk, used when numbering them.

訛
訑

To deceive; to insult; lying boasts. Read T'an, dissolute; profligate; extravagant. Read E, filled

with self-gratulation.

舩
舵
施
柁
跔
跑
酖
醺
陀
陀
陀
駝

The helm or rudder of a boat. 無舩 Woo t'o, without a rudder. 舩工

T'o kung, the helmsman; the steersman; the person who navigates.

蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, to slip the foot; to stumble or fall; to lose an opportunity.

The face reddened by drinking liquor; appearing under the influence of wine.

陂陀 Po t'o, uneven; irregular; dangerous. 補陀 Poo t'o, the name of a hill. 沙陀 Sha t'o, the name of a place.

駱駝 Lō t'o, or 駝駝 Lō t'o, the camel; the body they say, resembles a horse, and the head a sheep; they endure cold better than heat. In crossing the desert of Shamo, they stop where water is to be found by a kind of instinct, and give notice of approaching noxious winds by stretching their necks, raising a cry, and then putting their nose in the sand,

till the wind blows over. To carry as a camel, or other beast of burden. 駝背 T'o pei, hunch-backed, as a camel.

鮐 } The name of a fish. 鮐
魚 T'o yü, some say is
鮐 } the same as 沙魚 Sha
yü, the sand fish, or shark;

others say it is the same form as the lizard, but about ten cubits long, and has scales on its back and tail.

他 Read T'a, and T'o. He; him; she; her; it; that; other. See T'a.

他 Forms part of the name of a religious book of the sect Füh.

他 The language of spells and imprecations.

唾 From the *mouth* and to *fall down*. Spittle; to spit. 唾人 T'o jin, to spit upon a man; to treat him with contempt. 唾涕 T'o t'e, to blow the nose.

妥 } From a *claw* placed above
綵 } woman. Kept down; tran-
致 } quill; steady; safe; secure.
安妥 Ngan t'o, com-
posed; steady. 定妥
Ting t'o, fixed safely. 極
妥 Keth t'o, extremely

well settled and safe. 事有
不妥 Sze yew püh t'o, there
is something unsafe about the
affair, it is not rightly settled.
妥帖 T'o t'ë, or T'ë t'o, a
local word referring to any work
which is well performed. 妥
當 T'o tang, perfectly well ar-
ranged; safe; secure.

馱 } The appearance of a horse
驮 } carrying something. 負
馱 Foo t'o, to carry on
the back of a quadruped.

驪 A wild horse; a piebald horse.

鯪 Read Shen, an eel. Read T'o, in the sense of the following.

鼉 A large sea animal up-
wards of ten feet long; a
species of fish; its skin was for-
merly used to make large drums;
said to propel a vapour from its
mouth, which forms a cloud and
causes rain. 鼉龍 T'o lung,
an animal resembling an alliga-
tor.

TÖ.

咀 Tö, or Tă, mutual recrimination. The noise of calling out to each other. **咀**
咀 Tö tö, indistinct utterance; to stammer.

兌 Tö, or Tuy, to compare; to collect; to arrange. See Tuy.

度 To guess at; to try to ascertain by an effort of thought; to conjecture; to suppose; to estimate; to measure; to throw or cast. See Too. **以意度之** E e tö che, to conceive of it, or guess at it with the mind. **猜度** Ch'ae tö, to suppose; to conjecture. **測度** Ts'eh tö, to try to fathom or to guess at. **以己之心度人之心** E ke che sin tǝ jin che sin, to guess at other people's feelings by one's own.

剗 To, or Tö. **治木也** Che mǝh yay, to cut or work wood; to divide or separate. **度** Tö, occurs in the same sense. Read Too, to shut; to close.

踱 To stamp or tread upon the ground with the naked feet.

噉 Tö, or Tă, appearance, or manner of a dog eating.

澤 Tö, or Chih, ice freezing.

鐸 A large sort of bell or wooden clapper, used in the army, and to summon people to attend moral instructions in ancient times. The name of a place, of a palace, and of a man. **木鐸** Mǝh tö, a bell with a wooden tongue. See Mǝh. **牛鐸** New tö, a certain sonorous instrument. **風鐸** Fung tö, small stones that jingle by the impulse of the wind. **鐸德** Tö teh, to rouse people's attention to virtue—one who does so.

噉 Tö, or Tă, to slobber up greedily; to swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. **噉以口就食也** Tö e kh'ow tsew shǝh yay, Tö, to apply the mouth to food, instead of lifting the food to the mouth. **噉噉而食** Tö tö urh shǝh, ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

掇 To take with the hand; to pluck; to seize; to plunder; to take away. Read Ch'uě, in the same sense. **燒掇** Shau tö, to burn and to plunder.

啗
奪

T'Ō, or T'ä, to backbite.

To take by violence; to criticise, lop off, and decide upon; to deprive of rank or emolument; a narrow path.

漁奪百姓 Yu t'ŏ peh sing, to fish and plunder from the people.

輕施好奪 Kh'ing she haou t'ŏ, to spend thoughtlessly and be fond of plundering.

察奪 Ch'ä t'ŏ, to examine and lop off,—what is improper, a form in closing petitions.

T'Ō.

七

The upper part represents a full ear of grain bending down. The horizontal stroke represents the ground, and the lower part the root; plants and trees depend on the root in the ground; hence, borrowed to express, placing dependance on a person; engaging them to do a thing.

托

From *hand* and a *pendant ear* of grain. To take with the hand, as food. 不托 P'uh t'ŏ, not to take hold of with the fingers,—said of gruel and of dumplings. Used in the sense of the following. To engage to do; to lay upon or commission to perform. 托子

T'ŏ tsze, or 托盤 T'ŏ p'wan,

tray in which to carry dishes.

託
佐

From *words* and an *ear* of corn *supported* by the root. To charge with; to commit to the care of; to engage or commission a

person to do; to lay or lean upon; to trust to; to make a pretext of. Name of an office. Occurs denoting to boast. 拜託

Pae t'ŏ, to worship and engage to do; to request courteously. 可託的 Kh'o t'ŏ teih, trustworthy.

收人之託 Shōw jin che t'ŏ, engaged by some body to do something. 有託

收之依 Yew t'ŏ show che e, to have some person on whom one can rely. 託故 T'ŏ koo,

or 推託 T'uy t'ŏ, to make some excuse in order to decline something. 託付 T'ŏ foo, to

deliver in charge to. 託他辦事 T'ŏ t'a pan sze, engaged him to manage affairs.

託庇 T'ŏ pe, or 託賴 T'ŏ lae, relying on your auspices,—I have been well; a common mode of answering enquiries about health.

拓
撫

Read T'ŏ, Shih or Chih, to take up or lift with the hand; to receive with the hand; to push with the hand; to break. The second character is read Chih. A

surname. 拓拾遺文 Ch'ih sh'ih e wän, to pick up other people's essays and make use of them as one's own; plagiarism. 拓落 T'ŏ lö, a disagreeing with people; unsocial; offensive—applied to the officers of the government.

拓 The part where garments open; a large opening at the sleeve or collar; opened wide; extensive.

挽稅說 From *hand* and to *arrange*. To open out; to put off; to lay aside; to exclude; to dust or rub with the hand. The second character is otherwise read Shwuy, meaning a duty or tax. The third character is otherwise read Shwö, to speak.

稅 Read T'ŏ, a large staff; also, to open or cast off; to escape from. Read Chuě, a beam.

脫 From *flesh* and to *lay aside*. The flesh falling from the bones; anything spoiled and falling to pieces; to separate from; to put off, as clothes; to leave the womb; to be born; to escape from; to avoid; to abridge; an expression of uncertainty. The name of a plant; of a hill; of a bird. Oc-

curs read Yuě, to be pleased.

解脫 Keat't'ŏ, to deliver from.

脫衣服 T'ŏ e fūh, to put off one's clothes.

脫鞋 T'ŏ heae, to put off one's shoes.

脫空 T'ŏ kh'ung, to slip off; to disappear; to vanish.

脫胎換骨 T'ŏ t'ae hwan küh, to be born again and change the bones,—said to persons, implying that a radical change of their conduct is necessary.

脫生爲馬 T'ŏ sāng wei ma, to be born into the world as a horse after a period of suffering in hell.

脫皮 T'ŏ p'e, to peel off the skin.

脫身 T'ŏ shūn, or 脫走 T'ŏ tsow, to make one's escape.

籜 The skin of the bamboo; the peel of the young shoots. The name of a plant.

蔞 The bark or leaves of plants generally faded and fallen to the ground; withered and rotten; the name of a particular plant.

褡 A bag without a bottom; a small bag like a pudding open at both ends; to mould or fashion utensils;

褡 an utensil for containing clothes and food.

褡駝 T'ŏ t'o, the name of an animal; the camel commonly called Lō-t'o.

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褡駝 T'ŏ t'o, the name of an animal; the camel commonly called Lō-t'o.

橐
柝
榜

A hollow piece of wood, on which Chinese watchmen strike the hours. 擊橐 Keih t'č, to beat the hours of the watch.

驢
駝
驢

驢駝 T'ŏ t'o, an animal which has a saddle of flesh; a camel with one hunch on its back.

TOO.

杜

Name of a female tree; the male is called 棠 T'ang. To stop or fill up; to shoot out, the bark of a plant of which cords are made. Name of a fragrant plant. A surname. 閉門杜客 Pe mun too kh'eh, to shut one's door and prevent the ingress of visitors. 杜門不出 Too mun pūh ch'ūh, to shut one's door and not go out. 杜甫 Too foo, a famous Chinese poet. 杜回 Too hwuy, name of a famous general. 杜絕了 Too tseuē leaou, to put an end to; to cut off entirely.

坵

A certain earthen-ware jar.

妬
妬
妬

From *woman* and *additional apartment*; or from *stone*, implying *barren*, a wife who envies or is jealous of her husband; envy; envious; jealousy and ill-will appearing in the countenance; when by actions, it is expressed

by 忌 Kh'e, a selfish mind.

生妒心 Sǎng too sin, to become jealous. 嫉妬 Tseih too, envy; jealousy and ill-will generally. 爵高者人妒之 Tseō kaou chay, jin too che, he whose rank is high,—people envy him. 妒婦 Too foo, an envious woman,—peculiarly applicable to families in which polygamy exists where envy and ill-will prevail much. 妒心 Too sin, an envious mind,—they consider it vicious for a wife to be jealous of her husband's affections being placed on a concubine.

堵

A low wall; to fend off; to shut; to close; to guard against; a wall fifty cubits long. A suspended bell or sonorous stone; settled; tranquil. A surname. Occurs used as a local cant word for 箇 Ko. 外洋巡堵夷船 Wae yang seun too e ch'uen, to cruize on the coast, in order to ward off fore-

ign ships. 觀如堵 Kwan joo too, the lookers on were like a wall,—thickly crowded together; when Confucius practised the bow and arrow. 堵塞 Too seh, to stop up, or close against. 堵御 Too yü, to ward off, or guard against.

睹 The morning light.

睹 To look; to observe; to see. 目所未睹 Müh so we too, what eye never saw. 睹而不見 Too urh püh këen, to look and not see. 睹聞 Too wän, to see and to hear.

賭 To measure or stake property. To play at chance games; to gamble; to play; to risk. 打賭 Ta too, or 打賭塞 Ta too sae,

to wager; to play at chance games. 賭命 Too ming, to risk one's life,—as soldiers do.

賭博 Too pö, to game. 賭錢 Too ts'een, to play for money. 賭近盜 Too kin taou, gambling is allied to robbery.

都 The place of the imperial residence; the capital of the empire; cities granted to the sons of nobles, and also those granted to support eminent statesmen; a term of praise and commendation; abundant; all;

the whole number; general; a concourse of waters; to dwell; an islet on which birds collect.

A surname. 京都 King too, the capital or metropolis of a country. 大都 Ta tob, for the greater part.

都司 Too sze, or 都統 Too t'ung, certain military general officers.

都統 Too t'ung, a military officer; a kind of adjutant-general; a 將軍 Tsëang keun,

has two attached to him, who are distinguished by right and left, they are called 左翼 Tso yih, and 右翼 Yew yih,

from their taking the command of the left and right wings of the army; the Tsëang-keun has eight bearers to his chair, these have four; they have one seal of office, which is placed with the Tsëang-keun. 都察院

Too ch'ä yuen, a court of general inspectors—at Peking.

閣 A battlement over a city gate; an elevated place over the gate or on the wall from which to see to a distance. Otherwise, read Shay. 闔闔 Yin too, a double gate of a city.

度 From *hand* and 度 Shoo, branching or spreading out. To arrange and spread out; to form into a law or rule; that with

which anything is measured; a measure; a rule; a limit; a degree of longitude or latitude; a degree or mark; a weapon. A surname; to measure. Used also for 渡 Too. Read Tō, to conjecture; to surmise; to guess.

See Tō. 五度 Woo too, the five Chinese measures,—分寸

尺丈引 Fun, ts'un, ch'eh, chang, yin. 大度 Ta too, liberal. 法度 Fä too, laws.

制度 Che too, to frame laws; the laws framed. 儀度 E too, the laws of decorum and ceremony.

節度 Tsë too, a limited measure or rule of acting.

無度 Woo too, no rule nor limit; unlimited. 過度 Kwo

too, to exceed the rule; excess in anything. 躐度 Ch'en too,

the zodiac; the region in which the planets move. 周天 Chow

t'een, or 三百六十五度

San peh lüh shih woo too, the circle of the heavens is 365 degrees.

日行一度月行十三度 Jih hing yih too,

yuë hing shih san too, as the sun progresses one degree, the moon moves thirteen.

度曲 Too kh'eüh, to beat time to a song. 度量寬弘 Too läng

kh'wan hung, an enlarged and liberal mode of thinking and acting; the opposite is 絲毫

較量 Sze haou keaou läng, to compare and measure threads and hairs,—a temper of mind excessively scrupulous about trifles. 度量 Too läng, to measure with the hand or with the mind.

渡 To pass through; to cross over a stream, or river, or road. Used in common with 度 Too. 渡江 Too këang, to cross the Yang-tsze-këang (river). 渡船 Too ch'uen, a ferry boat; a passage boat. 渡淺 Too ts'een, to pass over a shallow place, or to ford a shallow.

敷 To shut; to stop; to fill up; to daub; to plaster.

敷 To stop; to close; to fill up.

To adorn by the application of gold outside a thing; to wash with silver or gold. 鍍金 Too kin, washed with gold.

An insect that breeds in wood, and that corrodes books, commonly called 蠹書 Too shoo, or 蠹魚 Too yü, a book insect. 蠹役 Too yüh,

蠹

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police runners who devour by extortion the substance of the people.

託
斃

A vessel used in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

Read Yih, to strike. Read Too, to destroy; to ruin.

T'OO.

土

Earth; one of the five elements as they are considered by the Chinese; the upper horizontal line represents the surface of the earth, and the lower line and inferior stratum; the perpendicular line represents trees and plants taking root downward and growing up into the air; the ground; the soil; a piece of ground; a kingdom; the bark of the roots of trees; a place; a district. The name of a country; name of a star. A surname. Shwō-wān says, the character expresses **地之吐生萬物者也** Te che t'oo sāng wān wūh chay yay, the earth's vomiting or propelling and producing all things. **土地生物以養人** T'oo te sāng wūh e yang jin, the earth produces things for the support of man. **五土** Woo t'oo, the five earths, are—white, black, azure, red, and yellow. **水土不合** Shwuy t'oo pūh hō,

water and earth (climate) not agreeing (with a person); to express the disagreeing, **不服** Pūh fūh, is also used. **和水土** Ho shwuy t'oo, to harmonize the climate; i. e. to use a diet to prevent the influence of climate, sour preparations are said to be beneficial. **風土人情** Fung t'oo jin ts'ing, the spirit and disposition of a people. **本土人** Pun t'oo jin, a native of a place. **本土話** Pun t'oo hwa, the dialect peculiar to a place. **面如土色** Mien joo t'oo seh, face the colour of the ground; like a dead person. **皇天后土** Hwang t'een how t'oo, imperial Heaven and Queen Earth, nature. **后土** How t'oo, a little mound of earth behind a grave with a tablet having **后土神** How t'oo shin, inscribed upon it; this divinity is considered as a guardian of the tomb. **冢土** Chung t'oo, an altar of earth to the protecting gods called **社** Shay. **分茅胙土** Fun maou tsoo t'oo, to appoint great officers of state, is thus expressed, in allusion to an ancient story. **土圭** T'oo kwei, a kind of sun-dial. **土地菩薩** T'oo te p'oo sā, the

divinities of the land; the gods of the district; the penates. **土蜘蛛** T'oo che choo, the earth spider; i. e. the ant-lion. **土礬** T'oo fan, the alum of Canton. **土木工不息** T'oo mūh kung pūh sēih, the earth and wood workmen were incessantly employed.

吐 T'oo, or T'oo', to put out of the mouth; to spit out; to eject from the mouth the contents of the stomach, or of the mind; to vomit; to reject; to avoid; to express one's thoughts; to issue or put forth; to blossom. Used contemptuously for uttering words, and for making a confession. A surname. The name of a country in Central Asia. **吞吐** T'un t'oo, to swallow down, and to vomit up. **半吞半吐** Pwan t'un pwan t'oo, half swallowed and half vomited,--said either of meat or of words. **嘔吐** Ngow t'oo, to vomit. **吐露心腹** T'oo loo sin fūh, to vomit out one's heart and bowels; to disclose one's mind very fully. **吐話** T'oo hwa, to express one's mind. **吐出來** T'oo ch'ūh lae, to eject from the stomach; to disclose the thoughts; to cast forth. **吐口水** T'oo kh'ow shwuy, to spit the water of the mouth;

i. e. to spit. **吐舌** T'oo shě, to loll out the tongue. **吐番** T'oo fan, a certain foreign tribe on the north west side of Szech'uen.

肚 The belly; the stomach; the seat of the sentient principle. **肚中饑了** T'oo chung ke leaou, hungry. **小肚** Seaou t'oo, the lower belly. **腸肚** Ch'ang t'oo, the bowels. **肚腹** T'oo fūh, or Fūh t'oo, the belly; the bowels. **肚裡明白** T'oo le ming peh, of a clear understanding; comprehending.

余 Yu or T'oo, I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname. **接余** Tsēē t'oo, a certain water plant. **比余** Pe t'oo, ornaments for the hair. **余月** T'oo yuē, the fourth moon.

畚 { Name of a hill mentioned in history.

𪔐 To vomit.

涂 The name of a river; and of a stone; a rut of a wheel. Used for the following. Read Choo, the name of a river.

Read Yay, the name of a hill.

涂涂 T'oo t'oo, a heavy dew.

涂月 T'oo yuě, the twelfth moon.

塗 Clay, mud, mire; to plaster; to ornament, as the colouring of a wall; to smear; to daub; to blot out or efface; to defile; to fill up an interstice; thick. A surname. The name of a hill. 坐於塗炭 Tso yu t'oo t'an, to sit amongst mire and ashes;—is applied to sitting down, or associating with vicious people. 糊塗 Hoo t'oo, dull; stupid; muddy intellect; to manage affairs without order and system. 塵塗 Ch'in t'oo, dust and mire, expresses the age, the world, the present state of human beings. 汚塗 Woo t'oo, to defile. 塗乙 T'oo yih, or 塗抹 T'oo mǎ, to blot out and alter a written document. 塗面 T'oo mēn, a daubed face,—applied either to prostitutes, or to robbers who disfigure their faces by colouring them. 塗泥 T'oo ne, soft mire. 塗飾 T'oo shīh, to apply any coloured wash to walls. 塗牆 T'oo tsēang, to plaster a wall, or a plastered wall.

稌 A grain which grows in marshy places. 稌蓀 T'oo sen, a medicinal plant.

珠璣

Name of a valuable and pretty stone.

簕

A reed that resembles the bamboo; a species of bamboo.

荼

A certain bitter herb, called by several other names; bitter. A surname. 神

荼鬱壘 Shin t'oo yūh luy, two brothers who in high antiquity possessed the power of controlling devils; they are now esteemed gods, who protect the gates of houses. 荼茅 T'oo maou, flowery, light, volatile. 荼薇 T'oo wei, the name of a flower; a species of rose.

噤

Name of a plant which grows in the water.

趁

趁通 T'oo foo, to crawl on the ground on one's hands and feet.

途

A path; a road, physically and morally; synonymous also with the second and third characters,

塗

which see above. 道途

涂

平坦 Taon t'oo p'ing t'an, a level road. 沿

途平安 Yuen t'oo p'ing ngan, well and comfortable on the whole of the road. 半途

而廢 Pwan t'oo urb fei, to

proceed half way and then fail,
—in any pursuit.

醕 The mother of wine; the materials of which wine is made; wine or liquor with the dregs or fœces still in it. **醕醕** T'oo me, an esteemed wine or liquor. **醕酥** T'oo soo, a sort of wine, formerly drunk on the 15th of the first moon, with the design of expelling evil demons.

屠 From a *body* and the sound of *chay*. To kill and butcher; to rend and to tear to pieces. A surname. **禁屠** Kin t'oo, to prohibit killing animals for three days when supplicating rain. **屠夫** T'oo foo, a butcher. **屠行** T'oo hang, a butcher's profession. **屠戮** T'oo lüh, to slaughter and murder people indiscriminately, as in storming towns.

瘡 Disease; sickness, — applied to animals.

兔 An animal formed like the mouse, having a short tail, large ears, short fore feet, and no upper lip. The hare, which in the language of the temples, where every animal sacrificed has a peculiar name, is called **明視** Ming she, from a popular notion, that the hare looks at the moon when it bears its

young. **動如脫兔** Tung joo t'ō t'oo, moving like the hare, makes its escape. **兔子** T'oo tsze, a hare, or rabbit.

菟絲 T'oo sze, the name of a medicinal plant.

A certain bird.

菟鴉徒達

From *man* and to *walk*. To walk on foot; a foot soldier; a multitude; a crowd; vain; futile; empty; to no purpose; bare; only; pupils; scholars; disciples; banditti; persons addicted to vice; officers in waiting; to banish to a distant part of the empire and doom to slavery. **酒色之徒** Tsew seh che t'oo, persons addicted to wine and lewdness; debauchees. **閒徒** Wän t'oo, to banish for three years. **徒行** T'oo hing, to walk on foot. **徒然** T'oo jen, in vain; to no purpose. **徒善** T'oo shen, hypocrisy. **徒弟** T'oo te, a disciple; a pupil.

圖圖圖

From *to describe a circle*, and *mean*. Avaricious; sordid; distressed; to lay plans in difficult or distressing circumstances; to delineate; to draw out on paper; to estimate; to calculate or conjecture; to scheme; to plan; to plot; to in-

trigue; to wish; to aim at; to manage or regulate; a map drawing. 萬國圖 Wǎn kwō t'oo, a map of all nations. 地理圖 Te le t'oo, any geographical map. 版圖 Pan t'oo, a description of the Chinese empire. The first word refers to a list of the population, and the last to maps of the country. 全城圖 Ts'eu'en ch'ing t'oo, a map of the whole city. 萬國經緯地球圖 Wǎn kwō king wei te k'ew t'oo, a terrestrial globe with the circles, meridians, and all nations delineated upon it. 貪圖不足 T'an t'oo pūh tsūh, covetous and dissatisfied. 經營度圖 King ying tō t'oo, to plan and

desire, to scheme and conjecture. 圖人知 T'oo jin che, to be desirous that people may know—the good one does. 圖形 T'oo hing, plates or cuts. 圖畫 T'oo hwā, to delineate. 圖名利 T'oo ming le, to scheme the acquisition of fame and gain. 圖謀 T'oo mow, to scheme; to intrigue; to plot. 圖書 T'oo shoo, or 圖章 T'oo chang, the seal of a private individual. 圖象 T'oo s'ang, a representation of a person or thing. 圖識 T'oo tsin, a book containing the answers to be accomplished in divination. 圖錢 T'oo ts'een, to plot or intrigue for the acquisition of money; to aim at gain.

TOW.

斗 A certain measure. Name of a star; Ursa-major, worshipping this is expressed by 朝斗 Chaou tow. 十斗爲石 Shieh tow wei shīh, 10 tow make a shīh, or 120 catties.

抖 The appearance of shaking up, as in a measure; to rouse; to shake up; to shake off. 抖擻 Tow sow, 抖擻 Tow sow, or 抖搜 Tow sow, to shake up; to raise the dust;

to shake off; to excite. 抖擻精神 Tow sow tsing shin, to rouse one's spirits.

糾 } Yellow silk; to state to
糾 } or accuse.

蚪 The name of an insect or reptile. 蝌蚪 K'o tow, a tadpole.

豆 Name of an ancient vessel to contain food, and used

in the rites of sacrifice; a certain measure; grain; leguminous plants; beans or peas. Name of an office; of a place, and of a district. A surname. **蠶豆** Ts'an tow, a bean. **荷蘭豆** Ho lan tow, *Dutch peas*—green peas. **豆腐** Tow foo, a white jelly-like substance made from pulse. **豆甲** Tow kǎ, the shell or sheath that contains pulse. **豆稔** Tow ts'ow, to succeed in bringing about an affair; to complete it. **豆不稔** Tow pūh ts'ow, express the reverse of the preceding. **豆酒** Tow tsew, a liquor or wine made from pulse.

陡 { To raise; to erect; to elevate; precipitous rocks on hills.

啞 To spit out in rude rejection of anything.

啞 To spit. **啞役** Tow yǎh, the runners of the police.

痘 From *disease* and a *pea*. A natural virulent disease; the small-pox. **出痘** Ch'ūh tow, to take the small-

pox. **種痘** Chung tow, to plant the small-pox; to vaccinate.

痘疹 Tow ch'in, the small-pox.

痘創 Tow ch'wang, or

痘瘡 Tow ch'wang, a pustule;

the pustules of the small-pox. **痘症** Tow ching, the disease of the small-pox. **痘汁** Tow shīh, the matter of the small-pox. **納鼻呼吸即出** Nă pe hoo keih tseih ch'ūh, when taken into the nostril by breathing, produces the disease—the Chinese mode of inoculating. **痘神** Tow shin, or **痘娘娘** Tow nēang nēang, the divinity that presides over the small-pox, and who is invoked by parents, and by those who desire children.

筥 An ancient vessel to contain meat, used in the rites of sacrifice.

脰 The neck; the fore part of the neck; the name of a bird; flesh meat.

逗 To stop; to delay; to remain; to dwell; to walk

in a devious path in order to avoid an enemy; to go circuitously peeping and looking. A surname. To throw in. **相逗**

合 Sēang tow hō, corresponding or answering each other in a considerable degree. **逗合**

Tow hō, to throw together. **逗**

遛 Tow lew, to saunter about, to delay and loiter; to go from place to place, to cruize about without taking a final departure.

荳 A generic name for pulse, peas, beans, and so on.
洋荳 Yang tow, foreign peas. **荳蔻** Tow kh'ow, nutmeg. **荳蔻花** Tow kh'ow hwa, mace, the external membrane of the nutmeg.

餛 **飪餛** Ting tow, fruits and other preparations placed on the table merely for ornament, and not to be eaten.

瀆 The name of a place; otherwise read Tüh.

竇 An aperture or crevice; a hole or den; an aqueduct; a channel for water to run into a pond. The name of a place. A surname. **竇路** Tow loo, a narrow path.

讀 A full point or stop in reading. Commonly read Tüh, to read.

呖 Light discourse; talkative. **講呖** Chě tow, loquacity; excessive talking; which is also expressed by **呖呖** Ts'eu-tow. **呖** To speak lightly or softly.

咭 An elegant figure; beautiful. A man's name.

敲 To open out by shaking. **敲開** Tow k'ae, to open.

兜 Vulgarly to stir up; to excite. **兜鍪** Tow mow, a kind of helmet. **兜詛** Tow tsoo, clamour; noise. **兜答** Tow tá, to provoke, or incite to speak or act. **兜嘴** Tow tsuy, to slap on the mouth.

鬥 Represents two soldiers standing opposite each other, having their weapons placed behind them to grasp hold of; to fight. Often confounded with **門** Mun, a door. Some say formed of **𠂔** Kelh, see **𠂔** Kelh, reversed and placed in opposition.

闘 To call to. A surname. A vulgar form of the following.

鬪 To occur; to meet; to wrangle and fight; to fight; to contest, as in any game. A surname. **鬪龍船** Tow lung ch'uen, to contest or run races in a long narrow boat, a Chinese usage on the 5th of the 5th moon. **鬪競** Tow king, wrangling and fighting. **鬪辦** Tow pëen, fighting and wrangling. **鬪爭** Tow tsäng, or Tsäng tow, to contend; to wrangle; to fight.

𠂔 To boast.

骰 A dice box. Sometimes used for **股** Koo, the thigh. **下骰** Hēa tow, or **打骰子** Ta tow tsze, to throw dice. **骰子** Tow tsze, dice.

T'OW.

頭 The head of an animal, of a body of men; the front; the top; the end of a stick or pole; the two ends are called the two heads; used as a numeral of affairs, as **這頭親事** Chay t'ow ts'in sze, this affair of a marriage. **出頭** Ch'ūh t'ow, to put forth the head; to interfere. **磕頭** K'ō t'ow, to knock the head against the ground, as an act of obeisance. **日頭** Jīh t'ow, the sun. **對頭** Tui t'ow, an enemy. **找些頭緒** Chaou sēay t'ow seu, or **尋個頭路** Ts'in ko t'ow loo, to seek for some way to enter on a business plausibly. **麵頭** Mēen t'ow, bread made from wheat. **蒜頭** Swan t'ow, onions. **兵頭** Ping t'ow, an officer who commands soldiers, —used when the proper title is not known. **攬頭** Lan t'ow, or **頭人** Tow jin, head-man; a chief; one who is made responsible for others. **頭春茶** Tow ch'un ch'a, tea plucked be-

fore the term **穀雨** Kūh yu, which in some years answers to the 22nd of April. **頭樓** Tow low, the front room of a house. **頭門** Tow mun, the front gate. **頭緒** Tow seu, the end of a ball of silk or thread; the end of a silk-worm's ball, the place in which to begin in any affair. **頭尾** Tow wei, the head and tail.

偷 Remiss; careless; weak; ill-managed; to steal; by stealth, clandestine. **苟且以偷安** Kow ts'ey e t'ow ngan, careless and remiss in order to obtain ease. **偷閒** Tow hēen, to idle about. **偷閒過日** Tow hēen kwo jīh, to steal leisure and pass the day; to use every pretext to pass the time idly. **偷薄** Tow pō, negligently; remiss. **偷盜** Tow taou, to steal; to pursue one's own gain by clandestine means.

剗 **剗剗** Kow t'ow, to cut or pick; to cut off.

嫖 To pass the time idly and luxuriously. **嫖黠** Tow kēē, artful; crafty; cunning. Otherwise read Yu.

掄 To lead; to draw; to hang down; pendant. Otherwise read Yu. Read Chow, the

hands hanging down.

吝投

To spit out; reject with scorn.

投

From *hand* and a *weapon*. To throw; to cast;

to give one's self up to, either in a good or bad sense; to put or dip in water; to present; to confer upon; to throw upon a person or engage him to go. A surname. To answer; to suit.

自投惡道如蛾赴火

Tsze t'ow, ngō taou joo ngo foo ho, to throw one's self in the way of vice or wickedness, as an insect rushes into the flame.

以物投水 E wūh t'ow

shwuy, to throw or dip a thing in water. **相投** Sēang t'ow,

to suit each other. **投知**

T'ow che, to tell; to give notice to. **投誠** T'ow ching, ex-

presses those who have been in a state of rebellion, giving themselves up and returning to their duty. **投壺** T'ow hoo, a kind

of vase placed on the ground, into the mouth of which reeds are thrown for amusement. **投**

降 T'ow hēang, to give one's

self up to an enemy. **投火**

T'ow ho, to throw into the fire.

投機 T'ow ke, to hit or an-

swer the purpose one intended.

投標 T'ow peau, a kind of raffle in which many stake a small part of the value of something, in consideration of a chance to gain it by guessing its weight, he who guesses nearest gets it. The Chinese butchers raffle a pound of meat in this way. **投明** T'ow ming,

to sell by public auction. **投**

遞 T'ow te, to present or offer to. **投帖賀節** T'ow t'üē

ho tsēē, presented a card to offer congratulations on the term or holiday. **投託** T'ow t'ō,

to throw upon the care of some person. **暗投** Ngan t'ow,

to throw down in the dark.

透

To run away; to pass over or exceed; to pass

from this place to that; to pass through; permeable; to penetrate deeply; thoroughly; alarmed; frightened; to comprehend;

to discern. **透明** T'ow ming,

transparent. **透化人心**

T'ow hwa jin sin, thoroughly to convert the heart of man,—

used in a good sense. **透徹**

T'ow ch'ē, to penetrate; to pass through; to discern clearly; to perceive thoroughly.

TSĀ.

匝
帀

To go round; to perform the circuit of; to revolve.

呬

To enter the mouth; to taste; a fish eating.

雜
襍
雜

A mixture of various colours; different ingredients mixed; mixed; blended; confused; a variety of things or persons collected together; a privacy; an extreme degree; to surround; the name of a bird.

雜心 Tsā sin, or 雜念 Tsā nēn, a distracted perturbed state of mind. 雜住 Tsā choo,

to dwell mixed together; i. e. different nations or classes of people. 雜貨 Tsā ho, a variety of articles of commerce.

雜記 Tsā ke, miscellaneous records. 雜亂 Tsā lwan, in

confusion; mixed and blended in a confused manner. 雜色

Tsā seh, a variety of colours.

雜文 Tsā wān, mixed veins, spots or streaks. 雜方言

Tsā fang yen, blended with local words.

噉

Noise made by a crowd in applauding and encouraging posture-makers.

搽

搯

搯

手

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

梭

From hand and water rushing. To urge; to impel; to rush; to squeeze, by pieces of wood put between the fingers, whilst the ends are compressed. 梭

手 Tsā show, to compress the fingers, — a torture applied chiefly to women. The following seems the proper character.

Pieces of wood, — applied between the fingers when they are compressed as a torture. Also read Tsan. 梭子 Tsā tsze, the

pieces of wood or reed used in torturing the fingers.

咱

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咱

Tsā, Tsa, or Cha, I; me.

This word is confined to the northern people. 咱們 Tsā man, we; us. 咱老子 Tsā laou taze, my father.

噴

噴

噴

噴

噴

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噴

Tsā or Tsūh, noise; clamour; the sound of a drum. Read Tsan, to sneer at, or ridicule; to swallow; to devour. Occurs in the sense of 讚 Tsan, to reiterate unnecessarily. 嘈噴 Ts'au tsā, noise; sound; the sound of a drum.

噍

噍

噍

Sā, Shā, or Tsā, to drink.

噍噍 Shā shā, or 噍

噍 Shā tē, the sound or ap-

pearance of water birds eating fish; to slobber like a duck feeding; to crash with the teeth; to talk much.

嚙

嚙喋 Ts'ä t'ë, to scheme or calculate deeply.

TS'Ä.

雷

To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down, as when raising a mud wall. See Ch'ä.

副

Ch'ä, or Ts'ä, the sound of cutting or mincing into very small parts.

噎

Sh'ih, or Ts'ä, much talk; verbose.

誦

Ch'ä, or Ts'ä, muttering; murmuring words. See Ch'ä.

察
擦

Ch'ä, or Ts'ä. See Ch'ä, to examine.

Ch'ä, or Ts'ä, see Ch'ä. 擦齒 Ts'ä ch'e, to pick the teeth.

刹

A kind of flag staff employed at religious temples of the sect Füh. Hollow spiral pillars or steeples, erected over the graves or general receptacles of the ashes of the priests. 芑刹 Fan ch'ä, the temples of Füh. See Ch'ä.

卡

An important pass with a military station. 卡

路 Ts'ä loo, an important pass.

推卡 T'uy ts'ä, a pass formed by art; a kind of barracks. 守

卡 Show ts'ä, to defend a pass with a military guard. 卡房 Ts'ä fang, a kind of guard-house.

TSAE.

再

A second time; doubled; repeated; again; then.

Sometimes means a continuation of the same mode of acting; as further; longer. 他昨日

再來 T'a ts'ö j'ih tsao lae, he came again yesterday. 請你

再說 Ts'ing ne tsae shw'ö, I'll thank you to say it again. 再

三叮嚀 Tsae san ting ning, to tell over and over again. 再

倍之 Tsae p'ei che, to double

it again. 再不 Tsae p'ih, not

again. 再三辭謝 Tsao san ts'ze säy, to decline with thanks again and again. 再

無 Tsae woo, nothing of the kind again.

在

From the *hand* fixed upon the *earth*. To be in a place; to dwell; to reside; to be still preserved; to be alive; to rest in,

在

to depend upon; to belong to; to

consist in; is in; a place; to examine. A surname. To rhyme read Tsze and She. 你去問他在那裡 Ne kh'eu wǎn t'a tsae na le, go and ask where he is? 先父在時 Sŕen foo tsae she, when my father was alive. 罪不在你 Tsuy pŭh tsae ne, the fault is is not yours. 都在我身上 Too tsae wo shin shang, it all devolves on me; I undertake the whole affair. 不在心上 Pŭh tsae sin shang, it does not rest on his mind; he does not care about it. 自在 Tsze tsae, to be one's-self—in respect of comfort or composure of mind. 好自在 Haou tsze tsae, quite easy; comfortable. 安樂在 Ngan lŏ tsae, happy and comfortable. 所在 So tsae, a place; a place in which something exists. 放在桌上 Fang tsae chŏ shang, put it on the table. 懷恨在心 Hwae hǎn tsae sin, to cherish resentment in one's heart. 在目前 Tsae mŭh ts'ŕen, before one's own eyes, that which is present. 在乎 Tsae hoo, to consist in; and its opposite, 不在乎 Pŭh tsae hoo, often occur in the middle of a sentence; the same is also often expressed by the single word *Tsae*,

as has appeared in the above examples. 在當面 Tsae tang mŕen, being in the presence of a person. 在家不在家 Tsae kŕa pŭh tsae kŕa, is he at home or not?

戔 { From a *spear*. Implies wounding or injuring; also the feelings affected; an exclamation.

哉 { An interrogative exclamation, denoting the superlative degree, of what is affirmed or implied; admiration; grief; surprise;

commendation, strong conviction, or doubt; in the middle of a sentence, it is a particle making a pause between two members of the same sentence, or a mere expletive; also the preposition—to or on. Occurs in Shooking denoting to commence; to begin. Read Tsae. 哉生明 Tsae sǎng ming, the third moon beginning to shine. 大哉堯之爲君也 Ta tsae! Yaou che wei keun yay, great indeed! or O how great was the Prince Yaou!

栽 { To plant herbs or trees; to replant. Used metaphorically for great benefits conferred on persons by which they are re-established in comfort. 栽花 Tsae hwa, to plant

flowers. 栽培 Tsae p'ei, to plant, and put earth about the roots; used to express essential assistance rendered to a person.

裁
災
載

Calamities; divine judgments. See below.

To contain as in a large carriage, in a ship, in a book, &c. A period of time which contains the round of celestial phenomena; a year; to effect or do; that which is effected; to fill; to insert in, or be contained in; to adorn; an auxiliary participle. 裡載 Le tsae, contained within. 記載 Ke tsae, to record. 年載 Nēen tsae, a year. 載籍 Tsae tseih, to be contained, or recorded in ancient writings.

宰

From a *cover* and *bitter* *toil*. To rule; to govern; a ruler; a governor; to fashion to one's purpose; to kill animals and dress them, and to preside over the table. 制宰 Che tsae, to form; to make. 邑宰 Yih tsae, the ruler of a city. 主宰 Choo tsae, a sovereign ruler, applied to nature; to an Emperor, and to the heart of man. 太宰 Ta tsae, one who has the supreme command of many other officers. 小宰 Seaou

tsae, an inferior ruler. 烹宰 P'äng tsae, to boil and dress.

天地者萬物之主宰 T'een te chay wan wü che choo tsae, heaven and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things.

諸宰 Choo tsae, or 家宰 Kēa tsae, an officer placed over the household of princes and men of rank. 膳宰 Shen

tsae, or 庖宰 P'au tsae, officers who provide for the table.

屠宰 Too tsae, to butcher; to kill. 宰相 Tsae säng,

ministers of state—commonly called in Europe *Colao*. 宰

牛 Tsae new, to kill a cow.

宰相之榮 Tsae säng che yung, the high honours of a minister of state.

崽
仔

A local word for son or child; a disrespectful, insulting term for another person; the second character is common. 爛仔

Lan tsae, an idle vagabond; a blackguard.

災
灾
菑
裁

From *water* and *fire*. Fire from heaven; divine judgments; great natural calamities; whatever is dangerous; injurious; calamitous. 災禍 Tsae ho, great calamities; miseries. 災害 Tsae hae, to injure; to distress.

緯

Affairs; concerns.

TS'AE.

才

The horizontal line represents the *ground*; the two ends, the *roots* and *shoots* of plants. The substance of wood or other vegetables. Used for the following. Talent; ability; power; the great powers in nature, *heaven, earth, man*, are called *three* Ts'ae. 不才子 Pūh

ts'ae tsze, a stupid fellow. 無

才 Woo ts'ae, no talents. 才

智 Ts'ae che, talents and knowledge. 才具 Ts'ae keu, or 才

質 Ts'ae chih, talents for the management of business. 才

偏性執 Ts'ae p'een sing chih, perverted talent, and an obstinate disposition. 才思

Ts'ae sze, mental endowments; the thoughts or ideas of a man of talent. 才具不勝 Ts'ae

keu pūh shing, talents inadequate to one's duty. 才識短

淺 Ts'ae shih twan ts'een, talents and knowledge contracted and shallow. 才得文字

Ts'ae teh wān tsze, virtue and learning. 才子 Ts'ae tsze, a

genius. 三才圖會 San ts'ae t'oo hwuy, a Dictionary or Encyclopedia, or a Collection

of plates in every department of knowledge—a famous book printed during the Ming dynasty.

材

The materials of which a thing is made; either physically or morally; metal, wood, water, fire, and earth are called the *five* Ts'ae, materials or elements. 真材 Chin ts'ae, a true material. 賢材 Hēen ts'ae, a good material,—said of persons who are endued with useful qualities. 八材 Pā

ts'ae, the *eight* Ts'ae, are 珠

象玉石土金革羽 Choo,

sēang, yūh, shih, t'oo, kin, keh,

yu, pearls, ivory, gems, stones,

earth, metal, skin, and feathers.

材料 Ts'ae leaou, or 材質

Ts'ae chih, materials, wood

that is convertible to some use.

豺

A species of wolf. See Ch'ae.

財

From *pearl shells* and *materials* of other sorts.

Whenever men value, whatever

they can convert to any use;

wealth; riches; valuables; pro-

perty; silk; cloth; grain; goods;

bribes. 生財 Sāng ts'ae, or

發財 Fā ts'ae, to increase in

riches. 朋友同財 P'āng

yew t'ung ts'ae, friends have

property in common. 愛財

如命的 Ngae ts'ae joo ming

teih, to love wealth as one's life. 貪財 T'an ts'ae, to covet the acquisition of wealth.

財主 Ts'ae choo, a lord of wealth; a rich man. 財壯

人胆 Ts'ae chwang jin t'an, money gives a man courage.

財發萬金 Ts'ae fā wan kin, may your property produce ten thousand pieces of gold, — a new year's wish. 財神

Ts'ae shin, the god of wealth.

財與色 Ts'ae yu seh, wealth and sensual pleasure.

采 From a *claw* and *wood*. (To be distinguished from **采** Pēn, which is intended to represent the claw of an animal tearing things apart; to distinguish, and which enters into the composition of **悉** Seih and **番** Fan, &c.) To take with the hand; to pluck as fruit from a tree; to choose; to select; adorned with a diversity of colours like flowers; variegated; the external ornaments of things. Occurs in the sense of business or affair. Name of an office; of a stone; of a place; of a wood and a plant. A name of certain cloth. **納采** Nā ts'ae, to give or receive marriage presents previously to the marriage. **符采** Foo ts'ae, the cross veins on stones. **大**

采 Ta ts'ae, or **小采** Seaou ts'ae, certain imperial robes.

採 **採地曰采** Ts'ae te yuě ts'ae, Ts'ae-te (or land granted to officers of government) is called Ts'ae. **冢或謂之塚** Ch'ung hwō wei che ts'ae, a grave is by some called Ts'ae.

彩

From *variegated* and *feathers*. Brilliantly adorned with a variety of colours. **五彩** Woo ts'ae, the five colours spoken of

采

by the Chinese. **文彩** Wān ts'ae, elegant,—applied to style or to things. **光彩** Kwang ts'ae, splendid show,—applied to gay persons.

採

To pluck with the hand; to take; to take largely. Show, *the hand*, is a modern addition to this character. **採摘新芽** Ts'ae tseh sin ya, to pluck the new buds or sprouts of the tea plants. **採納** Ts'ae nā, to take; to receive; to adopt.

睬

From *to take* and *eye*. To take notice of. **做**

睬 Ts'ew ts'ae, to attend to a visitor. **不睬不睬** Pūh ts'ew pūh ts'ae, to pay no attention to; to disregard. **不睬他** Pūh ts'ae t'a, pay no attention to him.

絲 From *silk* and *variegated*. An assemblage of every colour; coloured silk.

菜 From *plants* and *variegated*. Edible plants; vegetables used for food generally.

好菜 Haou ts'ae, excellent food. **芹菜** K'in ts'ae, parsley.

白菜 Peh ts'ae, a common coarse vegetable. **青菜** Ts'ing ts'ae, or **蔬菜** So ts'ae, vegetables generally for the table, whether produced in the water

or on land. **青菜飯** Ts'ing ts'ae fan, vegetables and rice—plain food. **生菜** Säng ts'ae, lettuce. **菜園** Ts'ae yuen, a vegetable garden.

裁 From *garments* and to *wound* or *cut*. To cut out clothes; to tear or rend; to cut off; to diminish the number or quantity; to plant in one's mind; to conjecture. **裁縫** Ts'ae fung, to cut out and to seam,—a tailor. **裁度** Ts'ae tö, to estimate; to arrange; to plan. **裁減些** Ts'ae këen sēay, to cut off or deduct a little, or a few. **裁剪** Ts'ae tsēen,

to cut with scissors.

蔡 Plants or herbs; the border of plants; the name of a hill, and of a nation. A surname.

縑 A thin sort of silk.

縑差瘡猜 These are commonly read Ch'ae, which see.

纔 The colour of a certain bird's head; reddish; blackish; shallow; nearly reaching to; near the present time; but just now;

just; then; it will then. **適纔** Teih ts'ae, **纔剛** Ts'ae kang, or **方纔** Fang ts'ae, it then happened; but just now; a little ago. **纔是** Ts'ae she, or **纔好** Ts'ae haou, then or so it will be well. **纔到** Ts'ae taou, just arrived.

袂 袂袂 Ts'ae heae, garments which bind about or cover the knees.

TSAN.

咎 A surname.

咎 Ngow or Tsan, to vomit. Vulgarly used in the nor-

thern provinces for the pronoun I, or me.

啗 Tsan, or Tsan-tsan, to taste. 俗云我也 Süh yun wo yay, vulgarly expresses I, or me.

𢵇 From *two spears*. To plunder; to rob; to wound; to injure; little; shallow; few. Otherwise read Chau and Pëen.

剗 Tsan, or Chan, to cut asunder.

棧 Tsan or Chan, a tent; a scaffold; a ware-house. See Chan.

盞 From a *cup* and *shallow*. A very small cup for wine or other purposes; a cup to contain oil for lamps; the numeral of lamps. 酒盞 Tsew tsan, a small wine cup.

油盞 Yew tsan, a cup for oil.

一盞燈 Yih tsan täng, a lamp.

𦍋 From *sheep* and *spears* or *railing*. A sheep cot; a sheep fold; used also for a stable.

𦍋 A wine cup; a slight degree of clearness in otherwise thick wine.

簪 A pin of metal, wood, or stone, used by Chinese

females to braid up the hair; used also to fasten the cap to the hair; a branch; vehement; impetuous; to assemble together.

簪花 Tsan hwa, to attach flowers to the hair as an ornament. **簪一對** Tsan yih tuy, a pair of bodkins.

孱
孱
孱

Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing. **孱弱** Tsan jö, feeble; weak.

脣

Read Tsan or Tsin, to boil; a disease of the lips; flesh; filthy; dirty. **脣臙** Ngan tsan, or **脣臙** Ngan tsang, dirty; filthy; unclean, — a vulgar phrase.

𦍋

Tsun or Tsan, to contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

贊
贊
贊

From to take *pearls* in the hand, and *advance*. To see; to go forward with a present in the hand; to enter; to assist in bringing to light, referring to spirits; to assist in discovering or perfecting; to be evidence to; to respond to the Sovereign. A surname. Used for to praise; to laud; to commend. **贊成** Tsan ch'ing, to witness the do-

ings of; or to assist in effecting.

贊美 Tsan mei, or 稱贊

Ch'ing tsan, to praise; to commend; to laud, for this sense

K'ang-he sanctions 讚 Tsan.

贊助 Tsan tsoo, to aid; to assist.

儻 Tsan, or Tswan, to collect together.

贊 To lessen; to cut to pieces; to shave the head. A local term. Read Tsëen, to cut.

澹 Muddy water rendered so by stirring and working in it.

瓚 A certain kind of sceptre; a vessel used anciently to contain wine in the temples. A man's name.

讚 To advance a person by words and pearls. To praise; to commend; to record the praises of; to assist; to open and expand. 讚美 Tsan sën, to praise; to commend.

讚美 Tsan mei, to praise the excellence of. 頌讚 Sung tsan, or 稱讚 Ch'ing tsan, to laud; to extol; to resound the praises of.

趲 To advance; to step forward; to walk apart or in a scattered, dispersed manner; to urge; to press upon.

鄮 }
鄮 }
僭 }
斬 }

To collect together; to aggregate. The name of a place.

To collect together; to collect together and reckon.

斬 A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut asunder;

to decapitate; to kill. See Chan.

斬頭 Tsan t'ow, or 斬首

Tsan show, to cut off the head,

a more frequent capital punishment in China than strangling.

斬雞頭 Tsan ke t'ow, to cut

off a cock's head; when taking

a solemn oath. It is deemed

most solemn, and is done in

temples before the idols, after

kneeling down and worshipping.

The individual 以物代己

E wũh tan ke, puts the creature

in lieu of himself. 斬釘截

鐵 Tsan ting ts'ëë t'ëë, to be-

head the nail and sever the iron,

—to speak in a decisive, perspi-

cuous tone and style.

暫 From to cut off and day.

A fragment or portion of

a day; a short time; for

the time being; for the

present time; suddenly.

暫且 Tsan ts'ëay, for a little

while; during the time being.

鑿 Tsan, or Tsëen, from to

cut and metal. A small

chisel; to cut with a chisel.

拶 Tsǎ, or Tsan, to squeeze the fingers with wood between; a Chinese torture. **拶指** Tsan che, to torture the fingers.

湛 From *water* and *very*. Deep; clear; to sink into and disappear; abundant; affluent. Name of a river. Also read Chan and Chin. See Chan.

逮 Tsan, or Tsǎ, with haste; celerity; speedily.

綻 { The seam of a garment; a rent seam; to open. See Chan.

蘸 Tsan, or Chan, to dip anything in water. **蘸筆** Tsan peih, to dip the point of a pencil in water.

TS'AN.

殘 From *evil* and *two spears*. Evil induced by the use of weapons; to rob; to plunder; to mangle; to tread upon and spoil; spoiled; paged; slaughtered; to cast out after killing; bad; wicked; cruel; broken meat; leavings of food; boiled meat; fallen to pieces; deficient; wanting. **五殘** Woo ts'an, the name of a star. **殘壞**

Ts'an hwa, to spoil; to destroy. **殘餚** Ts'an heau, broken meat. **殘吏** Ts'an le, an avaricious cruel magistrate. **殘賊** Ts'an tseh, an injurious mischievous rascal. **殘罵** Ts'an ma, to rail at and abuse. **殘生** Ts'an sāng, to destroy life. **殘疾** Ts'an tseih, some bodily infirmity, loss of an eye, and so on. **殘虐** Ts'an yō, cruel and tyrannical. **殘忍** Ts'an jin, cruel.

產 To bear or to produce. See Ch'an.

慳 Ts'an, Ch'an, or Twan. See Ch'an.

鏹 See Ch'an.

兔 An artful crafty rabbit or hare. The name of a tree. **兔兔** Name of a star. **兔兔** Ts'an t'oo, a crafty hare. **兔檀** Ts'an t'an, name of a tree that belonged to, Confucius.

儻 Ts'an or Ch'an, irregular; rapid. **儻互** Ts'an hoot uneven, irregular. **儻儻** Lan ts'an, a malevolent countenance or aspect. See Chen. **儻巖** Ts'an yen, an army not yet formed in battle array.

剗

Ts'an or Ch'an, to cut asunder; to chop; to work with a hammer and chisel.

嚙

Ts'an or Ch'an, to peck; to taste; a slight repast; to sip; to speak for others, or to imitate others.

嶠

A hill with a rocky, pointed, dangerous summit.

攬

Ts'an or Ch'an, to stab.

One says, to sustain; to support. Name of a star. **攬****扶** Ts'an foo, to uphold; to sustain.**灑**

Ts'an or. Ch'an. See Ch'an.

獍**曉**

Deep hollow eyes; an angry look.

譏

To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattery to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place. See Ch'an.

諛**饒****慘**

A good appearance; a man's name.

慘Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. **慘酷** Ts'an k'üh,or **慘虐** Ts'an yō, hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.**參****參****參****參**

The name of a star. To enter in amongst; to blend with, or form one of; to mix with; to be concerned with; three joined; to be admitted to the presence of; to see; to advise with; to give advice to the Sovereign

against inferior officers, which, of course, is the privilege of the higher officers of the state.

Read Sin, a certain star. The name of a medicinal plant; the appearance of being heaped or piled up. A surname. Read

Chan, uneven; irregular long appearance. Read Ts'an, the

name of a song. **朝參** Chaou

ts'an, to be admitted to the presence of the Sovereign; inferior

spirits admitted to the presence of the Majesty of heaven. **參****酌** Ts'an chō, to consult; to de-liberate. **參効** Ts'an heh, tostate facts to the Sovereign against any one. **參革** Ts'an

keh, to deprive an inferior of his office, and at the same time,

advise the Sovereign of it. **參****考** Ts'an kh'aou, to compare and examine. **參禮** Ts'an le,the ceremony of seeing a superior. **參拜** Ts'an pae, to visitan equal. **參乘** Ts'an shing, three persons in one war char-riot. **參正** Ts'an ching, or

參訂 Ts'an ting, to adjust and prepare a book for publication. **參禪** Ts'an shen, to sit down in the posture of contemplation; used by the Buddha sect; they sit cross-legged with folded hands and closed eyes. **參透了** Ts'an t'ow leaou, to discover the whole of a plot. **參雜** Ts'an tsä, mixed, blended. **參知政事** Ts'an che ching sze, to have a share in public councils of the nation. **參差不齊** Ts'an ch'a p'ih ts'e, differing amongst themselves; not regular; not in the same degree. **參奏** Ts'an tsow, to write and give advice to the Sovereign. **參知而後動** Ts'an che urh how tung, to perform after deliberation. **參差** Ts'an ch'a, irregular; uneven; confused, like thread ravelled; the varied notes of an instrument:—some long and some short. **參謁** Ts'an yě, to see a superior.

驂 From *horse* and *three*. Blended; three horses attached to a carriage. **驂乘** Ts'an shing, three persons riding a breast in a carriage; the principal person on the left, driver in the middle, and the inferior on the right hand.

瞽

瞽

瞽

瞽

瞽

瞽

瞽

蠶

蠶

蠶

蠶

蠶

慙

慙

粲

Not to fear the light of heaven; impious. A surname. The name of a district. A euphonic particle in the introduction of a sentence.

Ts'an, or **瞽** Ts'an ch'a, to shrink or shrivel up; to pierce or stab.

From *heart* and the *sound* of Ts'an. Pain, acute feeling; distress; to forget; impious disregard of heaven.

Pain inflicted, or painful disease; general distress of mind.

Ts'an, or **蠶** Ts'an ch'ung, the bombyx or silk-worm; there are several varieties. A man's name; the name of a place. **蠶** Ts'an k'een, the ball or cocoon formed by the silk-worm; also the name of a plant. **蠶** Ts'an kh'ow, silk; raw silk. **蠶** Ts'an sh'ih, a house where the silk-worm is reared.

To feel ashamed. See Ch'an.

A certain portion of rice; half a **斗** Tow measure.

Quantity eaten at one time; a meal; to eat; fine white rice; a great many; a multitude; excellent; to examine; clear; bright; clean; white; to whiten; laughing appearance; three women together. 白粲 Peh ts'an, to pick and cleanse rice for three years, — an ancient Chinese punishment. 粲粲衣服 Ts'an ts'an e fūh, elegant clothes.

燦 Clear; bright; luminous. 燦爛 Ts'an lan, bright; clear, and pure. 燦頭 Ts'an t'ow, a clear headed-fellow, — said ironically of a stupid block-head.

璨 The lustre of stones or gems.

餐餐冷飡飡

To swallow down food and drink; a meal of meat; — applied to any meal; a cake; to pluck or take with the hand. 正餐 Ching ts'an, regular morning and evening meal. 早餐 Tsaou ts'an, breakfast. 晚餐 Wan ts'an, evening meal. 大餐 Ta ts'an, a Canton phrase for the European dinner. 餐頭飯 Ts'an t'ow fan, an ordinary meal.

懺

Ts'an or Ch'an. To repent; heart-felt grief for sin. See Ch'an.

TSANG.

塋
葬
葬
葬
葬

From *death* between the *turf* and the *clod*. To inter; to bury; to put under ground. 葬埋 Tsang mae, or 埋葬 Mae tsang, to inter; to bury. 葬山 Tsang shan, a burial ground. 喪葬 Sang tsang, or 殯葬 Pin tsang, a funeral; the several parts of coffining, and so on.

髒

髒腫 Hang tsang, fat; bouy; largest bodied. 髒

髒 K'een tsang, an appearance of high bones. 抗髒 K'ang tsang, abrupt; straight forward. Large; strong; robust.

莊

From a *covering* and *robust*. Upright strong appearance.

臧

Good; virtuous; faithful; generous. Used also for the three following characters. A surname. 西臧 Se tsang, Thibet. 臧獲 Tsang hwō, female slaves are so called.

臟 From *flesh* and to *store* up. The viscera of an animal body. **五臟** Woo tsang, the five viscera. They enumerate **九臟** Kew tsang, nine viscera. **神臟於心** Shin tsang yu sin, the divine part—the soul or spirit—is seated in the heart. **臟腑** Tsang foo, the viscera, or internal parts of an animal body.

贓 From *money* and to *secrete*. To receive bribes; the booty obtained by thieves or robbers, and secreted by them; unjust gain; stolen goods.

𦍋 A male sheep; some say, a yew sheep; copious; abundant; clouds; an astronomical character. A man's name.

TS'ANG.

倉 From **食** Shih, to eat, abbreviated, and **口** Hwuy, an enclosure. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. Round granaries are called **圀** Keun, square ones **倉** Ts'ang. **神倉** Shin ts'ang, divine granary; i. e. a storehouse for grain which is to be offered to the gods. **倉卒** Ts'ang tsüh, fright; alarm. **倉**

房 Ts'ang fang, or **倉廩** Ts'ang lin, a granary. **倉箱** Ts'ang s'ang, a compartment like a chest or box. **倉大使** Ts'ang ta sze, a granary keeper. **求千斯倉** K'ew ts'een sze ts'ang, seek for a thousand granaries.

儻 Ts'ang or S'ang, a term applied to those in inferior stations of life. **儻父** Ts'ang foo, or **老儻** Laou ts'ang, are epithets applied to persons.

匱 An ancient containing vessel.

滄 The name of a river, and of a lake; cold. **滄海** Ts'ang hae, a vast sea,—a great capacity; to drink. **滄浪** Ts'ang lang, the name of a certain river, and of a district.

琤 **琤琤** Ts'ang ts'ang, the noise of ornamental stones jingling against each other; the colour of gems or stones.

艫 From *boat* and *granary*. The hold of a boat or ship,—a usual character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. **船艫** Ch'uen ts'ang, the hold of a ship. **開艫** Kh'ae ts'ang, to open the hold,—to commence unloading a ship.

蒼 The colour of plants; green,—applied to heaven; azure; abundant; plentiful; old,—applied to persons or things; a cold appearance. A surname. **頭上有蒼蒼者** T'ow shang yew ts'ang ts'ang chay, over head, is the azure heavens—meaning, God looks down from heaven. **君蒼蒼** Keun ts'ang, or **蒼蒼蒼天** Ts'ang ts'ang, heaven. **蒼天** Ts'ang t'ëen, heaven; in allusion to its colour.

蟾 The name of an insect.

鷄 From *bird* and a *store house*. A certain large water bird,—said to be born from the womb. **鷄鷄** Ts'ang käng, a different sort of bird

from the preceding.

藏
匪
藏
藏

From a *servant* covered with *herbs* and defended on one side by *boards*, and on the other by a *spear*. To hide; to secrete; to conceal; to store up; to lay by; a receptacle; the viscera of animal bodies; the kidneys and seminal vessels, in which sense it is used for **藏** Tsang. To cherish; to cultivate intellectually.

藏匪犯人 Ts'ang neih fan jin, to conceal a criminal.

藏香之器 Ts'ang häng che kh'e, a utensil for containing perfumes; a toilet or dressing case.

藏板 Ts'ang pan, to store up, or possess, the engraved blocks with which any book is printed.

TSÄNG.

曾 From a *window*, to *separate*, and *day*, to denote the dispersion of the air. **曾** A particle implying that something is past or already done. Used also for to add to. A surname. **不曾** Püh tsäng, or **未曾** We tsäng, not yet. **曾經** Tsäng king, already. **曾孫** Tsäng sun, a great grandson. **曾祖** Tsäng tsoo, father's

grandfather. **曾子** Tsäng tsze, one of the writers of the *Four Books*.

創 Tsäng, or **創傷** Tsäng shang, to wound excessively. **創破** Tsäng p'o, to cut open.

噲 The noise and clamour of people in the streets or market place. **泓噲** Hung tsäng, an enlarged and liberal feeling of self satisfaction, or

perfect contentment.

增 From to *add* and *earth*.

To add to; to increase; to double; many. **加增** Kēa tsäng, to increase the quantity or number of. To add abundance; residue; having some remaining. **價增起來** Kēa tsäng kh'e lae, the price has risen. **增埋** Tsäng mae, to add to, or throw into the bargain; to give to another one one's share.

憎 From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsäng. To dislike; to hate. **取憎於人** Ts'eu tsäng yu jin, to make people dislike one.

甌 A boiler for rice, or for making spirituous liquors.

飯甌 Fan tsäng, a rice boiler.

酒甌 Tsew tsäng, a wine boiler.

增 { A particular kind of arrow or spear. Used also to denote a particular kind of silk.

餞 { A generic term for silk when it is manufactured.

繒 { The name of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

緯 { A net to catch fishes with.

罾 {

瞢 Small eyes; looking as if dim sighted. **瞢瞢**

Mung tsäng, an indistinctness of vision.

贈 To present to; to give or bestow upon; to lend assistance. Used to express the Emperor's conferring titles and honors. **幫贈盤費** Pang tsäng p'wan fei, to confer, or present to a person some necessities for a journey—or money to defray the expense of it. **封贈** Fung tsäng, or **誥贈** Kaou tsäng, honors conferred by the Emperor. **贈光前**

人 Tsäng kwang ts'een jin, to shed honors on one's ancestors.

贈物件 Tsäng wüh kēn, to bestow or confer a thing. **贈答** Tsäng tà, a present, and one in return.

贈 **踴踴** Tsäng täng, to miss the road; confused conduct; appearing always in a hurry and bustle.

爭 { From **受** Peaou, *two hands* and **厂** Han, *dragging*. To strive; to wrangle; to contest; to pull different ways; to litigate; to reprove; to reprimand. A surname. **爭相見儀** Tsäng säng kēn e choo, to wrangle about the ceremonies of visiting each other. **爭功** Tsäng kung, to strive about ap-

pearance meritorious. 爭競 Tsäng king, or 爭鬭 Tsäng tow, to fight and wrangle. 爭鬧 Tsäng naou, to wrangle and contend. 爭先 Tsäng sēn, to strive to be first. 爭慢之心 Tsäng man che sin, a disposition to quarrelling and rudeness. 爭欲 Tsäng yŭh, to strive wishing for, or to do something.

淨 Tsäng, or Chäng, cold appearance.

埤 To form; to control; to manage. The north gate of the principal city of the state 魯 Loo.

崢 From a mountain and to strive. To rise eminent; to be conspicuous. 頭角崢嶸 Tow kǎo tsäng yung, head and horns appearing conspicuous,—a fine dignified looking person. 崢嶸 Tsäng yung, elevated; having risen to eminence by one's own good qualities and exertions.

掙 From hand and to strive. To pierce; to stab. 硬掙 Ngäng tsäng, firm and strenuous.

睜 From eye and to strive. To stare with displeasure; to look with anger and dislike.

箏 A musical instrument made of reeds. The name of a plant. 風箏 Fung tsäng, certain jingling things suspended below the eaves of Chinese houses, which make a noise when agitated by the wind.

諍 From words and to contend. To endeavour to stop a person from doing wrong; to remonstrate with; to dissuade from doing. 諍諫 Tsäng kēn, to contend strenuously for what one thinks right; to reprehend.

錚 } The sound of metals.

鏘 }
怎 How? what? 怎敢 Tsäng kan, how dare?
怎麼好呢 Tsäng mo haou ne, which way is well now?
怎樣 Tsäng yang, in what manner?
怎的 Tsäng teih, what?

絳 From silk thread and to contend. The sound of a stringed instrument; the sound of a string which is drawn tight and twitched. The second form is otherwise read Tsēn, and denotes silk of a purple colour.

儼 Chäng or Tsäng. 儼儼 Tsäng ts'an or Ch'an, a

malevolent, ugly, wicked, violent appearance.

TS'ÄNG.

增
層

From a *hill* and to *add to*. Hilly; mountainous.

From a *body* and to *add to*. An upper room or story, where people are placed above those below them; one thing piled above another; a degree; a step higher; still more intense. 一層樓 Yih ts'äng low, an upper room; one story. 一層皮 Yih ts'äng p'e, one layer of skins. 重一層 Chung yih ts'äng, one degree heavier.

瞠
瞠
瞠

Read Ts'äng, Ch'äng, or T'ang, to look straight forward; to stare.

掌
撐
撐
撐
橙

Ch'äng or Ts'äng, an inclined post; a support placed; a pole; to push with a pole; to pole a boat. 繩竹篙 Chwa chüh kaou, to grasp the bamboo pole—is a cant term for intriguing. 撐渡 Ts'äng too, to pole across a river; to intrigue.

Ts'äng or 儻 儻 Ts'äng kwo, malevolent; immoral.

橙

From *wood* and to *ascend*. The fruit which rises in estimation by its sweetness. 橙子 Ts'äng tsze, the orange, commonly called *Cuolee orange*. 橙皮 Ts'äng p'e, orange peel.

拵
拵
拵
拵

To rush or bolt against; abrupt; clashing against; to seize or grasp hold of; to strike the hand against a thing.

TSAOU.

早
早
早

From the *sun* on the top of a *helmet*. The morning; early; soon; to be beforehand. 今早 Kin tsaou, this morning. 明早 Ming tsaou, to-morrow morning. 做事宜早 Tso

sze e tsaou, in doing things it is proper to be early. 清早 Ts'ing tsaou, very early in the morning. 來得早 Lae teh tsaou, come too soon. 早禾 Tsaou ho, the early or first crop of grain. 早娶親 Tsaou

ts'eu ts'in, to marry early. **早**

亡 Tsaou wang, died early.

早晚 Tsaou wan, morning and evening.

皂
皂

Inferiors who perform the lower departments of duty; police runners; a black colour. The name of a bird. **肥皂** Fe tsaou, a sort of soap used by the Chinese.

皂攀 Tsaou fan, green vitriol.

皂役 Tsaou yih, or **皂隸** Tsaou te, inferior officers in public courts.

造

To build; to make; to do; to act; to commence; slow; dilatory. The name of a sacrifice; to receive; to advance; to go. **予造天役** Yu tsaou t'een yih, what I do is in the service of heaven.

造船 Tsaou chow, or **比舟** Pe chow, a raft.

造化 Tsaou hwa, to create or make, used for some happy occurrence like new-

creating. **好造化** Haou tsaou hwa, good fortune.

造言生事 Tsaou yen sang sze, to make speeches and create disturbances.

造次 Tsaou ts'ze, in a hurried, irregular, disorderly manner.

造端 Tsaou twan, to originate.

糟

An insect peculiar to ordure and filth.

糟
醪
酒

The grain from which wine or liquor has been distilled; the dregs of spiritous liquor; a rich liquor. A surname. **糟**

塌 Tsaou t'ä, is a common expression—denoting to abuse and ill treat; to use with harshness and severity. Some write it as below.

遭

To meet with; to occur; to happen; to go or cruise

about; a time, or occasion. **十**

遭 Shih tsaou, ten times. **一**

遭 Yih tsaou, once; on one occasion.

遭難 Tsaou nan, to meet with calamities.

遭大

禍 Tsaou ta ho, to meet with a great calamity.

遭坑陷

Tsaou k'ang hien, to meet a pit and fall into it; to fall into some unexpected evil or calamity.

遭

場 Tsaou t'ä, to meet with and maltreat; to knock about,—

some write this expression as

above. **遭連夜雨** Tsaou

leen yay yu, to meet with a constant rain all night.

艚

A small boat; a Chinese junk. **白艚船** Peh

tsaou ch'uen, name of those Canton junks which go to sea.

澡

A stone with peculiar veins; to wash; to bathe; to cleanse,—used also morally.

Ts'aou choo kwei, a name of pearl barley. **草本** Ts'aou pun, the class of annual plants, in contradistinction from **木本** Mũh pun, perennial plants. **草書勢** Ts'aou shoo she, the manner or appearance of the running hand. **草率** Ts'aou sũh, carelessly; heedlessly. **草字** Ts'aou tsze, the running hand character. **草草** Ts'aou ts'aou, mental labour and toil.

啁 啁嚅 Ts'aou leaou, appearance of solitude; stillness; quiet.

鯁 A poisonous fish. (M.S. Dictionary.) Does not occur in Kh'ang-he.

慥 From *heart* and *to act*. To act heartily and sincerely. **慥慥** Ts'aou ts'aou, a sincere faithful man.

糙 A coarse species of grain; in a coarse rude manner.

粗糙 Ts'oo ts'aou, coarse, applied to things, and to a hurried disorderly mode of doing things.

曹 From the *cast* and to *speak*. Refers to those who determined causes on the east side of the royal palace; a place where people *meet*; of the same place, order or class; and

hence forms the plural often. An ancient division of the country in Kēang-nan. **官曹** Kwan ts'aou, the officers of government generally. **爾曹** Urh ts'aou, you; used by superiors, or in familiar language. **六曹** Lũh ts'aou, six public boards or courts. **曹操** Ts'aou ts'aou, a famous but unprincipled leader of the state Wei, during the civil wars of China. (A. D. 220.) Historians say, 'he possessed an intuitive knowledge of human character, and whilst he promoted talent, he could turn the meanest abilities to suit his own purposes; a calm firmness and instantaneous decision marked him in battle; he was personally plain and economical; but liberal to profusion in rewarding those who served him. He was severe in the execution of his laws; destroyed, without compunction, the lives of others; and was never moved by tears to pity or to pardon.'

僧 The whole; one complete round.

嘈 Noise; clamour. **衆口** 嘈雜 Chung kh'ow ts'aou tsā, the confused mixed noise and clamour of a great many different voices. **唧嘈** Leau ts'aou, 喧嘈 Heuen

ts'au, 喧吵 Heuen ch'au, or 嘈呷 Ts'au ngö, all express clamour, noise, outcry, vociferation.

槽 From *wood* and to *meet together*. A manger out of which several horses eat; a sort of canal where liquor is run off; a place where wine is sold; the name of a wood; of a fruit; and of a musical instrument; a receiver in which tea-leaf is broken and pounded for certain purposes. 酒槽 Ts'ew ts'au, or 槽坊 Ts'au fang, a tavern, or wooden house where wine is sold. 茶槽 Ch'a ts'au, a sort of pestle for breaking tea-leaf.

漕 A wheel turned by water; to convey by water, as in boats; the boats which carry the tribute of the provinces to court; to convey provincial tribute to Peking. A surname. 漕船 Ts'au ch'uen, a vessel which conveys grain to Peking. 漕衛 Ts'au wei, a place defended by troops; a city surrounded by troops. 漕運 Ts'au yun, or 轉漕 Chuen ts'au, to convey grain by water; to carry and distribute it to the troops.

保 Ts'au or Tseau. 僂 保 Yaou ts'au, a long appearance.

燥
燥
燥

Vexatious; anxiety; or uneasiness of mind; sorrow.

The fierceness and violence of fire. 燥暴

Ts'au paou, fierce and violent manner.

操

To grasp; to lay hold of; to maintain hold of, physically or morally; also the thing held fast; the purpose maintained; moderate winds; preserved in harmony and ease of mind.

操持 Ts'au che, resolution; firm adherence to. 操券而

獲 Ts'au keuen urh hwö, take the bond and get—what has been agreed on, denotes obtaining without difficulty. 操持

井白 Ts'au che tsing kh'ew, to draw water and grind corn—the duties of a wife. 操觚

Ts'au koo, to grasp a tablet—to begin to learn. 操練

Ts'au lëen, to exercise or drill, as soldiers. 操節 Ts'au

tsëë, or Tsëë ts'au, to adhere to the rules or limits prescribed to one's self.

巢
巢
巢

Chaou, or Ts'au. See Chaou, light airs; volatile; nimble; active.

Nets or huts made of stone rudely piled up, in which,

during ancient times, people who attached themselves to a tribe, were lodged.

眇 To cultivate the ground; to plough.

TSE.

祭 From **夕** Jow, *flesh*, and **又** Yew, the *right hand*; with **示** She, to *manifest* or *declare*. To carry human affairs before the gods. That which is the medium between, or brings together, men and gods; to offer flesh in the rites of worship; to sacrifice with victims. The sect of Buddha does not sacrifice. **祭祀** Tse sze, sacrifice; to offer sacrifice. **祭牲** Tse sāng, to sacrifice victims. **祭掃** Tse saou, *sacrifice and sweep*; i. e. to offer a sacrifice of fish, fowls, swine to the names of deceased relatives, and to repair the tombs. **祭天** Tse t'ien, to sacrifice to heaven. **祭文** Tse wān, a written prayer which accompanies a sacrifice.

滌 A shore; a sand bank on the shore. **落滌** Lō tse, a shoal on the west side of the Lew-k'ew islands, said to be exceedingly destructive to vessels.

際 A limit; a place where two things meet and form

a limit, as the horizon, where heaven and earth seem to meet; the point of meeting where one thing ends and another begins, as the beginning of night; the time when a thing occurs. **交際** Keaou tse, or **際接** Tse tsëë, the meeting or blending of things, as above explained.

劑 To pare or clip even; to adjust; equalise; to cut and blend medicines in equal proportion; a dose. **一劑藥** Yih tse yō, a dose of medicine properly mixed. **質劑** Chih tse, the two halves of a written agreement or bond, of which each contracting party retains one. In ancient times great contracts were settled by Chih, and smaller ones by Tse; afterwards the words were joined to denote—a deed or bond generally.

噤 To state; to put a vessel to the lips; to wet the lips as far as the teeth; to sip; a plaintive sound. Read Keae, or **噤噤** Keae keae, the sound or noise of many persons. Read

Ch'ae, 噤 哇 Ch'ae shě, a laughing appearance.

齊
憤
擠

Suspicion; jealousy; anger; displeasure; sorrow; precipitancy.

From *hand* and *altogether*. To push; to place or put in order; to press upon, as a crowd of people. 擠擁 Tse yung, to crowd or press upon.

齊
濟

A stone with spots and flaws.

From *water* and a *regular supply*. Name of a river in the north, which is regular in its course. To assist; to help; to be beneficial to; to cause success to or take effect. Occurs denoting—to stop, and to cross over a stream. 涉濟 Shě tse, to cross or go over.

救濟 Kew tse, to save and assist. 賙濟 Chow tse, to bestow upon, and supply the wants of. 不濟事 Pūh tse

aze, does not help the affair. 濟惡 Tse ngō, to assist people in doing what is vicious.

濟人之急 Tse jin che keih, to help people in urgent difficulties. 濟南 Tse nan, the metropolis of Shan-tung province. 濟世 Tse she, to benefit the world. 濟濟 Tse tse,

abundant.

齊

To cut grain; sheaves of grain; a sheaf. Some say, a sheaf not yet bound up.

齊

To ascend; to mount a rugged hill.

齊

To cease from raining; the colours of the sky when the clouds break and it becomes fair. 晴霽 Ts'ing tse, the sky clearing up after rain.

齊

Said to be the proper form of the preceding. To hold in the hand; to deliver to; to present to; to store up; to leave for; the necessities of a journey; to give a supply to; to confer upon. An aspiration of grief or admiration.

齋

A composition of herbs; a variety of tastes blended together; a dish of herbs; the food of the poor; broken to pieces; pounded; in confusion; compound, blended harmoniously.

齋

齋

齋

齋

齋

齋

To present to; to offer; to dispatch or send to a superior; to the Emperor, or to a friend; by way of courtesy, written on the outside of letters.

TSE.

切 Read Ts'ěě, to cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. Read Ts'e, all; every; the whole. See Ts'ěě. **細切** Se ts'e, to cut into very minute parts. **情切** Ts'ing ts'e, vehemently attached; ardent affection. **親切** Ts'in ts'e, most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. **悲切** Pei ts'e, or **慘切** Ts'an ts'e, deep distress of mind. **一切** Yih ts'e, the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

砌 Stone steps. **階砌** Keae ts'e, stone steps by which to ascend.

助 To look; to examine; to look askint.

妻 One's equal; a wife; to give a wife to. **妻子**

Ts'e tsze, means a wife and a son, sometimes only a wife. **夫妻**

Foo ts'e, husband and wife.

妻女 Ts'e neu, a wife and a daughter. **妻妾** Ts'e ts'ě, a

wife and a concubine.

悽 From *heart* and the sound of Ts'e. Pain; sorrow; grief; commiseration; anger; indignation. **悽悽** Ts'e ts'e, the appearance of disease arising from hunger or famine.

淒 Intense cold.

棲 That on which a bird rests; a place of residence.

棲 The name of a plant. **雞**

棲 Ke ts'e, a hen roost.

棲身之所 Ts'e shin

che so, a place on which to rest

one's-self. **棲棲** Ts'e ts'e,

the appearance of military car-

riages. **棲屑** Ts'e s'ě, the

appearance of going backwards

and forwards.

淒 From *water* and a *wife*.

The clouds gathering and

foreboding rain; and bleak. **淒**

淒 Ts'e le, precipitate; hurried.

淒涼 Ts'e l'ang, cold; frigid.

萋 Exuberance of herbage

or foliage; appearance of

the clouds moving. **萋萋**

Ts'e fei, elegant colours blended

together. **萋且** Ts'e ts'ay,

respectful and attentive appear-

ance.

齋 The name of an insect.

齋

齊
𡗗
齊
𡗗

The *even* surface of a field of grain. Even; regular; correct; complete; to adjust; to regulate; to discriminate and arrange; good; quick; all together. Name of an ancient state about the region of Shantung. A surname. Enters into various proper names.

一齊 Yih ts'e, all; evenly; all at the same time; the whole together. 不齊 Pūh ts'e, not even; not complete; some wanting; something irregular. 齊其家 Ts'e kh'e kēa, to regu-

late or govern well a family; regulated; adjusted and put in due order. 整齊 Ching ts'e, or 齊整 Ts'e ching, all properly adjusted.

臍

The umbilical cord; the navel. 噬臍何及 She ts'e ho keih, if a person wished to gnaw his navel how could he reach it!—is used to express an impossible wish, and an irretrievable state of things.

鱗
紫

The name of a fish.

TSĚANG.

匠
匠

From a *workman* and a *square vessel*, which imply the use of the square, compass, marking line, and so on. A worker in any material; a mechanic; an artificer; an artisan; a worker in; a marker of. A surname.

工匠 Kung tsëang, or 匠人 Tsëang jin, a workman. 木匠 Mūh tsëang, a worker in wood; a joiner; a carpenter; a cabinet-maker. 鐵匠 T'ē tsëang, a smith. 銅匠 Tung tsëang, a brazier. 錫匠 Sēh tsëang, a plumber, or tin man. 銀匠 Yin tsëang, a silver-smith. 石匠 Shih tsëang, a

mason. 坭水匠 Ne shwuy tsëang, a bricklayer. 匠作器皿者 Tsëang tsō kh'e ming chay, Tsëang, is a maker of utensils. 匠攻木之工也 Tsëang kung mūh che kung yay, Tsëang, is a workman who attacks the wood.

將
將
將
收

To take; in this sense it is often used by the Chinese when not required in English, as *to take* and *do so* and *so*, merely signifying doing what is implied in the other verb; the sign of the future; to receive; to come near; to accommodate; to advance; to

offer to; to support; stout; large.
Used as a connective particle.

將軍在陣 Tsĕang keun
tsae ch'in, a general present
with his army,—when in battle
array; one recommends that a
student should always keep his
mind alert, as a general under
such circumstances. **將軍**

Tsĕang keun, a Tartar general,
who usually commands the gar-
rison of a town, and considers
the defence of the town his de-
partment. He is independent of
generals outside the walls of the
town. In other cases it is ap-
plied to generals in the field.

Title **大人** Ta jin. **將近**

Tsĕang kin, near; to approach.
將來 Tsĕang lae, hereafter.

將功拆罪 Tsĕang kung
chĕ tsuy, to take one's merits
and atone for one's crimes. **將**

就 Tsĕang tsew, to accommo-
date one's-self to others.

塋 A foundation; to level
ground in order to form
or lay a foundation.

獎 To assist; to praise; to
encourage; to laud; to
commend. **獎善** Tsĕang
shen, to praise virtue. **恩**
獎 Ngăn tsĕang, graci-
ous commendation.

蔣 Bamboos split in a certain
way; a sort of mat.

漿
牀

Any thick fluid, as water
in which rice has been
washed; water in which
anything is mixed which
thickens it; syrup; mat-
ter from a sore; the matter of
the small-pox;—applied to the
name of a plant, and of a sort
of crab.

槳

艚

From *to take* and *boat*.
An oar; a short oar; an
oar used crosswise; to
row a boat. The preced-
ing is also used in this
sense.

蔣

醬

牆

醬

Name of a plant; of a hill;
and of a river. A surname.

A kind of pickle; certain
mode of preserving meat,
rice, and pulse. **醬油**
Tsĕang yew, soy.

Name of an insect.

TS'ĒANG.

片

日

Ch'wang or Ts'ĕang, sup-
posed to *resemble* the bo-
dy leaning against some-
thing. The same as **牀**
Ch'wang, a couch or bed.

Some say, that **片** Ts'ĕang and
片 P'ĕen, are opposites, one
meaning the *left* side of a plank,
the other the *right* side.

庠

A kind of public school.
See Sĕang. **庠異**

Ts'èang e, extraordinary phenomena.

祥

Goodness; felicity; a prognostic; an omen,—either good or bad; a manifestation of the will of heaven previously to the infliction of judgments or the bestowment of blessings. The name of a sacrifice; used also for the following. **吉祥** Keih ts'èang, a felicitous omen. **凶祥** Heung ts'èang, an infelicitous omen. **不祥** Pūh ts'èang, infelicitous. **祥瑞** Ts'èang suy, felicitous; boding happiness.

詳
詳

Ts'èang or Sèang, to examine and judge clearly; to ascertain the precise import; to state clearly the facts, circumstances, or reasonings; to explain as a teacher; or to give information to superiors as an officer of the government. See Sèang. **備詳** Pe ts'èang, a copious and clear narrative. **詳畧** Ts'èang lěō, a copious full account, and an abridgement of. **詳細** Ts'èang se, luminous, clear, distinct statement; to state in this manner. **詳文** Ts'èang wān, an official statement containing a full account of some transaction made to a superior officer.

翔

To fly back; to look back on; a dignified respectful

and respectable appearance.

詳

To walk or go with celerity. Used for the preceding.

倉

From **食** Shih, *to eat*, abbreviated, and **口** Hwuy, *an enclosure*. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. See Ts'ang.

創

Ch'wang or Ts'èang, a wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was originally written **刃** Ch'wang. **身被七十創** Shin pe ts'èih shih ts'èang, he received seventy wounds. See Ch'wang.

嗆

A bird eating; a simple or silly appearance. Read Ts'ang, **嗆呼** Ts'ang hāng, a foolish frightened appearance.

搶

Sudden; abrupt; bursting forth; to struggle and seize; to seize by violence; to plunder; to stand opposed to; to rob in groups, — as associated banditti. Occurs applied to a comet.

挾

搶

搶攘 Ts'èang jang, in a confused, disorderly manner.

搶劫 Ts'èang kě, to take from by violence, whether persons or things; to rob; to plunder. **搶擄人口** Ts'èang

loo jin kh'ow, to carry off people by violence, as captives. 槍

白 Ts'ēang peh, to extort an explanation; abrupt language.

搶奪 Ts'ēang t'ō, to rob; to plunder.

槍 A long piece of wood sharpened at both ends with which to attack banditti; a lance; a spear; to oppose; to withstand; a certain vessel. A surname.

蹣蹣 Ts'ēang ts'ēang, to be moved and agitated; to step with trepidation and hurry; also with an affected haste, as a mark of respect; a sort of posture-making and fencing. 趨蹣 Ts'en ts'ēang, a quick step; a hurried pace.

鶻鶻 { The noise made by birds or beasts coming to eat.

鎗 { The sound of a bell; a jingling noise; in this sense also read Ts'āng, a sort of tripod; a wine vessel; a particular sort of rice. Commonly used for a spear; a lance; and similar weapons; which K'ang-he says, should be 槍 Ts'ēang.

磨鎗 Mo ts'ēang, to sharpen a spear.

鏘 Ts'āng or Ts'ēang, the sound of stones, bells, and other instruments; the notes of birds; an elevated appearance; an easy manner.

牆牆 { A wall; that which screens or defends. A surname. 牆壁 Ts'ēang peih, a wall generally. 穿牆 Ch'uen ts'ēang, to make a hole through a wall.

檣檣 { A certain spar in a boat or ship to which the sail is attached.

嫿嫿 { Certain female officers, about the palace during the Han dynasty. A woman's name.

斫 A particular kind of hatchet; to strike and wound with a hatchet. 自相斫賊 Tsze sēang ts'ēang tseh, to wound and injure one's own person—by any improper practice.

戕 A particular kind of spears or lance. Read Tsing, to kill.

TSEAOU.

焦
焦
焦
焦

Injured by fire; burnt black; seared; the smell of burning; applied to the mind to denote vexation; anxiety; distress. The name of an ancient state; of a city; and of a bird.

A surname. 焦悶 Tseáun mun, anxiety and sorrow. 焦思 Tseáun sze, anxious; distressing reflections.

焦

Clear discernment; having examined fully into. Repeated, it denotes the same. 焦

僇 Tseáun yaou, a name of foreigners, short in stature, on the south-west. 焦少 Tseáun meáun, alarmed; agitated.

焦
焦

Tseáun, or Tseáou, to cut asunder; to reap; to mow.

To eat; to chew; an interrupted hurried voice; the tone of voice arising from distress and grief. 無焦類 Woo tseáun luy, having nothing to eat. 數焦 Soo tseáun, to chew quickly. Read Tsow, the chirping of a swallow. 焦食 Tseáun shíh, to eat.

焦
焦

The name of a hill; a lofty hill; the summit of a hill.

To burn with fire. To apply fire to; to sear.

焦
焦
焦
焦

The name of a river. Entirely; completely; a sort of rich liquor.

A general term for the banana or plantain species; a mere straw; fuel. 鼓椎蕉 Koo chuy tseáun, drum stick plantains, and 香牙蕉 Hëang ya tseáun, plantains giving odour to the teeth,—are two different species. 蕉子 Tseáun tsze, plantains.

焦

Three parts of a human body; according to Chinese physiology—a want of fullness of flesh.

焦

From to burn and wine.

To burn incense or victims and pour out oblations; in every case in which the priests of Buddha and of the Taou sect erect an altar and offer up prayers, it is expressed by Tseáun. To complete; to perfect or terminate. Occurs denoting—vexation and sorrow; to invite to a feast or to take wine. 打焦 Ta tseáun, to perform rites and offer up prayers—chiefly for the dead. 打三天平安 醺 T'a san t'ëen p'ing ngan tseáun, to perform a kind of requiem for three days. 醺席

Tseaou seih, a feast or entertainment.

蘸 To drink liquor till one be quite drunk.

顛 Lean; spare. **顛顛** Tseaou tsuy, a mournful, sorrowful appearance.

鷯 **鷯鷯** Tseaou leaou, a certain small bird.

剿 To cut off; to exterminate.

剿 To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. **剿滅** Tseaou mǎ, to destroy, or exterminate completely.

謔 Chaou, or Tseaou, to echo what others say. See Chaou.

勦 To fatigue; to trouble; to vex; light; active. **勦** **勞** Tseaou laou, to weary or fatigue. **勦滅** Tseaou mǎ, to destroy; to exterminate.

剝 To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. A local word, it occurs in the sense of artful, cunning.

椒 Native Chinese pepper; applied to certain fragrant herbs; to a hill, and to its summit; the name of a city. **胡椒** Hoo tseaou, the same as the pepper of Europe. **花椒** Hwa tseaou, chil-

lies or cayenne pepper. **椒房** Tseaou fang, a pepper room—an ancient queen is said to have put pepper in the plaster of the walls; the abode of a Queen; a Queen.

剌 A pike or pointed instrument; to make a hole in the ground; to receive the end of a pole.

熏 A seared or scorched tortoise shell, used in divination.

潑 Ice breaking up.

TS'EAOU.

俏 Like; appearing like; as if. See Seaou.

哨 Small and distorted in the mouth and spout; verbose; to mention often; cry of lictors who precede officers of government. See Seaou.

悄 Mournful; sorrowful. **悄** **悄** Ts'eaou ts'eaou, privately; quietly; secretly; unobserved; without exciting notice; hastily; anxious; sorry.

峭 A high dangerous mountain; one that cuts off all intercourse; to urge; to impel; vehement.

隋 A dangerous precipice; hill or mountain; screened; shaded; hid; urged; impelled.

愀 A change of colour; to colour up; a change of countenance from anxiety or concern of mind.

倣倣 Sha ts'eaou, vicious; malevolent.

鏊 { An instrument of husbandry for sticking into the ground; a sort of pick; to strike into the ground.

焦 From *heart* and *anxious*. **憔悴** Ts'eaou tsuy, lean from hunger and distress of mind; certain parts of a human body.

瞧 To look furtively; to eye by stealth; in the north used for to look, to see, in the common acceptance. **瞧瞧** Ts'eaou ts'eaou, to look at; to

examine, as a physician does a patient.

樵 From *wood* and to *burn*. **樵** Scattered wood fit for fuel; fuel; a cutter of fuel; a woodman.

癯 Disease. **癯瘠** Ts'eaou tsuy, a shrinking or shrivelling up; becoming lean from sorrow and anxiety.

譙 To *burn* with *words*. To reprehend; to blame; to censure; to speak against with heat and asperity; to ridicule; to satirize.

譙 Name of a hill, and of a river; of a nation, and of a district. A surname. **譙譙** Ke ts'eaou, to ridicule, or satirize.

巢 Commonly read Ch'aou, a nest. Read Ts'eaou, the name of a country.

TSĚAY.

姐 An elder sister; the term was formerly applied to mothers. Read Tsze, name of a place. Used to denote—proud and disrespectful. **姊姐** Tsze and tsĚay, are both epithets of senior sisters. **小姐** Seaou tsĚay, an appellation of the daughters of rich people; miss.

姐姐 TsĚay tsĚay, a general appellation of women.

罟 { A net with which rabbits are taken.

借 To assist; to assume; fictitious; to transfer; to borrow or lend; to pretend; to use

metaphorically; to suppose for the sake of illustration; to praise.

椰借 No tsēay, to transfer; to borrow, or to lend. **假借**

Kēa tsēay, falsely borrowed; i.e. having no foundation in fact; supposed; borrowed; used metaphorically. **不借** Pūh tsēay,

sandals made of straw. **借意** Tsēay e, the metaphorical sense.

借刀殺人 Tsēay taou shā jin, to borrow a knife to kill a man; i. e. to use a third person, as the instrument of an injury which one wishes to inflict.

借如 Tsēay joo, suppose for example. **借去** Tsēay kh'en,

to lend. **借來** Tsēay lae, to borrow.

借問 Tsēay wān, to enquire civilly.

喏 Tsēay tsēay, the voice of a bird; to sigh;

to moan; a tone of aspiration.

咋喏 Tseh tsēay, or **咄喏** Tūh tsēay, rustic songs.

藉 A sort of mat, used in sacrifice; a certain water plant; to assist; to help; to lean on for help; that on which one relies for help; a man of liberal learning and elegant manners; able to bear much wine; to make a pretext of, in which sense **借** Tsēay, is better. A surname. Also read Tseih, confused; a cord; to tread; a surname. **藉**

故 Tsēay koo, to borrow a cause; to make a pretext. **藉**

田 Tsēay t'een, certain land around the royal domain. **狼**

藉 Lang tsēay, a wolf's mat; confused; in disorder. **藉神**

庇佑 Tsēay shin pe yew, relying on the help of the gods.

蘊藉 Yun tsēay, of large containing capacity; liberally educated; able to bear much wine.

(MS. Dictionary.) **藉口** Tsēay

kh'ow, to make a pretence; to

screen one's self. **藉藉** Tsēay tsēay, confused talk.

嗟 To sigh; to lament; painful regret; a tone or aspiration when one feels a difficulty in expressing by words, all one's meaning. Also read Ts'ō

and Tseih. **荷嗟昌兮** E tsēay ch'ang he, oh! how abundant.

嗟歎 Tsēay t'an, or

吞嗟 Tsze tsēay, to sigh and to lament.

嗟訝不已 Tsēay ya pūh e, expressed in aspirations, unlimited surprise and admiration.

嗟嘆 Tsēay t'an, to sigh.

TS'ĒAY.

且 A particle, common in the beginning of sentences, where it is often an expletive; or as the Chinese call it, *a word*

ushering in a sentence. An expression of doubt, as *if, should*; it may often be translated and, then, therefore, further. 且 Ts'ëay, or 而且 Urh ts'ëay, in the middle of a sentence, may be rendered and, and also, as 高而且寬 Kaou urh ts'ëay kl'wan, high and also broad. 況且 Hwang ts'ëay, and still more. 姑且 Koo ts'ëay, and 暫且 Tsau ts'ëay, denote for the time being; for a short time. 權且 Keuen ts'ëay, denotes nearly the same as the expression, *try a little*; it implies, do-

ing that which is not perfectly agreeable. 苟且 Kow ts'ëay, carelessly, inconsiderately. 再且 Tsac ts'ëay, again. 慢且 Man ts'ëay, or 且慢 Ts'ëay man, by and bye, leisurely, do not hurry. 且夫 Ts'ëay foo, now further. 且如 Ts'ëay joo, now as, or thus. 且說 Ts'ëay shwó, frequently commences a paragraph in lighter books, and seems to denote—I shall therefore, or now, observe. 且行且戰 Ts'ëay hing ts'ëay chen, now marched and now fought—marched fighting.

TSĚĚ.

接

To ingraft trees or plants.

接

To take hold of with the hand; to receive; to connect; to come in succession; to approach near; to unite; to associate with; quick. A surname. 迎接 Ying tsĚĚ, to go forth to meet and receive—a visitor. 交接 Kenou tsĚĚ, to associate with. 反接 Fan tsĚĚ, to bind with the hands behind the back. 接待 TsĚĚ tae, to receive and wait upon a guest. 接回 TsĚĚ hwuy, to receive back again. 接入 TsĚĚ jŭh, or 接收 TsĚĚ show, to receive—as any-

thing sent to one. 接續 TsĚĚ sŭh, to receive and continue; to succeed to; to follow in succession. 接上肩頭 TsĚĚ shang kĕen t'ow, took it up on their shoulders.

吵

To chirp as a bird.

健

健仔 TsĚĚ yu, certain female officers, during the Han dynasty.

捷

From *hand* and a *treadle*. The success of an army; to obtain a victory; to overcome; to complete; to announce a victory; quick; in haste; swift in action; a certain quantity.

A surname. 直捷 Chih tsĕĕ, with promptness,—applied to the doing of things. 報捷 Paou tsĕĕ, or Tsĕĕ paou, to announce a victory. 捷發 Tsĕĕ fā, to rise rapidly,—applied to becoming rich in trade. 捷徑 Tsĕĕ king, to hasten through a bye road; to take a short cut, either literally or figuratively. 捷路 Tsĕĕ loo, to rob upon the high way. 捷書 Tsĕĕ shoo, a proclamation written on silk, and appended to the end of a pole as a banner. 捷捷 Tsĕĕ tsĕĕ, the sound of the mouth and tongue.

婕 婕好 Tsĕĕ yu, a female officer of government; an elegant appearance.

縫 縫 To connect or sew garments together. 連縫 Lĕen tsĕĕ, to connect together. 縫獵 Tsĕĕ lă, irregular; put in some disorder.

睫 睫 The hair by the side of the eye; the eyebrow. 眉睫 Mei tsĕĕ, the eyebrow.

浹 To penetrate with moisture; to enrich; to instil instruction; to perform a complete circle. 周浹 Chow tsĕĕ, to make a circuit of; to cause

benefits to extend everywhere. 浹日 Tsĕĕ jih, the period of ten days. 浹辰 Tsĕĕ shin, the complete round of hours, from midnight to midnight. 浹洽 Tsĕĕ hă, to instil into; to blend together as one; said of the union of friends and of instilling right principles into the minds of the people. 浹髓 Tsĕĕ suy, to penetrate to the marrow.

卩 An instrument by which in ancient times, statesmen or governors were appointed or authorized to act. It was made of stone, of horn, or of the bamboo; and after having letters engraved upon it, was cut through the middle; one half was retained at court, and the other given to the person appointed. The 卩 Tsĕĕ, constituted his credentials. 所以示信 So e she sin, that which declared (the possessor) was to be believed. 符 卩 Foo tsĕĕ, 信 卩 Sin tsĕĕ, and 瑞 卩! Suy tsĕĕ, express the same. It is said, that the idea of making the two parts to correspond, was taken from the joints of a bone. To be distinguished from 卩 Yih, the compound form of 邑 Yih, a city.

節 A notch or joint of the bamboo; a limit; a term or holiday; an emergency; to limit one's passions or one's expenditure; chastity; economy; a period of time; the time of an action. Name of a place; of a plant; and of an office. **守節** Show tsĚĚ, to maintain chastity; also to maintain dignity of character. **失節** Shĭh tsĚĚ, loss of chastity; also to sneak and crouch meanly. **名節** Ming tsĚĚ, a good reputation for moral conduct. **八節** Pā tsĚĚ, eight terms—into which the year is divided. **節貞** TsĚĚ ching, chastity; female virtue. **節令** TsĚĚ ling, or **時節** She tsĚĚ, a term or period of fifteen days, there are twenty-four TsĚĚ-ling in a year; a holiday. **節飲食** TsĚĚ yin shĭh, to limit drinking and eating; to observe a strict regimen. **萬壽節** Wan show tsĚĚ, or **天中節** T'ĕen chung tsĚĚ, the Emperor's birth-day. **節度** TsĚĚ too, the title, in former times, given to a commander in-chief. **節樂** TsĚĚ lō, to stop or give the time to music. **節用** TsĚĚ yung, an economical use of things.

節 **傳備** Tsun tsĚĚ, these two words, perhaps mean,

decorum and respect. The meaning of the latter character is no where given.

櫛 From wood and to regulate. A wooden comb, to put the hair in order; a general term for combs; to comb. **櫛風沐雨**

TsĚĚ fung mŭh yu, to be combed by the wind and washed by the rain,—said of the difficulties endured by those who travel.

癰 A small sore or ulcer.

截 To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to cut off a passage to or from; to obstruct; to cut off a retreat; to cut and mince; nice distinctions; disputation.

截住 TsĚĚ choo, **攔截** Lan tsĚĚ, or **截路** TsĚĚ loo, to obstruct; to stop the passage from or to. **截斷** TsĚĚ twan, to cut asunder. **截回路** TsĚĚ hwuy loo, to stop the passage back; to cut off a retreat.

噤 Small talk; conversing in a low voice, or with levity; sound. According to one, correct proper speech.

楫 The appearance of the trees of a forest; an oar with which to propel a boat. Same as the following.

艫

An oar of a boat.

TS'ĒĒ.

妾

From 辛 Kēn, *a crime*, and *a woman*. A woman who has committed some crime; a woman placed in a family above the rank of an ordinary servant, but inferior to the mistress of the house; a kind of handmaid; a wife inferior to the first; a concubine. Chinese moralists do not allow a concubine to be taken till the age of forty, and when there is no hope of having male issue by the wife. The name of a nation. A surname. 置妾 Ch'e ts'ĒĒ, to place a concubine in the family. 買妾 Mae ts'ĒĒ, to purchase a concubine. 妾氏 Ts'ĒĒ she, is the usual term for concubine; but they give them other appellations in courtesy, as 如夫人 Joo foo jin, the same as the mistress of the house.

啞

啞噪 Ts'ĒĒ t'ĒĒ, the sound of ducks or geese feeding. 啞血 Ts'ĒĒ heuĒ, to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement, — said to be an ancient custom. Also read Shă.

切

To cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. To take the initial of one character and the final of another to spell a third, as from *Ke-wang* to derive *Kang*. Read Ts'e, all; every; the whole. 細切 Se ts'ĒĒ, to cut into very minute parts. 親切 Ts'in ts'ĒĒ, most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. 悲切 Pei ts'ĒĒ, or 慘切 Ts'an ts'ĒĒ, deep distress of mind. 攬其切 Lan kh'e ts'ĒĒ, look at the most important parts. 剴切 K'ae ts'ĒĒ, great earnestness and sincerity. 切愛 Ts'ĒĒ ngae, ardent love. 切己 Ts'ĒĒ ke, that which very particularly concerns one's-self. 切肉 Ts'ĒĒ jow, mince meat. 切開 Ts'ĒĒ kh'ae, to cut into separate parts. 切脈 Ts'ĒĒ meh, to feel the pulse. 切書 Ts'ĒĒ shoo, to cut the leaves of a book. 切實 Ts'ĒĒ shih, the utmost truth and sincerity. 切碎 Ts'ĒĒ suy, to cut to small pieces, in a careless manner. 切切 Ts'ĒĒ ts'ĒĒ, expresses the highest degree of importunity and earnestness about a thing. 情切 Ts'ing ts'ĒĒ, vehemently attached; ar-

dent affection. 切磋 Ts'ěě ts'ŏ, to cut and polish ivory. 切斷 Ts'ěě twan, to cut asunder. 切勿 Ts'ěě wūh, don't on any account; be particularly careful not, &c. 切要 Ts'ěě yaou, extremely important; most urgently required. 一切 Yih ts'e, the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

暹 Commonly read Ts'een. In the Dictionaries read S'een. 暹羅國 Ts'een lo kwō, Siam or Cambodia.

竊
竊
竊

To steal; clandestine; private; applied by persons to their own thoughts, sentiment or sentiments, denoting that such is their private and humble opinion; to assume a place, a situation, or opinion; to investigate; shallow, or lightly imbued with a colour. Name of a bird. 竊爲不平 Ts'ěě wei pūh p'ing, in my private feelings discomposed. 竊思 Ts'ěě sze, humbly to think or give one's opinion. 竊竊 Ts'ěě ts'ěě, 竊察 Ts'ěě ch'ā, to search or examine into; to investigate privately, or in one's own mind.

TSËEN.

尖
橫

From *small* at top and *large* below. Tapering like a pyramid; pointed; sharp; tapering to a point; clever; ingenious. 吐過舌尖 T'oo kwo shě ts'een, lolled out the point of the tongue. 尖銳 Ts'een juy, or 尖利 Ts'een le, sharp pointed, the second expression also denotes—acuteness of intellect.

𣎵

Read Tsan, to wound or injure with *two spears*. Read Ts'een, small; few; nar-

row; cramped. Also read P'een, in the last sense.

淺
棧

Shallow; thin; thin metal.

Read Tsan, a mat for a child. Read Ts'een, garments peculiar to children, or to carry a child on the back; narrow; cramped. Read Shae, a coverlid; a part of the trappings of a horse.

棧

Read Chang, which see. Read Ts'een, the name of a wood; a small bell, copious,

Kae tsèen, to roast over again.

箭 From a bamboo and to go before. An arrow, in some parts called **矢** She, and in others called **簇** Tsüh, a small bamboo; the notched stick on which the time is marked in a clepsydra, is called **漏箭** Low tsèen. **射箭** Shay tsèen, to shoot an arrow. **箭箭中** Tsèen tsèen chung, every arrow hits. **光陰似箭** Kwang yin sze tsèen, time flies like an arrow.

剪 From to proceed forth and feathers. Even; regular; scissors which clip things even and regular; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill. Used for the preceding. **剪剪** Tsèen tsèen, specious in adjusting things.

謏 From speech and clipped or shorn. Possessing little ability; a shallow capacity. A man's name.

漸 From water and to cut. To make gradual encroachment as water does, by small degrees; gradually; by little and little; the slow advances or changes of anything; to moisten; to dye; to saturate. Name of a river; of a star; and of a terrace. **漸漸躲了** Tsèen tsèen to leaon, gradually with-

drew and hid themselves. **漸次** Tsèen ts'ze, by gradual, or slow degrees. **漸進** Tsèen tsin, to advance gradually.

埽 Something to support a house which leans to one side; to keep off water by stones and earth.

洊 Water issuing forth; for water to extend or reach to. The name of a river, and of a district. Read Tsun, to approach.

薦 From plants and preserved. Grass or pasture; same thing brought forward again; to continue still as before; to collect together; to introduce to, or to recommend. The same as the following.

薦 The grass which animals eat; pasture; to drive into a good pasture; to introduce; to recommend; to sacrifice without victims; food laid out before being eaten. **自薦** Tsze tsèen, to recommend one's-self. **舉薦** Keu tsèen, or **薦舉人** Tsèen keu jin, to recommend or promote a person. **薦書** Tsèen shoo, a letter of introduction.

吮 Tsèen or Shun, to suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick. **兒初生則能吮乳** Urh ch'oo sāng tsch nāng tsèen joo, a new

born infant can suck milk.

摺 摺籌 Ts'een ch'ow, to draw reeds of different lengths from the hand in order to decide by lot, he who draws the longest reed wins.

津 To advance; to enter.

戩 } Completely; entirely; to
cut off; to exterminate;
戩 } to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill.

TS'ËEN.

千 A thousand. A surname.
千歲 Ts'een suy, a thousand years,—is a title of kings and princes; as **萬歲** Wan suy, ten thousand years,—is a title of the Emperor of China. **恭祝千秋** Kung ch'uh ts'een ts'ew, to congratulate one on his birth-day. **千秋** Ts'een ts'ew, a thousand autumns, is used to denote the birth-days of persons of rank. **千年萬載** Ts'een n'een wan tsae, a thousand or ten thousand years; a great length of time. **千總** Ts'een tsung, a military officer about the rank of a Captain. **千萬** Ts'een wan, a thousand times, ten thousand; i. e. on every possible account. **千言**

萬語 Ts'een yen wan yu, a great deal of talk; verbiage.

仟 The superior of a thousand men; a thousand pieces of money; luxuriant herbage.

刊 To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell.

升 Three le of land is denominated Ts'een.

芊 Luxuriant; appearance of a beautiful stone. The name of a place. A surname.

芊芊 Ts'een ts'een, an exuberance of herbage. **天芊** T'een ts'een, the name of a plant.

阡 A road lying south and north is called **阡** Ts'een, east and west is called **陌** Peh; a road leading to a grave; a path through fields. Same as the preceding. A surname.

僉 All; all uniting to declare something, or to express the same. **僉曰於** **僉哉** Ts'een yu' woo kwan tsae, all exclaimed, Kwan-tsae, is capable to disperse the waters of the deluge!

簽 Slips of bamboo for drawing lots; to write or sign; to subscribe to a contribution.

A sort of bamboo chest or basket. 他簽了多少 T'a ts'ëen leaou to shaou, how much has he subscribed? 他簽了五百圓 T'a ts'ëen leaou woo peh yuen, he has subscribed five hundred dollars. 簽名 Ts'ëen ming, to sign one's name for any purpose; to subscribe so much money. 簽書 Ts'ëen shoo, a writing; to write or sign. 簽題 Ts'ëen t'e, to sign a subscription.

淺 From *water* and *little*. Shallow; superficial; easy; that which is in a slight degree; applied to colours, denotes—a light degree of colouring; a tiger's skin with short hair. 不知深淺 Pūh che shin ts'ëen, not know the shallow and the deep—unacquainted with the difference of things. 淺註 Ts'ëen choo, an easy explanation. 淺學 Ts'ëen h'ö, easy learning. 淺近 Ts'ëen kin, shallow and near—plain and easy. 淺毛 Ts'ëen maou, short fur. 淺淺可比 Ts'ëen ts'ëen kh'o pe, may be compared to in a slight degree. 淺信 Ts'ëen sin, weak faith. 淺青 Ts'ëen ts'ing, a light blue or azure colour. 淺淺 Ts'ëen ts'ëen, shallow water flowing rapidly.

錢
錢
水

From *gold* and *two spears*. Property; wealth; copper formed into a coin to exchange for commodities; money; formerly expressed by 泉 Ts'uen, a spring, in reference to its sending forth its streams every where. Name of a certain weight, and a certain sum called a *mace*. Name of a district; it enters into several proper names; a kind of spade or pick axe. 銀錢 Yin ts'ëen, silver, or silver coin. 有錢 Yew ts'ëen, to possess wealth; to have money. 本錢 Punt ts'ëen, capital or principal. 利錢 Le ts'ëen, interest. 價錢 Këa ts'ëen, the price of anything. 十分爲一錢 Shih fun wei yih ts'ëen, ten candareens make a mace. 出錢 Ch'ūh ts'ëen, to advance or pay money. 紙錢 Che ts'ëen, certain papers gilt which the Chinese burn to the idols.

遷
遷
遷
遷

To ascend; to move to; to remove,—said of one's self or of other things; to alter one's conduct; to reprehend and lay a person aside, or drive him away. A surname. 見善則

遷 Këen shen tseh ts'ëen, to alter to what is good as soon as one sees it. 遷移 Ts'ëen

e, to remove anything. **遷徙** Ts'èen se, to remove one's-self, or a body of people. **遷下而上** Ts'èen hēa urh shang, to move from a lower place to a higher. **左遷** Tso ts'èen, to remove to the left, to degrade; when that phrase was used, the usage was the opposite of the present, the left being now the place of honour. **遷善** Ts'èen shen, to remove to a more virtuous course.

鞦韆 打鞦韆 Ta ts'ew ts'èen, to take the amusement of the swinging rope. **鞦韆** Ts'ew ts'èen, **千秋** Ts'èen ts'ew, **秋千** Ts'ew ts'èen, or **繩戲** Shing he, are different expressions for a wheel swinging rope, invented at court during the Han dynasty, for the amusement of persons in the Imperial palace. See Ts'ew.

前 From to rest in a place, and boat. In front of; before; whether locally, or in respect of time; to advance; to lead forward. Read Ts'èen, to cut even, now commonly written **剪** Ts'èen, a light blackish colour. **眼前** Yen ts'èen, before one's eyes. **面前** Mēen ts'èen, in one's presence. **前時** Ts'èen she, or **從前** Ts'ung ts'èen, before; formerly.

上前去 Shang ts'èen kh'eu, to advance forward. **行不前** Hing pūh ts'èen, or **做事不前** Tso taze pūh ts'èen, to make no progress; nor to get on in the world. **有十年前** Yew shīh nēen ts'èen, ten years ago. **御前大臣** Yu ts'èen ta ch'in, the great officers of state in the Imperial presence. **臺前** T'ae ts'èen, before a table, bar, or altar. **座前** Tso ts'èen, before the chair or throne. **前程** Ts'èen ch'ing, advancement; promotion. **前朝** Ts'èen chaou, the last dynasty. **前經降旨** Ts'èen king k'ang che, I before sent down my Imperial will. **前日** Ts'èen jīh, the day before yesterday. **前期十日** Ts'èen kh'e shīh jīh, ten days before the time appointed. **前來** Ts'èen lae, to come before, or into the presence of. **前年** Ts'èen nēen, the years before last. **前月** Ts'èen yuē, the moon before last. **前山寨** Ts'èen shan chae, military station near Macao, called *Casabranca*.

整 To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or

morally.

槧 From to cut and wood. Blocks on which characters are to be cut for printing books. **簡槧** K'een ts'ëen, a tablet on which is writing.

倩 Good; excellent; an epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation; pretty formation of the mouth. Read Ts'ing, a daughter's husband. Borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. **代倩** Tae ts'ëen, for, instead of.

禔 The name of a wood. Clear; bright; illustrious, —applied to persons; excellent, —applied to grain. Used also for a herb which dyes a purple and yellow colour.

茜 Name of a plant, otherwise called *earth's blood*. Used to dye silk; a carnation and yellow. In the time of Han, used for the Emperor's garments alone.

僭 Dubious; erroneous; to overpass one's duty or sphere; to usurp; to assume. **不當爲而爲** P'uh tang wei urh wei, to do what is not proper for one to do; hence, **踰僭** Yu ts'ëen, to overstep what is proper for

one. **僭尊** Ts'ëen tsun, an usurpation of honour. **僭穿** Ts'ëen ch'uen, put on clothes superior to one's rank. **僭稱** **皇帝** Ts'ëen ch'ing hwang te, usurped the title of Emperor. **僭名號** Ts'ëen ming haou, to usurp title.

潛 To ford or pass through water; to enter deeply into; to lay up. Name of a hill; a city, and a river. **潛心讀書** Ts'ëen sin t'ih shoo, to apply the mind entirely to study. **潛行** Ts'ëen hing, to dive and walk under water.

鑄 Read Ts'eu'en, to bore through, cut, or chop. Ts'ëen, sharp-pointed; pointed tool; a style or chisel.

劉 To cut.

噉 **噉** Ts'ëen tseu, avaricious; covetous.

籤 Slips of bamboo with characters on them used by the government in drawing lots to determine in what province an officer is to serve; used in temples when offering up prayers to obtain a divine response, given by officers of the salt department to the dealers, as authority to sell, in which

case they answer to a Custom-house permit; issued by sitting magistrates as authority to punish. 掣籤 Chě ts'een, to draw lots. 給籤 Keih ts'een, to

give permits. 籤筒 Ts'een t'ung, the cylinder-like stand in which the Ts'een are placed.

殲

To destroy entirely; to exterminate.

TSEH.

宅
庀

From a covering and to cast one's self under it. To dwell; a dwelling place; the station one fills; to fix; to determine; to settle; the house appointed for all living; a grave. 深宅 Shin tseh, a house in which are apartments far removed from the front. 宅兆 Tseh chaou, to divine respecting a grave and the day of interment. 輿宅 Yu tseh, a tomb or grave. 宅房 Tseh fang, a family mansion. 宅天命 Tseh t'een ming, to fix the decree of heaven, to act so that it shall be settled in one's favor. 宅第 Tseh te, a mansion; a house; an apartment.

駝

An animal produced from a male ass and a cow; a sort of mule, which does not seem to be noticed in European countries. Read Lō, —applied to the camel. 駝駝 Tseh meh, the mule above described. 駝駝 Tseh t'o, a camel.

汨
仄
厠

The appearance of water running or dashing about. Chih, or Tseh. From an overhanging precipice, beneath which is a man stooping under apprehension of its falling. Stooping; inclined; oblique; the new moon faintly seen in the east is called 仄厠 Tseh-teh. A place in which to ease nature. 赤仄 Ch'ih tseh, a certain kind of money. 福仄 Peih tseh, appearance of water flowing; water flowing in an alarming degree. 仄聲 Tseh shing, the oblique tones, all excepting 平聲 P'ing shing, are denominated Tseh.

則

From Pei, anciently used for material objects generally, and Taou a knife. To draw an outline; to mark; a rule; a pattern; a law; to imitate a pattern; to conform to a rule or law. Reason; cause wherefore; an auxiliary particle of the force of 卽 Tseih, imme-

diately; then; in that case; a particle implying a consequent result; a particle denoting that which follows next in order; and a conditional particle, as 過則勿憚改 Kwo tseh wūh t'an kae, if wrong, be not afraid to reform. 凡制度

品式皆曰則 Fan ohe too p'in shih keae yuě tseh, every rule or pattern for the forming or directing of a thing is called Tseh. 法則 Fā tseh, a rule;

pattern; or law. 天則 T'ien tseh, heaven's unerring law. 準則 Chun tseh, a carpenter's marking line; also to accord with the line, time, &c. which is previously marked out; punctual conformity to rule. 則

效 Tseh heau, to imitate an example set. 則一也 Tseh yih yay, then it is one—the same as.

咋 } Tseh or Chih, a loud voice; a great sound or noise; to taste; to eat.

窄 } From a cave and a fugitive. Narrow; strait; compressed; straitened; used both morally and physically.

胸窄 Hengng tseh, a contracted mind. 窄狹 Tseh hēä, narrow; confined.

舢舨 Tseh mǎng, a certain class of small boat.

窄 } Narrow; contracted; straitened; compressed; issuing forth with celerity; the laths or boards below the tiles of a roof; a bamboo case for arrows; a quiver; a name of money. A surname. Name of a place; a punishment which consists in branding with a mark.

蚱 } Name of an insect which appears in the seventh moon. Read Cha, the name of a fish.

迨 } From to run and a fugitive. To arise; to be straitened; to be pressed upon.

排迨 P'ae tseh, to be embarrassed.

喑 } Read Tsäy and Tseh, to sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. See Tsäy.

措 } Commonly read Tsou, to place; to arrange; to manage. Read Tseih, or Tseh, to pierce; to wound.

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Narrow; contracted; straitened; compressed; issuing forth with celerity; the laths or boards below the tiles of a roof; a bamboo case for arrows; a quiver; a name of money. A surname. Name of a place; a punishment which consists in branding with a mark.

Name of an insect which appears in the seventh moon. Read Cha, the name of a fish.

From to run and a fugitive. To arise; to be straitened; to be pressed upon.

P'ae tseh, to be embarrassed.

Read Tsäy and Tseh, to sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. See Tsäy.

Commonly read Tsou, to place; to arrange; to manage. Read Tseih, or Tseh, to pierce; to wound.

A kind of spear or lance; to strike with a spear and take a thing; to harpoon a fish.

From a thorn and a pearl. To reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to chastise; to be wrong; fault; to ask; to enquire; require of; to rail at; to bear or sustain a charge or office; to have charge of and be responsible for. O-

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therwise read Chae. 求全

責備 Kh'ew ts'eu'en tseh pe, to require perfection, and blame the least defect. 痛自刻

責 Tung tsze kh'eh tseh, to blame and accuse one's self severely. 責成 Tseh ch'ing, or

責令 Tseh ling, the duty with which one is particularly charged; to give in charge and make responsible for. 責罰 Tseh

fä, to punish; to reprehend and to fine. 責任 Tseh jin, a

duty for which one is answerable. 責人重而責己

輕 Tseh jin chung, urh tseh ke kh'ing, to reprove others severely, but be indulgent to one's self. 責善 Tseh shen, a reproof respecting some moral duty.

嘖 Chih or Tseh, to cry out aloud; to roar out; a tumultuous mingled noise; a noise of wrangling; a kind of inarticulate hissing, sometimes denoting admiration and sometimes the reverse. 化在嘖也

Hwa tsae tseh yay, reformation is seated (or must commence) in the natural feelings. 嘖嘖

Heh tseh, to call out; to call to. 嘖嘖讚好 Tseh tseh ts'an haou, uttered inarticulate praises. 嘖嘖 Tseh tseh, the inarticulate tones of admiration

and surprise. Also the noise of quarrelling; the note of a certain bird.

幘 From a *napkin* and *pin*-
ned to the head; a napkin rolled round to keep up the hair; sometimes covers the top of the head. Used to denote straight teeth.

簞 The boards or mats or which one sleeps; small reeds which serve to bind anything; to collect; to bring many things together. Also read Chae, certain wicker-work through which liquors are strained.

蹟蹟蹟蹟蹟蹟 Deep, obscure and difficult to be perceived—referring to those subjects which the minds of sages penetrate.

摘 The noise of haste or hurry.

Read Tseh or Chih, from *hand* and the *root*, or *lower part*. To take with the hand; to pluck; to pull. Read Tseh, in a similar sense; also to put in order; to push forward; to move.

一摘 Yih tseh, a pluck; a pull. 摘花 Tseh hwa, to

pluck a flower. 摘菓 Tseh kwo, to pull fruit. 摘印 Tseh yin, to take the seal of office from a magistrate on his dismissal.

謫 } Ch'ih, or Tseh. From
words and foundation.
謫 } To blame; to reprehend;
to chastise; to punish of-

ficers of the government by sending them to the frontier to serve. Fault; error; crime. 降謫 Kēang tseh, to degrade and chastise.

擇 } From *hand* and to *spy*,
or look carefully. To
choose; to select. See Ch'ih.

擇交 Tseh keaou, to select persons with whom to associate.

澤 } Water and plants blended;
marshy; favorable to ve-
getation; causing growth,
like showers and dews;
臭 } imbued; softened; mollifi-

ed; enriched; made bright and glossy; washed; wet with dew; glossed with light; imbued with fragrance; the haft of a sword; garments for the breech; the name of a district. 肥澤 Fei tseh, fat and glossy; sleek; applied also to the feathers of a bird.

昃 } From *sun* and *oblique*.
The sun declining to the
west; to descend; the af-
ternoon; the larger mar-
kets were held during

the afternoon. 日中則昃 Jih chung tseh tseh, the sun declines as soon as it attains the meridian.

畷 } Tseh tseh, strenuous effort
in cutting up the ground;
severe and acute.

磔 } To draw; to extend and
tear to pieces, as was in
ancient times done with
animals in the market
places; and which was

subsequently changed to 棄市 Kh'e she, casting them out into the market place; to tear or rend victims to pieces. 被磔 P'e tseh, to rend to pieces a victim.

桀 } To measure a thing with
the hand.

賊 } From *pearls* or *money*,
and a *weapon*. To rob;
to plunder; to maltreat; to mur-
der; to injure; injurious; a rob-
ber; a bandit; an insect that de-
vours grain. 向馬賊 Hēang ma tseh, banditti on horseback who plundered openly—have existed in Shan-tung at different periods. 首賊 Show tseh, a ringleader of banditti. 盜賊 Taou tseh, robbers; freebooters. 賊壤 Tseh hwae, a term of

abuse, something like *rascal*.

唌 Tseh or Ch'ih, the tone of angry reprehension, or hooting at.

節 Tseh or Tseih. **呖** Peih tseih, wordy; verbose; sound of many voices; sound of the voice when beginning to chant or to sing.

TSEH.

側 Ts'eh, or Ch'ih, lateral; oblique; deflected; perverted; depraved; mean; vile.

反側 Fan ts'eh, a rebellious faction. **日側** Jih ts'eh, the sun declining to the westward,

about two hours after noon. **側臥** Ts'eh ngo, to sleep on the side.

側注 Ts'eh choo, a certain kind of cap. **側生** Ts'eh sâng, a species of the fruit commonly called **荔枝** Le-che.

側室 Ts'eh shih, a second or inferior wife; a concubine. **側耳而聽** Ts'eh urh urh t'ing, to apply the ear to; to listen.

側陋 Ts'eh low, of low rank; mean; vile.

側 From *heart* and the sound *Tseh*. Acute pain; distressing feelings.

側 From *water* and to *measure*. To fathom the

depth of; to measure generally, —applied to mind or body.

Pure; clear; sharp. **天事不可測** T'een sze pūh k'o ts'eh,

the affairs of heaven are incomprehensible. **不測之謂神** Pūh ts'eh che wei shin,

what is inscrutable, or unfathomable—incomprehensible—

is called divine, or God. **不可測度** Pūh kh'o ts'eh tō,

unfathomable, immeasurable; incomprehensible. **測量** Ts'eh lēang, to fathom; to comprehend. **測測** Ts'eh ts'eh,

sharp; acute.

斥 Ch'ih or Ts'eh, to expel; to drive away. See Ch'ih.

斥 Ch'ih or Ts'eh, to split; to rive; to rend asunder;

to crack; to open. **甲坼** Kēā ts'eh, the opening of buds and of fruit, as in spring. **坼副難產也** Ts'eh peih nap ch'an yay, difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ih peih.

拆 To pull to pieces; to break open. See Ch'ih.

拆毀 Ts'eh hwuy, to pull, or lay in ruins, as any building.

拆開 Ts'eh kh'ae, to pull open. **拆卸** Ts'eh sēay, to pull down.

拆 To pull to pieces; to break open. See Ch'ih.

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拆卸 Ts'eh sēay, to pull down.

策 From *bamboo* and a *thorn* or *spike*. A bamboo written on with a style; ancient books made of bamboos connected; the things written, viz. a device; a stratagem; to devise; to scheme; a slip of bamboo used in divination. Name of a particular sort of bamboo; a switch for a horse; a switch; to whip a horse. **簡策** K'ien ts'eh, books generally. **金策** Kin ts'eh, a metal rod; a priest's crosier. **天策** T'ien ts'eh, name of a star. **謀策** Mow ts'eh, or **籌策** Ch'ow ts'eh, to devise; to scheme; to lay plans or stratagems. **計策** Ke ts'eh, a plan; a stratagem. **策書** Ts'eh shoo, books containing the instructions of superiors. **策策** Ts'eh ts'eh, the sound of falling leaves.

策 A thorn; a spike; to prick with a thorn.
柵 Posts placed perpendicularly and connected so as to form a barrier to a passage; palisades forming an enclosure;

a kind of railing. Name of a place. **籬柵** Le ts'eh, a fence consisting of palisades. **柵棧** Ts'eh ch'au, a kind of warehouse or other enclosure surrounded. **柵欄** Ts'eh lan, a gateway in a street, which consists of upright posts.

冊 In ancient times before the invention of paper, documents were written on slips of bamboo; a list; an inventory; a register; a schedule; a memorandum; a volume; a book; to plan; to contrive; to establish. **烟戶冊** Yen hoo ts'eh, a census; a list of the people. **黃冊** Hwang ts'eh, the Imperial register of all persons, property, &c. throughout the empire. **幾本冊** Ke pun ts'eh, several volumes of a register. **造冊** Tsaou ts'eh, to make a list. **上冊** Shang ts'eh, to insert in a list. **書冊** Shoo ts'eh, books generally. **門冊** Mun ts'eh, rails placed in a doorway to stop the passage.

TSEĬH.

卽 Now; immediately; forthwith; then; only; near; urgent; swift. Occurs in the sense of *if*. **卽卽** Tseih tseih, crammed

closely together; abundant and solid in virtue; a kind of torch. A surname. **卽刻** Tseih k'eh, **立卽** Leih tseih, **登卽** T'ing tseih, or **卽時** Tseih she, all

express forthwith; immediately; instantly. 無他即 Woo t'a tseih, no other than. 非即 Fei tseih, not (this), then (that). 飛即 Fei tseih, or 即速 Tseih sūh, with all possible speed; with haste; urgently. 即趙 Tseih chaou, to return speedily a thing borrowed. 即然 Tseih jen, immediately; straightway. 即日 Tseih jih, the same day. 即使間 Tseih she kēen, supposing it to be, for a moment. 即是 Tseih she, that is; just so; the same as. 即用 Tseih yung, employed immediately.

唧 The hum or murmur of insects; expressed in Chinese by 蟲鳴 Ch'ung ming. Sound; noise. 啾啾 Ts'ew tseih, the clamour of a great many voices.

壘 To form bricks of earth; the snuff of a candle; what is left when the fire has consumed the combustible part; to snuff at; to dislike; to hate. 左手秉燭右手折壘 T'so show ping chūh, yew show chě tseih, with the left hand hold the candle, and with the right hand break off the snuff.

鯽 The name of a fish.

疾 From *disease* and *an arrow*. Disease which falls on men suddenly, and which flies swift as an arrow; hence the character denotes both disease and rapidity; urgent; pressing; vehement; bad or unlucky; to be envious and injurious; resentful; to hate. 患疾 Hwan tseih, calamities; afflictions. 不疾 Pūh tseih, not afflicted with disease. 風疾 Fung tseih, a brisk wind. 疾捷 Tseih tsü, or 疾速 Tseih sūh, with haste; expedition; speed; as fast as possible. 疾日 Tseih jih, an unlucky or bad day. 疾威 Tseih wei, impetuous and tyrannical. 疾齊 Tseih ts'e, vehement and powerful.

嫉 Envious; injurious; poisonous.

噉 Tsew tseih, sound; voice; noise.

嫉 From *women* and *disease*. Jealous; envy; dislike; hatred to a competitor.

嫉 Tseih, is used in the same sense. 媚嫉 Maou tseih, dislike; aversion; opposition to. 嫉妬 Tseih too, or 嫉妒 Tseih too, envious; envy; jealous dislike.

蒺 Tseih le, the name of a medicinal plant.

脊 The back bone; the spine; the back; the roof of a house; the ridge of a mountain; the back of anything. Occurs denoting—a principle or rule; arranged. A dead bone. The name of a bird. 屋脊 Ūh tseih, the top of a house. 背脊 Pei tseih, the back. 脊髓 Tseih sui, the marrow of the back bone. 天下之脊 T'ien hēa che tseih, a long ridge or chain of mountains.

堦 Poor ground; the ridge of a hill. 山堦岡 San tseih kang, the back of a hill is called Kang.

瘠 From *flesh* or *disease* and *back*; having as little flesh as on the back. Lean; poor; emaciated; to restrict and retrench. A surname. 瘠馬 Tseih ma, bony. 瘠土 Tseih t'oo, poor land.

躋 From *foot* and *meagre*. A short step; to walk carefully.

喑 Quiet; stillness; silence. Read Tsūh, to sigh. Read Yūh, to go evenly and easily. 念經喑聲不出 Nēen king tseih shing pūh ch'ūh, to read prayers in silence without giving utterance to the voice.

空寂 Kh'ung tseih, solitude and silence.

寂 From a *covering* over *leguminous plants*. A place where there is no human voice; silent; still; quiet; poor; lonely; stillness; repose; unmoved; inactive, applied to mind and to body. 寂寂無人 Tseih tseih woo jin, silent and solitary. 寂然不動 Tseih jen pūh tung, in a state of inactivity. 寂寞無聊 Tseih mō woo leaou, lonely and without the support of friends.

集 Men assembled.

集 From *birds* on the top of a *tree*. To flock together; to collect; to assemble; to make a collection of; to mix and blend many together; to settle and set down in repose; a literary compilation, in which sense is the same as 輯 Ts'eh. The name of a district. 修集 Sew tseih, to compile, correct, and put in order—a book. 文集 Wān tseih, a collection of literary essays. 齊集 Ts'e tseih, a full assembly; to collect together all concerned. 聚集 Tseu tseih, or 集會 Tseih

hwuy, to assemble; to collect all together.

籍 From to *borrow* and a *bamboo*. To employ a bamboo as a tablet on which to inscribe anything, as was the usage in ancient times; a list; a book. Used in several senses, the same as the following character. **原籍** Yuen tseih, the place where one's name is enrolled; one's native place. **回籍** Hwuy tseih, to return to one's native place, where one is registered. **租籍** Tsoo tseih, the occupation of mechanics and merchants. **書籍** Shoo tseih, tablet on which things are written; books generally. **戶籍** Hoo tseih, a list of the population. **尺籍** Ch'ih tseih, a tablet on which orders to the army were written. **門籍** Mun tseih, a tablet at the gate of the palace, on which a description of those who have right to enter is inscribed, and by which persons are examined before being admitted.

藉 Read Tséay, and Tseih. See Tséay. Tseih denotes to borrow the assistance of, as ancient kings or chiefs did the service of their vassals; to cultivate the royal domain; to borrow or avail one's self of; to rely upon whe-

ther justly or unjustly. **藉口** Tseih kh'ow, to mouth up some excuse; to lay the blame on another person. **藉故** Tseih koo, to borrow a cause; to make a false pretext. **藉佛有緣** Tseih fūh yew yuen, thank Buddha for his auspicious influences. See Yuen.

踏 The general appearance of walking. **蹣跚** Tsūh tseih, a long step; a slow respectful walk; reverent; respectful. Read Seli, to step upon a mat; to step over.

勸 Meritorious service; merit.

磧 From *stone* and to *repent*. Rocks and sand in shallow water, which check the current; an ancient appellation of China; and also of the desert *Sha-mo*.

積 To gather together; to accumulate; to pile up; to hoard together; this character applies chiefly to things, **集** Tseih, to persons. **日積** 日多 Jih tseih jīh to, daily accumulating. **發積** Fā tseih, to succeed in effecting. **廣積** 陰功 Kwang tseih yin kung, to accumulate secret deeds of beneficence,—to leave to one's posterity. **堆積** Tuy tseih, a heap of rubbish, &c. **積貯**

Tseih choo, to hoard up; to store up. **積年** Tseih nēn, for many years,—applied to old offenders. **積財** Tseih ts'ae, to hoard up wealth. **積聚** Tseih tseu, to collect together; to gather many things to one place.

蹟 A footstep; to tread in the footsteps of. Same as **跡** Tseih.

偃 Little; small.

稷 The best of all grains; the divinity that presides over grain; an officer that attends to agriculture; hasty; precipitate. A surname. The name of a place.

后稷 How tseih, a certain officer placed over agriculture.

社稷 Shay tseih, the gods of the land and of the grain.

迹 The print of a foot; a footstep; a trace; evident marks of meritorious conduct; traces or marks indicating the hand of a sage, or the finger of God; whatever remains to posterity of those who have lived before; examples which deserve honor and imitation; to criticise according to the fact. **勝迹** Shing tseih, marks of a divine energy,—as the giving of

rain at certain times. **聖迹** Shing tseih, the footsteps of sages; traces remaining of them. **踪迹** Tsung tseih, footsteps; traces of. **神迹** Shin tseih, the footsteps or marks of Deity—by some used for miracles. **風迹** Fung tseih, the influence of example. **迹人** Tseih jin, a kind of forest keeper.

TSEĪH.

七 Seven. A surname. **第七** Te ts'eih, the seventh. **三七** Sau ts'eih, a certain medicinal plant. **竹林七** Chüh lin ts'eih, seven famous persons of the bamboo plantation. **七政** Ts'eih ching, seven ruling powers, viz. the sun, moon, and five planets. **七夕** Ts'eih seih, the seventh evening; refers to the evening of the seventh day of the seventh moon; an evening on which all unmarried women in China offer sacrifice to and worship two stars in the Milky-way. **七日來復** Ts'eih jih lae fūh, in seven days there is a reiteration,—seven is considered a kind of astronomical week, applicable to days, months, or years. **七姊妹** Ts'eih tsze mei, the seven sisters, a Chinese rose

which grows in clusters. **七手八脚** Ts'eih show pā kēō, *seven hands and eight feet*, expresses—a confusion, by many persons being engaged about a thing. **七嘴八舌** Ts'eih tsuy pā shě, or **言三語四** Yen san yu sze, *seven lips and eight tongues*; saying three and uttering four,—denote inconsistent, incoherent verbiage.

△ Three persons united; to collect; to assemble.

戚 A sort of military axe; afraid of its stroke; mournful; sorry; vexed; angry; deformed; to be near or related to; relations generally. The name of a place. **憂戚** Yew ts'eih, mournful, sorry. **喪戚** Sang ts'eih, funeral mourning. **親戚** Ts'in ts'eih, a relative; a person within the Chinese rules of consanguinity. **戚兄弟** Ts'eih heung te, brothers by the same father,—brother is applied to more distant relatives. **戚憤** Ts'eih fun, impetuous; vehement. **戚施** Ts'eih she, deformed, as by a crooked back.

城 The steps of an ascent; each step of a stair is expressed by **階齒** Keae ch'e, the teeth of a stair.

感 Grief; sorrow; mourning. Used for the preceding.

漆
漆
漆
漆

Water appearing to *issue* from a tree. Name of a wood, and of a resin which exudes from it; varnish; lacker; resinous substance; adhesive like varnish or resin. **漆樹**

Ts'eih shoo, the varnish tree.

火漆 Ho ts'eih, sealing wax; anything black. Name of a river; of a sea; of a district; and of a city. Read Ts'ēō, the attention cleaving to one object; reverent; devout.

油漆 Yew ts'eih, oil and varnish—lacker, to varnish and lacker. **漆車**

Ts'eih ch'ay, a black carriage.

漆棹 Ts'eih chō, a lackered table.

戢

To store up weapons, to lay them aside; to collect together and be at peace and quiet; to desist; to put a stop to war. A surname. **兵猶**

火也弗戢將自焚 Ping yew ho yay, fūh ts'eih ts'ang sze fun, weapons are like fire; those who will not put them down, burn themselves. **載**

戢千戈 Tsae ts'eih kan ko, to lay by the shield and the spear.

噉

To declare or make known.

耳

From *mouth* and *ear*. To whisper in the ear. **耳**

耳 Ts'elh ts'elh, the sound of the mouth and tongue; the voice of praise. Read Ts'elh and Yih, in the same sense.

倡 The appearance of many persons; a multitude.

緝 To follow up in close succession; to come often; to pursue closely, in order to seize or apprehend. **緝獲**

Ts'elh hwō, to pursue and seize, as by the police. **緝熙** Ts'elh

lie, to continue the glory or lustre of. **緝捕** Ts'elh poo, or Poo

ts'elh, to pursue after and search for, with an intent to seize, as the police officers do. **緝獲**

不到 Ts'elh hwō pūh taou, not having seized or apprehended persons—unable to do. **緝**

緝 Ts'elh ts'elh, the noise of mouth and tongue.

輯 { From a carriage and to whisper in the ear. All the parts of a carriage; to connect the materials together and form a carriage; to cause every part to occupy its proper place; to unite harmoniously together; concord; coherence in speech; softness and cordiality in speech and manner; to collect together. **輯**

和 Ts'elh ho, to pacify; to induce harmony.

葺 To put in order; to repair; to cover; to pile up. **修**

葺 Sew ts'elh, to repair and put in order.

績 To twist hemp into threads,—work which is always performed in China by women; work performed; business; affair; meritorious deeds.

紡紗績麻 Fang sha ts'elh

ma, to spin cotton and twist hemp. **功績** Kung ts'elh, or

勞績 Laou ts'elh, meritorious conduct in the service of the country.

刺 Read Ts'ze or Ts'elh, to wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill; to inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider or decorate with needle work; to choose from amongst; a sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Read Ts'elh, to bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument; to spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. See Ts'ze.

TSEÖ.

爵 } A vase or cup used in
temples to contain a sort
of wine, when perform-
ing the rites of sacrifice;
爵 } a cup to drink out of, and
which was also rung as a cau-
tion to avoid intoxication; a
bamboo utensil employed in
pouring out wine. Nobility.
Name of an office; name of a
bird. **五爵** Woo tsö, the five
degrees of nobility, **公侯伯**
子男 Kung how peh tsze nan;
these, Mencius called **人爵**
Jin tsö, *human nobility*; but
天爵 T'een tsö, *celestial*
nobility—he said consisted in
an unwearied love of virtue.
爵位 Tsö wei, the rank of a
nobleman.

嚼 Tseou or Tsö, to bite;
to chew; to gnaw; to ru-
minate; to drink, which is also
expressed by **噬嚼** She tsö.
咬文嚼字 Yaou wän tsö
tsze, to bite letters and chew
characters, denotes a pedantic
introduction of learned phrases.
如同嚼蠟 Joo t'ung tsö
lä, just like chewing wax; ap-
plied either to disagreeable food,
or to a bad style of writing.
咀嚼 Tseu tsö, to chew; to
craunch. **大嚼** Ta tsö, to

chew with large mouthfuls.

燭 }
燿 } Tsö and Tseou, a light-
燄 } ed torch.
焦 }
惟 }

皚 } A white colour; a clear
皚 } pure appearance. **皚然**
不滓 Tsö jen püh tsze,
pure and free from dregs.

TS'ĒÖ.

雀 From *small* and a *wing*.
Small birds generally; a
sparrow; otherwise called **家**
賓 Kēa pin, a domestic guest.
A inmate; a particular kind of
cap; a particular kind of wheat.
朱雀 Choo ts'ö, name of a
southern constellation. **麻雀**
Ma ts'ö, a sparrow. **孔雀**
Kh'ung ts'ö, the peacock.

喙 To chew; to gnaw.

噉 The noise made by in-
sects; by a mouse or rat.

碯 A stone of different co-
lours; serious; respectful.

A man's name.

鵲

A bird of poetry and fable, called **喜鵲** He ts'ëö, the bird of joy; otherwise denominated **乾鵲** Këents'ëö and **鵲鵲** Che ts'ëö, and again **飛鵲鳥** Fei pö neaou; said to be about the size of a crow,

with a long tail, a sharp bill, black claws, a green back, and a white breast. It builds its nest on the tops of houses, and participates in the joy within. The name of a place; the name of a hill. **鵲玉** Ts'ëö yüh, a gem obtained from the head of the Ts'ëö bird.

TSEU.

剝聚

To cut into minute parts.

From *to take* and *many*.

To assemble together; to collect or bring to one place; to dwell; a city or place of residence; many persons gathered together. **相聚而居** Sëang tseu urh keu, to gather together and dwell in one place. **聚會** Tseu hwuy, to assemble together. **聚珍板** Tseu chin pan, or **第活字板** Te hwö tsze pan, moveable Chinese types for printing with.

剝

Tsow or Tseu, to cut into minute parts. Read Tsow, to cut wood for fuel.

TSEU.

則

An instrument of husbandry.

咀

To receive into the mouth and suck or taste. **咀華** Ts'eu hwa, to chew flowers, **咀**

嚼

Ts'eu tsëö, to eat herbs; to chew.

坦

A place that abounds with worms; a nest or retreat of vermin.

沮

The flowing or dripping out of water; to overpass; to injure; to destroy; to stop. A name of rivers, hills, and districts. **沮止** Ts'eu che, to stop; to cease. **誰人沮得我** Shwuy jin ts'eu teh wo, who can stop me? **禁沮** Kin ts'eu, to prohibit; to stop.

菹

Name of a plant; plants which grow in marshes. Name of a place.

狙

A species of monkey, some say a dog, which is as artful as a pointer; to peep; to spy; to explore; to examine.

疽

A deeply seated old sore.

苴

The female hemp plant; the vegetable substance,

sometimes used to fill up the soles of Chinese shoes; a sort of mat. Name of a wood, and of a place. A surname. Read Cha, plants that float on water. Also read Pa. 苴蜀 Pa shŭh, to attack and fight. 苴竹 Ts'eu chŭh, a species of bamboo of which staffs are made.

硯 Stony ground over which it is difficult to travel; rocky hills.

胆 Read Tseih, and Ts'oo.
蛆 Insects that are generated amongst putrid flesh.
蟻 See Ts'oo.

趑 趑趑 Ts'ze ts'eu, to walk step by step, as when impeded by something;
跂 to walk with difficulty, having some impediment.

齟 Irregular teeth; to craunch; to gnaw. **齟**
齟 Ts'eu yu, irregular teeth; contradictory speech.

取 To take; to lay hold on; to assume; to seize what is not given; to receive what is offered; to be taken; to be applied to or sought for; to be promoted. **以手取物** E show ts'eu wŭh, to take with the hand. **過取** Kwo ts'eu,

to take too much. **竊取** Ts'ë ts'eu, to appropriate to one's-self; to take by stealth. **私取** Sze ts'eu, to take privately or clandestinely. **公取** Kung ts'eu, to take publicly or justly. **亂取** Lwan ts'eu, to take at random whether just or unjust. **正取** Ching ts'eu, to take what is just and proper. **征取** Ching ts'eu, to levy duties. **自取禍** Taze ts'eu ho, to bring misery on one's-self. **蒙取貨** Mung ts'eu ho, thank for taking goods,—is a phrase with which tradespeople begin their bills. **其人不可取** Kh'e jin pŭh kh'o ts'eu, that man is not worthy to be selected on any account whatever, there is nothing estimable about that person. **取中** Ts'eu chung, to select the successful candidates at literary examinations; to be selected. **取出** Ts'eu ch'ŭh, to take out. **取債** Ts'eu chae, to take or exact a debt. **取片紙** Ts'eu p'ëu che, take a slip of paper. **取齒** Ts'eu ch'e, to take in the teeth. **挾取** Kë ts'eu, to seize with nippers,—to extort money. **取意** Ts'eu e, to take its meaning,—denotes the allusion by which characters

take their meaning. **取法** Ts'eu fā, to take an example from others. **取入** Ts'eu jüh, to bring in. **取去** Ts'eu k'eu, or **取除** Ts'eu ch'oo, to take away. **取來** Ts'eu lae, to bring. **取樂** Ts'eu lö, to pursue pleasure. **取名** Ts'eu ming, to take a name; to be desirous of notoriety; to covet fame. **取信** Ts'eu sin, to take a letter, or to induce belief; by good conduct to cause people to confide in one. **取捨** Ts'eu shay, to take and to part with. **取笑** Ts'eu seaou, to ridicule or laugh at a person; to make him the object of laughter. **取民無度** Ts'eu min woo too, unlimited demands on the people by government; bad, arbitrary rule. **取妾** Ts'eu ts'ë, to take a concubine. **取妻** Ts'eu ts'e, to marry a wife.

取
取
取

Narrow; limited; confined.

Seu or Ts'eu, to collect together; to accumulate.

取 **取** Ts'ëen ts'eu, not satisfied with what one obtains fairly and justly; extortion. Read Sow, the sound made in urging on a dog; in which sense it is a local term.

聖

An accumulation of earth; a mound or hillock. One

says to beat down earth as when building a mud wall.

姬

The name of a beautiful woman. **閭姬** Leu ts'eu, another eminent beauty, in Chinese history. Used for the following. **姬嘗** Ts'eu ts'ze, certain stars. **姬隅** Ts'eu yu, a name for fish, amongst certain barbarians.

娶

From *to take* and a *woman*. To marry a woman. **娶** Ts'eu, is "uxorem ducere." **嫁** Këa, is "viro nubere." **娶妻** Ts'eu ts'e, **娶婦** Ts'eu foo, **娶女** Ts'eu neu, or **娶親** Ts'eu ts'in, are all expressions which denote to marry a wife. **娶親過門** Ts'eu ts'in kwo mun, or **迎娶新娘** Ying ts'eu sin nëang, to bring home the bride to her husband's house.

取

From *to take* and *hand*.

Read Ts'eu, to strike.

Read Tsow, one who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

取

From *words* and *to take*.

To take advice; to consult with; to communicate

聖

information to, and take

advice on the affairs of government. Name of a star.

取吉

Ts'eu keih, to adopt what is lucky; to choose a lucky

day.

趣
趣
趣
趣
趣From *to run* and *to take*.

To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others and to observe it; celerity; agreeableness; an unaccommodating self-willed person, is said 不識趣 Pūh shīh ts'eu, not to know

Ts'eu; to go towards with a quick step. 諸趣 Choo ts'eu, certain small insect. 好趣

Haou ts'eu, very amusing. 有

趣 Yew ts'eu, pleasing, amus-

ing. 莫趣 Mō ts'eu, disagreeable; feeling unpleasantly.

趣向 Ts'eu hēang, to approach to; to advance towards.

趣近 Ts'eu kin, to approach near. 趣味 Ts'eu we, an agreeable relish.

芻

Ts'eu, Ts'oo, or Tsow, grass. 乾芻 Kan ts'eu, hay; dry grass.

啞

An angry hooting tone. Read Nā, 啞 啞 Ch'ă nā, the chattering of a mean person.

趨
躡
趨
趨
趨To *walk amongst grass*.

To walk; to go; to run with haste towards; to walk with long strides and speed, to get to one's place,—a part of Chinese etiquette in the presence of superiors. The name of a tree. Same as 趣

Ts'eu. Also read Tsūh. 時

趨 She ts'eu, what is run after at the time; *the fashion*. 趨

炎附熱之人 Ts'eu yen foo jě che jin, a man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the heat; a parasite.

睽

From the *eye* and a *wing*.

To raise the eyes; to stare; to gaze as in a fright; to look angrily. Read Suy, appearing to possess self-enjoyment. Also read Hwuy, the appearance of the natural manner or constitution.

覷
瞷
覷
瞷
覷

To peep; to spy; to look; to gaze. 覷邊 Ts'eu pēen, to spy about the borders.

TSEUE.

絕
絕From *silk*, a *knife*, and a *knot*. The concatenation broken; cut asunder; cut off; terminated; put an end to; completely exter-

minated; the highest degree; to overpass; to pass over difficulties; to cross a river. 殺絕 Shă tseuě, to kill every one. 絕後 Tseuě how, having no

posterity. 絕而不離 Tseuē urh pūh le, terminated, but not separated,—as the Chinese running hand characters, where each character is distinct but the line is continued by a small hair stroke. 絕妙 Tseuē meau, most admirable. 絕倒 Tseuē taou, a loud laugh. 絕其迹 Tseuē kh'e tseih, to cut off (or obliterate) the traces of

—a person or of an affair. 絕祀無嗣也 Tseuē szé woo tsze yay, sacrifices cut off,—denotes the case of those who have no posterity to offer sacrifices to them.

劈 劈

To cut, or break asunder.

To cut or break a thing asunder.

TSEUEN.

全 全

Complete in all its parts; entire; to complete; to finish. A surname. The name of a place. 忠

孝兩全 Chung heau lēang ts'uen, complete both in fidelity and filial duty. 朱夫子全書 Choo foo tsze ts'uen shoo, the whole works of Choo-foo-tsze. 制台統轄全省 Che t'ae t'ung hēä ts'uen sāng, a viceroy rules over a whole province. 還全 Hwan ts'uen, to finish; to complete. 全仗 Ts'uen chang, to depend entirely, or complete in all its parts. 全能 Ts'uen nāng, complete ability; almighty. 全備 Ts'uen pei, completely provided with. 全完 Ts'uen wan, perfect; complete. 全物 Ts'uen wūh, a thing, or an ani-

mal that is complete in all its parts. 全家遭瘟 Ts'uen kēa tsaou wān, may my whole family be seized by the plague,—an imprecation when taking an oath.

仝

偃仝 Ūh ts'uen, the name of one of the 仙 Sēen genii.

匡

A winnowing machine; otherwise called 箕 Ka.

剗

To pare; to scrape.

拴

From *hand* and the *whole*. To put the hand amongst the whole and select from amongst. 上拴 Shang ts'uen, occurs for bolting a door.

栓

Ts'uen and Seuen, a wooden pin or nail; a bolt; a vessel for rice.

牲 From a *cow* and *complete* or *perfect*. A bullock without spot or blemish, such as are used in sacrifice. **凡牲必用牲物** Fan sāng peih yung ts'euēn wūh, whenever any victim is offered, a perfect animal must be used. **牲純色** Ts'euēn shun seh, without blemish or spot; perfect and spotless,—required in the victims employed for sacrifice.

痊 To heal disease; to cure; convalescent; cured.

筌 A bamboo utensil for catching fish with.

輜 From *wheel* and *entire*.

A wheel without spokes.

荃 Name of a plant and of a fragrant herb.

詮 From *words* and *perfect*.

Select sayings; speech duly prepared; explanatory allusions and comparisons; to put in order; to tranquillize by speech; to complete. **詮讀**

官 Ts'euēn tūh kwan, certain officers that read at Imperial examinations of the literati.

踰 Ts'euēn and Tsun, to go bent forwards; decrepid; stooping; creeping; prostrate.

銓 From *gold* and *entirely*. To take gold only; to weigh as in a balance in order to discriminate and select; to

measure and to assort; to examine by weight and measure,—applied to the selection of officers for the government according to their talents; a utensil for levelling wood. A surname.

銓官 Ts'euēn kwan, to select officers of the government,—there are specific rules, and different periods when *greater* or *smaller* selections are made. **銓選人才** Ts'euēn seuēn jin

ts'ae, to measure men's talents, and select them accordingly.

鐫 To cut; to carve; to engrave letters on wooden tablets; to cut with a chisel; to cut stones. Read Ts'ēn, sharp pointed. To censure and degrade public officers, is expressed by **鐫級** Ts'euēn kēih.

泉 From *white* and *water*. A spring of water; the source of a stream, which the character is intended to represent. Name of a district. A surname. **貨泉**

泉 Ho ts'euēn, money. **飛泉** Fei ts'euēn, or **立泉** Leih ts'euēn, a waterfall from a mountain. **肥泉** Fei ts'euēn, diverging streams that issue from the same source. **榮泉** Yung ts'euēn, a clear spring. **九泉** Kew ts'euēn, the nine springs—denotes the place of

departed spirits. 天泉 T'een ts'eu'en, name of a star.

譔 From *words* and *things* selected, and placed on a stand. To apply the mind to instruction; to discriminate; to narrate in suitable language

the virtues of ancestors. Read Ts'eu'en, to compose; to make; to write books; to form history. Also read Ch'uen. **譔述** Ts'eu'en shü, or **譔錄** Ts'eu'en lö, to deliver instruction in writing; to compose books.

TSEUN.

交 Read Tseun, Tsun, and Tsin. From 允 Yun, to trust or rely on, and 夂 Suy, to drag one's legs after one sluggishly. To walk in a slow easy manner, appearing to make little progress; a proud gait. A name of an ancient Emperor.

俊 Superior talent; a high degree of excellence. **智** 過千人曰俊 Che kwo ts'een jin yüé tseun, knowledge surpassing a thousand men is called Tseun. **俊父** Tseun e, great talents. **俊俏** 麗兒 Tseun seaou p'ang urh, a fine elegant woman.

陵 A hill raising its proud front. High; lofty; dangerous; great; illustrious. **峻德** Tseun teh, illustrious virtue.

俊 Read Tseun, and Tsun. From *hear* and *proud*. To trust in one's own mind; presumption; to stop; to change

or alter; to come next.

後 Read Swan, Seun, or Tseun. From *proud* and an animal. A proud dog; a wild horse; the lion.

峻 An husbandman; a farmer; an officer placed over the land. **寒峻** Han tseun, a countryman; a rustic.

竣 To stand and proudly. To complete one's task; to stand still; to feel proud; to retire back. Read Chun, a submissive or prostrate appearance.

竣工 Tseun kung, to finish and give over work. **竣事** Tseun sze, to finish an affair. **完峻** Wan tseun, to complete; to finish any work.

裻 A particular part of trousers or pantaloons.

踐 The same as above; also the appearance exhibited by large birds. Read Tsun, to kick with the feet; a squatting

or couchant posture of animals.

遑 From *to walk* and *slow* or *proud*. To retire back again; to refuse; a revolution of the moon; to feel abashed; a crafty rabbit. Read Seun, name of a district. **遑遑** Tseun seun, not progressing; to move slowly; to desist; to shrink back from fear. **遑次** Tseun ts'ze, to follow in order.

駿 From *horse* and *proud*. A noble fine horse; elegant; dignified; large; illustrious.

駿狼 Tseun lang, the name of a hill. **駿馬** Tseun ma, a fine stately going horse.

餽 Hot food; the remains of a sacrifice which are eaten; the remains of any meal; the remains of supper.

菱 Leather breeches for hunting in.

儁儁 } To be able for; valiant; to overcome; to excite; to raise; unusual; strange.

TSEW.

酒 From *water* and *new wine*. Wine, or spirituous liquor of any kind for drinking; the Chinese also apply it to beer. Name of a place. A surname. **天酒** T'een tsew, genial dews. **立酒** Heuen tsew, water. **祭酒** Tse tsew, an epithet of respect, because none but superiors pour out the wine at sacrifices. **酒枳** Tsew chih (or **塞** Seh), corks. **酒色之徒** Tsew seh che t'oo, a person addicted to wine and to women; a sensualist. **酒中** Tsew chung, under the influence of liquor. **酒量拙** Tsew lëang ch'üè, unable to drink liquor. **酒坊** Tsew fang, a place where spirituous liquors

are sold. **酒量高** Tsew lëang kaon, or **酒量大** Tsew lëang ta, able to drink much; a Chinese compliment. **酒樓** Tsew low, a kind of tavern. **酒量** Tsew lëang, wine measure, a capacity to drink much, is expressed by having, *tsew-lëang*; and its opposite, by not having *tsew-lëang*. **酒罈洗心也** Tsew ch'ó se sin yay, Tsew-ch'ó is to wash the heart; to purify the mind. **酒濯其心** Tsew ch'ó kh'e sin, to purify the mind.

就就 } From a *metropolis* and *more*. More, or very extraordinary and eminent; the place whither all persons tend; hence, to go towards; to follow a leader; to

approach near; in point of time; to come forthwith; then; immediately; to complete; to finish; to perform a circuit. 舍勞

就逸 Shay laou tsew yih, to shun labour, and indulge in ease.

成就 Ch'ing tsew, to complete an affair for one's-self or others; finished; terminated. 將

就 Ts'ang tsew, to approach near to a person's wishes; to accommodate one's-self to others. 不是打就是罵

Pūh she ta, tsew she ma, (whenever he sees me) if he does not thrash me, he is sure to rail at me.—It is sure to be either the one or the other. 東

成西就 Tung ch'ing se tsew, the east accomplished, the west complete—means everything brought to a proper close, and well arranged. 就之

Tsew che, approached him. 就

來 Tsew lae, coming forthwith; in a short time. 就是了

Tsew she leaou, just so; let it be so, and there let an end be put to it! very well! 就罷

了 Tsew pa leaou, forthwith desisted; put an end to it.

就 From man and 就 Tsew, to approach to; to engage; to employ; to procure; to hire.

鷺 The name of bird. 靈鷺 Ling tsew, the name

of a hill in India,—where it is said Buddha was born.

TSEW.

囚 Ts'ew or Ch'ow, a man enclosed; to confine; to imprison; to shackle; to fetter; to handcuff; a prison; a criminal; the reasons of condemnation. 掌囚 Chang ts'ew, a

kind of jailor; one who has the charge of criminals; to superintend criminals. 入囚 Jūh

ts'ew, to imprison. 坐囚籠

的重犯 Tso ts'ew lung teih chung fan, a great offender confined in a cage. 囚犯 Ts'ew

fan, an incarcerated criminal. 囚籠 Ts'ew lung, a large cage into which a criminal is put, sometimes with his head out of the upper surface.

汭 To swim,—people who live near rivers, are 勇 於汭 Yung yu ts'ew, bold in swimming.

酋 From wine and the half of water on the top. Chinese liquor, which by long keeping, becomes watery on the surface. As a local word denotes—hot, an officer whose duty it was to attend

to wine; valiant; an epithet of martial leaders; the name of a spear.

酒 { To swim; the name of a river; the refuse of wine.
酒 { From to *walk* and *bad wine*. Abrupt; sadden; to urge or press upon; to clash; to terminate; to end; to collect together; strong; to establish. **逦迤** Tseun ts'ew, the name of a district. **道人** Ts'ew jin, a person who proclaimed orders; a herald.

秋 From *grain* and *fire*. The period when grain is ripe; autumn. A surname. **三秋** San ts'ew, the ninth moon. **春秋** Ch'un ts'ew, name of an ancient history. **千秋** Ts'een ts'ew, a thousand autumns — a complimentary term for birth days. **秋分** Ts'ew fun, September 24th, a Chinese term. **秋季** Ts'ew ke, the season of autumn. **秋收** Ts'ew show, harvest. **秋收歉薄** Ts'ew show kh'een pō, a bad autumnal harvest. **秋成之時** Ts'ew ch'ing che she, the time of harvest. **秋天** Ts'ew t'een, the autumnal season.

倏 倏 倏 Sha ts'ew, vicious; malevolent.

啾 The voice or cry of a little child. **啾啾** Ts'ew teeih, a low weak voice; a slight sound or murmur like that of some insects.

揪 { From *hand* and *autumn*. To seize with the hand; to grasp hold of; to gather with the hand, as a sheaf; to gather and make small by binding. **揪斂** Ts'ew lēen, to collect together and form into a bundle. **揪住髮辮** Ts'ew choo fā pēen, grasped fast hold of his tail.

楸 The name of a tree.

湫 A pond is, by the people of the north called Ts'ew. The name of a river; a mournful appearance; cool. Name of a place. **龍湫** Lung ts'ew, a waterfall from a mountain.

愀 A disconsolate appearance. Read Ts'eaou, to change countenance.

愁 { Ts'ow, or Ch'ow, mournful; sorry. Read Ts'ew, to collect together. Read Ts'aou, in the phrase **牢愁** Laou ts'nou, confused; disorderly; troublesome.

鶩 Name of a certain water bird.

鞦韆
鞦韆
綯綯
綯綯

鞦韆 Ts'ew ts'een, or Ts'een ts'ew, a wheel with loose cords to sit on at the circumference, and to carry the persons round; a round-about; an amusement introduced at the court of China in the first century.

鰕
鰕
鰕

Name of a fish which breeds in the mud, and is in season during the second moon. Name of a certain description of war bout. A man's name.

TSIN.

侵

From *man* and *hand* taking a broom to sweep within the door. To advance, or enter gradually; to invade secretly; to plunder; to seek for. A barren year. A surname. 相侵 S'ang ts'in, to invade mutually. 貌侵 Maou tsin, short and small; diminutive. 侵佔 Tsin chen, to usurp another person's country. 侵害 Tsin hae, to injure. 侵近 Tsin kin, to encroach upon; to come nearer to. 侵陵 Tsin ling, to encroach upon, and insult. 侵叛 Tsin p'wan, rebellion; usurpation. 侵削 Tsin s'ew, to usurp gradually, as to pare off little by little. 侵奪 Tsin tö, to seize upon; to usurp.

剋
境

To overcome; to subdue.

The name of a place.

侵

Cold; frigid. Also read Sin. Read Tsin, cold air or vapour. 浸浸 Tsin tsin, extremely cold.

浸

To sink into, as water into the earth; to penetrate, as liquids; to soak; to saturate; to steep; a place saturated with water; a marsh; steeped, drenched; macerated; imbued. 水浸大街 Shwuy tsin ta keae, the great street is drenched with water. 浸死 Tsin sze, to drown. 浸酒 Tsin tsew, wine or other liquor in which something has been steeped. 浸透 Tsin t'ow, thoroughly steeped. 浸潤 Tsin jun, to soak; to saturate and enrich with any liquid, which remains long in a place.

緞

Red silk threads with which the scales of armour are connected.

諷

To assail with words; to
attack by speech; private
pers.

鍍鐵

Read Tsën, to cut; to carve. Read Tsin, pointed; a sharp point.

暇

The appearance of a fast running horse.

𤇑

From *fire* and *pencil*.

The residuum left by fire;
 the remains of a thing consumed;
 the tail or buff of a taper.

盡盡盡盡

From *a vessel* and the
ashes of consumed wood.

A vessel emptied; come to an end; a thing or work brought to a close; to draw off totally; entirely; to exhaust; to leave nothing; the extreme point or limit; the utmost; complete-

心

心 Tsin sin, with all one's heart. 盡赤 Tsin ch'ih en.

entirely reddened—with human gore,—applied to the water of the Po-yang lake. See 滕

Mung. 盡職 Tsin chih, to perform to the utmost, the duties of one's office. 盡分 Tsin

fun, to perform fully the part or duty which is incumbent on one in any situation. 盡殺

所獲 Tsín shǎ so hwǒ, killed
all the prisoners he took. 盡

情 Tsin ts'ing, to indulge the feelings; acts of kindness carried to the utmost.

儘

Exhausted; empty. Same as the preceding.

燼

The residue of what is consumed by fire; ashes; the snuff of a candle; the

𤇗

remains left by some great calamity, the remains of

any
ple,-

thing; the residue of a people of a conquered or dismem-

here


A plant used in dyeing a

盡
十

of. Used to express con-

妻

stant progress in fidelity
and attachment to a

養

prince. 蕭臣 Tsin
chin, or 忠蕭 Chung

tsin,
nister

faithful and devoted mi-

贐
書
晉
晉
晉
晉

Presents of ceremony given to a person about to undertake a journey. 贐儀 Tsin e, presents for a journey.

From *to advance* and *day*. All things advance, or increase when the sun goes forth; to proceed forward; to increase; to attach to; to insert in some case about one's person; to hold and lead a horse.

Name of a drum; a particular kind of spear. A surname. 晉朝 Tsin chaou, the dynasty Tsin, which closed A. D. 416. See 秦 Ts'in. Name of an ancient state about the northern limit of Ho-nan.

摺
摺
摺
摺

To insert in, or attach to; to shake; to agitate. Read Ts'een, to bring forwards; to introduce. 摺紳

Tsin shin, or 摺紳 Tsin shin, to attach to one's girdle—persons who had a right to wear a girdle with its distinguishing appendages—the gentry.

縉
縉

A carnation coloured silk; to attach to one, or wrap round, as a sash; the name of an office. Also read Ts'een. 縉紳覽 Tsin shin lan, a book containing a list of all civil and military offi-

cers employed by the government; a new edition is published quarterly. 縉紳先生 Tsin shin s'een sāng, or 薦紳先生 Ts'een shin s'een sāng, a gentleman possessing rank or holding offices in the state.

璚
璚
進

A certain stone thought valuable.

From *to go* and *wings*. To ascend; to advance; to go forward; to enter; to make progress in anything; to bring forwards; to introduce; to recommend; to exert one's self; near to; to approach near; to bring to an entertainment. 特進 T'eh tsin, a special promotion granted by the Sovereign. 進達之 Tsin tā che, to promote and advance—good men. 進船 Tsin ch'uen, to propel a boat. 進學 Tsin h'ë, or 進秀才 Tsin s'ew ts'ae, to attain the lowest literary degree in China; some use the verb 得 Teh, but Tsin, is more correct. 進身之計 Tsin shin che ke, a scheme to introduce one's self to notice, or promote one's own interest. 進來 Tsin lae, or 進入 Tsin j'ül, to walk or go in. 進退兩難 Tsin t'uy l'ëang nan, to advance or

recede are equally difficult—embarrassed. **進覺宮** Tsin hung kung, to attain the rank of Sew-ts'ae. **進士** Tsin sze, the third degree of literary rank—attaining it, and the second, viz. **舉人** Keu jin, is expressed by **中** Chùng. **進退** Tsin t'uy, are opposites, to advance, to recede; to bring forward, to keep back.

津 From *water* and *to accord with*. To ford or cross a stream where facilities are presented; a ford or ferry; a creek or rivulet; to moisten and mollify; to split or rend wood. Name of a star, and of a territory. Name of a district. **津津** Tsin tsin, to overflow. **天津** T'een tsin, nine stars which constitute a northern constellation; a town situated on the **北河** Pei ho, or north river.

津 Damp; wet, marshy.

齟齬 From *to change* and *the teeth*. Children casting their teeth.

TS'IN.

寢 To sleep; a back apartment; a bed chamber; the back apartment in temples, and in ancient palaces; in which

were six Ts'in, called by different names; the Ts'in, in temples were recesses for the idols; any dwelling house is sometimes called Ts'in. To desist; to rest, as in sleep; the place where the dead sleep; the grave. **陵寢** Ling ts'in, graves of Emperors, where sacrifices are offered,—began in the second century. **園寢** Yuen ts'in, grounds around the graves of monarchs. **丘寢** Kh'ew ts'in, name of a district. **廢寢忘餐** Fei ts'in wang ts'an, to lose one's sleep and forget one's food—through anxiety or ardent study. **寢苦枕塊** Ts'in shen chin kh'wae, to sleep on straw with a sod for the pillow—as Chinese are taught to do when mourning for their parents. **寢室** Ts'in shih, an inner chamber.

尋 Ts'in, or Sin, to search for; to seek; to investigate. See Sin. The second character is a common but unauthorized form. **尋思不出計來** Ts'in sze p'uh ch'uh ke lae, thought without producing any plan; reflected, but was unable to devise any scheme. **尋思** Ts'in sze, to study; to search with the mind. **尋事** Ts'in sze, to seek for business; to meddle; to in-

terfere with.

潯

The bank or shore of a river. A certain river.

燂

To apply a thing to the fire; to steep flesh in hot soup. The second character is also read Ts'een.

燂

The name of a place.

埭

鱖

Name of a fish ten or twenty cubits long, having a back like a dragon, it is found in the Yang-tsze-kéang, the sturgeon.

秦

The title of the first universal monarch in China, the conqueror came from an ancient territory about the region of Shen-se, about 200 years B. C. A surname. A particular kind of grain. 大秦國 Ta

ts'in kwō, or 海西國 Hae se kwō, a nation situated on a

sea, in the west; the people are tall and of correct manner, and of the same tribe or race as the Chinese. (Records of Han, in the first and second century.)

秦朝 Ts'in chaou, the dynasty Ts'in, which closed 189 years B. C.

秦始皇 Ts'in she hwang, Ts'in, the first universal monarch, was the person who built the great Chinese wall, burnt the books, and buried alive the literati. 秦吞六

國 Ts'in t'un lew kwō, Ts'in swallowed up (conquered) the other six nations.

榛

Trees; some say brush wood. Name of a small fruit like a chesnut.

亲

漆

Name of several rivers; affluence; at ease; the utmost degree. The name of a district. 漆漆 Ts'in ts'in, many; a multitude; abundance; ease.

臻

Ts'in or Ts'een, to extend to the utmost limit; to reach to the highest degree; collected together.

蓁

Exuberant herbage or foliage; free growing plants; a great accumulation of; many collected together; reiterated in the same sense. Name of a river.

螻

Name of an insect or reptile.

親

From *plant growing together*, and to *see*, or to *see* those under the same roof. Affection for; liking or attachment; near

庖

to; near to one's person; what belongs to one, one's own; one's self. A surname. Used for 新 Sin, new, in the Four Books. Nearly related relations, those within the Chinese degree of

consanguinity. 父親 Foo ts'in, a father. 母親 Moo ts'in, a mother. 兩親 Léang ts'in, one's two parents. 六親 Lüh ts'in, the six most intimate relations, father, mother, elder and younger brother, wife and son. 親家 Ts'in kēa, extends to the six relations just mentioned. 親血 𩚑 Ts'in hēuē meh, persons related by blood; i. e. sons and grandsons. 親去 Ts'in kh'eu, to go one's self. 親手 Ts'in show, with one's own hand. 娶親 Ts'eu ts'in, to marry a wife. 親戚 Ts'in ts'ei, a relation.

囑 Chin or Ts'in, to confer; to bestow upon, particularly on the priests of Fūh, for religious purposes. In the phraseology of the Buddhists, the mode of recompence employed by the religious to those who bestow upon them property, is expressed by 達囑 Tā Ts'in.

櫬 From *wood* and *near to*. A coffin. 棺櫬 Kwan Ts'in, a coffin.

襯 Read Ts'in, or Chin. From *garment* and *near to*. The garments which are immediately below the outer one, and above those next the person; to give to; to confer upon by way

of largess; to grant assistance to. 幫襯 Pang ts'in, to assist; to give countenance to, as a customer does to a dealer. Used by shopmen who solicit assistance.

啗 Ts'in or Ts'an, to contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

三說 From *words* and *impious*. 誹 Slandorous speech; to revile; to vilify; to discredit. 蜚 譖 Hō ts'in, slanders which arise from within. 譖毀 Ts'in hwuy, to injure by slanders.

讖 Ts'in or Ts'an, a species of divination; prognostic; the fulfilment of prognostics. Read Ts'an. to repent. 讖緯之學 Ts'in wei che hūō, the science of prognostics.

甕 A large earthen ware vessel; a sort of boiler, wide at top and narrow at the bottom.

岑 A high pointed hill. The name of a state. A surname.

淙 From *water* and a *mountain*. Mountain streams; pure water; a fish pond; rain; tears falling. Name of a river. Read Ts'ēn, and Ts'an, the bank of a stream. 淙淙 Ts'in ts'in, a heavy rain. 淙淚在

目 Ts'in luy tsae mūh, the crystal tear stood in the eye.

心 From *water* and *heart*.
To fathom the depth of

water with anything. The name of a river; and of a district.

交 Ts'in or Ts'eun, a proud gait.

TSING.

井 { A well. Read Tan, noise of something thrown into a well. A surname. A deep place that produces water; a clear spring; a well; arrangement; order. A piece of land divided into nine parts, of which in former times, the centre part was appropriated to government; otherwise called 井田 Tsin t'ëen, which consisted of 九百畝 Kew peh mow, nine hundred mows of land. 穿井 Ch'uen tsing, to dig a well. 天井 T'ëen tsing, an uncovered space in the centre of a house. 同鄉共井 T'ung hëang kung tsing, people of the same village, those who have drunk from the same well. 井井分 Tsin tsin he, what regularity and order! 井井有條 Tsing tsing yew t'ëau, all arranged in the nicest order, in allusion to fields laid out.

阱 { A pit; a ditch; to fall into a pit. 布阱以自陷 Poo tsing e tsze hëen, to dig a pit for one's self

to fall into.

靖 From *to fix* and *pure*.
Clean; fine. Careful thought; to plan; to regulate; to keep in order; in a state of harmony, order and peace; tranquil. A surname. 海靖 Hae tsing, peace on the seas. 安靖 Ngan tsing, in a state of peace and quiet. 靖之 Tsing che, to tranquillize them. 靖海門 Tsing hae mun, one of the gates of the city of Canton.

精 From *rice* and *pure*. To cleanse grain; the pure part of anything; fine; thin; subtle; unmixed; selected from; true ether; spiritual; subtle fluid; essence; essential; the semen of animals; clear; bright; pure; skilful; excellent work. Name of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. 精神 Tsing shin, animal spirits; having Tsing-shin, is being in good spirits, and feeling a degree of animation; not having Tsing shin, is being low; dejected; inanimate—it is applied to animation existing or wanting in pictures of

the human countenance. **振**
起精神 Chin k'e tsing shin,
 to rouse the mind to diligence
 in study. **精緻** Tsing che,
 fine; delicate; handsome. **精**
氣 Tsing kh'e, ether; essential
 part of material existence; invi-
 sible substance; subtle air; e-
 thereal. **精氣爲物** Tsing
 kh'e wei wü, *Tsing kh'e* is
 the substance of which things
 are made. **精工** Tsing kung,
 excellent workmanship. **精**
靈 Tsing ling, pure; subtle;
 sublime; spiritual. **精密** Tsing
 meih, fine; thin; subtle. **精**
兵 Tsing ping, veteran troops.
精醇 Tsing shun, pure and
 genial. **精爽** Tsing shwang;
 animal spirits, cheerfulness. **精**
鑿 Tsing tsö, beaten fine and
 clean from husks. **精物** Tsing
 wü, or **精怪** Tsing kwae, a
 strange fiend-like appearance; a
 fairy; an elf.

睛 From *eye* and *blue*. The
 pupil of the eye. They
 say, those who have
 square pupils in the eye
 will live long. **睛**

眇睛 Ming tsing, to look displeased.

雙睛 Shwang tsing, the name
 of a bird. **目睛** Mäh tsing,
 or **眼睛** Yen tsing, the eye.

淨 From *water* and *to strive*.
 To wash clean with wa-

ter; clean; pure; undefiled.
 Name of a rapid, where the
 water struggles through the
 rocks. Name of a pond. **淨**
土 Tsing t'oo, a pure place; a
 pure state of mind; and the
 pure regions of bliss in the
 west, at the distance of a thou-
 sand millions of leagues, used
 by the Buddhists. **潔淨** K'ö
 tsing, pure and clean; perfectly
 clean. **淨貓** Tsing maou, a
 castrated cat. **淨洗俗腸**
 Tsing se süh ch'ang, to purify
 and cleanse the heart and mind
 from vulgar vices. **淨桶**
 Tsing t'ung, a close stool.

靜 From *pure* and the sound
 Tsäng, *to strive*. To judge;
 to be silent; silence; stillness;
 quiet; without motion; to pon-
 der in silence; to plan; to de-
 sist; without distraction; peace
 and harmony. **貞靜** Ching
 tsing, chaste and peaceable. **靜**
默 Tsing meh, not to let one's
 voice be heard; silent. **靜**
之對 Tsing tang che tui.
 Tsing, is the opposite of mo-
 tion. **靜養** Tsing yang, to
 nurse one's-self quietly at home.

晶 From *three suns*. Luma-
 nous; bright; clear; re-
 splendent. **天氣晶**
 T'een kh'e tsing, clear
 weather. **水晶** Shway

tsing; or 水精 Shwuy tsing, crystal.

旌 A banner; a certain kind of standard; to lead on an army, and to make signals; hence, to distinguish; to cause to know; to illustrate, or give honour to. **旌別** Tsing p'ě, to discriminate; to mark distinctly the difference between, as of virtue and vice. **旌旗** Tsing kh'e, a flag, colours, or banner. **旌表** Tsing peau, a mark of distinction conferred by the Sovereign. **旌節** Tsing ts'ě, certain marks to direct on the road.

TS'ING.

青 The colour of plants when first growing out of the ground; a light green; sky coloured; azure; wan; pale. The name of a divinity; the name of a bird; the name of a wood, and of a fruit. Name of a medicine; the skin or bark of the bamboo. A surname. The second form is often used in compounds. **佛青** Füh ts'ing, *ultra marine*. **人面青白** Jin m'een ts'ing peh, a pale countenance. **元青** Yuen ts'ing, a black colour. **青礬** Ts'ing fan, blue cop-
peras. **青天白日** Ts'ing

t'ien peh jih, in open day light.

青金 Ts'ing kin, lapis lazuli.

青雲橋 Ts'ing yun kh'eaou, a certain bridge situated at public colleges, and which is passed in state by graduates. **青春**

不再來 Ts'ing ch'un p'uh tsae lae, the verdant spring (of youth) will not again return.

青綠 Ts'ing lüh, the verdure of trees. **青年** Ts'ing n'een,

a young person. **青苔** Ts'ing t'ae, moss.

青草 Ts'ing ts'au, herbs, grass, and other vegetable productions in spring.

倩 Good; excellent; an epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation; pretty formation of the mouth. Read Tsing, a daughter's husband; borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. **代倩** Tao ts'ing, for; instead of.

清 Cold; intense cold.

清 Whispering; speaking in a low tone. **清吟** Ts'ing ling, small talk; low whispers. Used also to denote the passions.

圉 A privy; mixed; impure.

圉 Compact; adhesive earth.

晴 From the sun and sky. **晴** color. The azure sky

appearing after rain; a clear sky, without clouds; the stars appearing at night. 天晴 T'een ts'ing, a serene sky.

情 { From *the heart*, and the *greenness of spring*. The passions, which the Chinese divide into seven, —being pleased, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred, and desire; these taken collectively, —the temper, disposition, natural feelings, natural affection, animal passion, sexual desire. The reality of a thing; the circumstances; the facts. 事情 Sze ts'ing, an affair; a business; a concern. 情理 Ts'ing le, principles agreeable to the human feelings; the common sense and feelings of mankind; reason; reasonable. 情獎 Ts'ing pe, feeling, that is mean and disgraceful, proceeding which is clandestine and illegal,—a common phrase in law papers. 情不滿足 Ts'ing pūh mwan tsūh, dissatisfaction. 情節 Ts'ing tsëč, the circumstances of an affair; the plot of a play. 情願 Ts'ing yuen, a wish of one's own feelings; a voluntary wish to do a thing. 情由 Ts'ing yew, circumstances from which an affair arose.

清 From *water* and *azure*. Pure; limpid; clear; trau-

quil; a clear eye; the lower part of the eye; clear-sighted; uncorrupted by bribes; to clear off an account. Name of a river; a district; and of a city. A surname. 爲官清 Wei kwan ts'ing, or 清官 Ts'ing kwan, an uncorrupted magistrate. 清濁 Ts'ing chūh, are opposites, clear, muddy—applied also to sounds. 清朝 Ts'ing chaou, or 大清國 Ta ts'ing kwō, the reigning Tartar dynasty, China under this dynasty. 清議 Ts'ing e, public opinion. 清華 Ts'ing hwa, a term of self approbation, used by those who are silent from want of ideas. 清淨無垢 Ts'ing tsing woo kow, pure and undefiled. 完清了 Wan ts'ing leaou, or 清了數 Ts'ing leaou soo, cleared off the account. 清明 Ts'ing ming, April 6th, a Chinese term. 清白 Ts'ing peh, pure white. 清水 Ts'ing shwuy, clear water. 清淨 Ts'ing tsing, clear and undefiled. 清楚 Ts'ing ts'oo, clear and distinct. 清脾理胃 Ts'ing p'e le wei, to clear the stomach. 清文 Ts'ing wān, the Man-chow Tartar written language. 清語 Ts'ing yu, the Tartar spoken language.

艷
搆
菁

A dark black colour.

To lay hold of with the hand; to grasp.

The flower of scallions.

The name of a place.

Forms part of the name of several plants.

蜻

Forms part of the name of several insects. 蜻

蜓 Ts'ing t'ing, name of a flying insect with four wings,—said to be the dragon-fly, which sips the water and darts off again.

蜻蜓點水 Ts'ing t'ing t'ien shwuy, dragon-fly sipping water,—denotes a style in which delicate allusions prevail, instead of plunging into the subject.

靚

From *azure* and *to see*.

Appearing ornamented and coloured; a beautiful countenance; painted white with black eye-brows; tranquil; to call to, or summon; to invite by beauty. 靚飾 Ts'ing sh'ih,

ornamented; adorned; a countenance exhibiting a fine white skin and dark eyebrows.

請

From *pure* and *words*.

To request; to ask with courtesy; to beg; to pray; to invite; to announce to; to confess or make acknowledgement.

朝請 Chaou ts'ing, assembling at court in autumn; the name of an office. 請旨遵

行 Ts'ing che tsun hing, to request the Imperial will, in order to act in obedience to it.

請室 Ts'ing sh'ih, a house, where confessions were made.

請酒帖 Ts'ing tsau t'ë, a card of invitation to dine. 請

坐 Ts'ing tso, pray sit down.

請罪 Ts'ing tsuy, to confess one's faults or crimes. 請問 Ts'ing wän, to beg; to ask; to ask civilly.

鯖
魷

The name of a fish. Read Ching, boiled fish.

A small animal of the mus species.

TSO.

ナ

On the left side. The original form of the following.

左

The left hand, or left side; second to; an assistant; deflected from the right course;

depraved; bad; the left being formerly the lower place: *to put to the left*, meant to degrade; the left is now the place of honor; to verify. 左傳 Tso ch'uen, name of a well known

historical Work, on the period immediately subsequent to Confucius. **左邊** Tso pēn, the left side. **左手** Tso show, the left hand. **左驗** Tso yen, to verify; to ascertain by examining. **左堂** Tso t'ang, a vice-magistrate of a 縣 Hēen district. **左右** Tso yew, the left and right—those who wait on a person, attendants.

佐 From *hand* and *work*. To assist on the left; *man* was added in later times; to assist; a second to; an assistant; an assistant officer in the government, whether high or low; a minister of state, second to the Emperor. **六佐** Lüh tso, six ministers, or assistants in the time of Füh-he. **佐理** Tso le, to assist in the direction or management of affairs, as secretaries in public offices, &c. **佐領** Tso ling, a certain military officer.

左 To assist; to help; to aid; to assist with the hand.

坐 From **留** Lew, *to detain*, abbreviated, and **土** T'oo, *the earth*. To detain upon the ground; to sit; sitting; to hold; to maintain; anciently to kneel, or to bend down; sitting upon the heels; to sit as a criminal; to be involved in or charged

with a crime. A surname. **請坐** Ts'ing tso, pray sit down. **不敢坐** Püh kan tso, I do not presume to sit. **告坐** Kaou tso, I announce (or beg leave to) sit; superiors and inferiors go through these formalities. **正坐** Ching tso, to sit at the head with a row of chairs on each hand. **傍坐** P'ang tso, to sit on one side. **有坐位** Yew tso wei, having a seat, or a right to sit. **無坐位** Woo tso wei, having no seat allowed—in the presence of superiors. **獨坐** Tüh tso, to sit alone. **陪坐** P'ei tso, to sit with a person. **便坐** Pēn tso, informally; to sit as one pleases. **坐誅** Tso choo, to destroy a whole family for the crimes of some of its members. **坐針氈** Tso chin chen, sitting on a carpet of needles. **坐臥不安** Tso ngo püh ngan, having no rest or composure whether sitting or lying. **坐向** Tso hēang, the part or quarter which a house, or grave, or hill fronts. **坐監** Tso kēen, or **坐牢** Tso laou, to be confined in prison. **坐視其病而不救** Tso she kh'e ping urh püh kew, to sit still and observe the (moral) malady

without attempting to relieve it —is wicked. **坐罪** Tso tsuy, to be deemed guilty of a crime. **坐堂** Tso t'ang, sitting in the court; sitting in judgment,—as a magistrate or judge. **坐轎子** Tso keaou tsze, to sit (and be carried or travel) in a chair. **坐位** Tso wei, a seat. **坐月** Tso yuě, or **坐月子** Tso Tso yuě tsze, the month in which women are confined to their rooms, after having children.

座 That on which a person sits; a seat; a throne; a seat where the king sits to give audience. **寶座** Paou tso, a throne surrounded with hangings for an idol. **座位** Tso wei, a seat for honorable persons.

作 Read Tso, to excite; to act; to do, in the sense of the following; more usually read Tsö, which see.

做 Common form of **作** Tsö, to make; to do; to act as; to be. **你做甚麼** Ne tso shin mo, what are you doing? **難做** Nan tso, difficult to effect. **你做得做不得** Ne tso teh tso püh teh, can you do it or not? **我要你做一張桌子** Wo yaou ne tso yih chang chö tsze, I want

you to make a table. **你名叫做甚麼** Ne ming keaou tso shin mo, what is your name? **做成** Tso ch'ing, finished; completed; ended,—said of any work or affair. **做人** Tso jin, to be or act as a man. **做官** Tso kwan, to be a magistrate, or officer of government. **做不來** Tso püh lae, unable to do; cannot be effected. **做得** Tso teh, *do can*; i. e. either I can do it, or it will do.

TS'O.

剝 To lop off shoots or sprouts; to chop; to cut; to cut to pieces; a severe mode of putting to death, sometimes had recourse to. **剝屍** Ts'o she, to cut to pieces the body after death has been inflicted.

爨 To kneel awkwardly when performing obeisance. One says, to kneel, but not to the ground; a person's clothes spread out in an awkward manner.

挫 From *hand* and *to sit*. To push down; to break to pieces; to maltreat. **挫折** Ts'o chě, to break to pieces; to break off the point; to cause to pass through hardships, as Providence does with men who are

raised to fill important places in the world.

矧 From a *dart* and to *sit*. Noise made in sitting down suddenly; a short stunted appearance. **矧陋** Ts'o low, short and ugly.

誼 Read Ts'o and So. From words and *sit*. To give a person a setting down; to take a person to pieces.

脍 Minced meat; minute; small bits.

銼 Read Ts'o and Ts'ūh, a file for sharpening a saw; a sort of boiler; also to rub or break to pieces.

錯 Mixed; confused; erroneous; mistaken. More properly read Ts'ō, which see.

差 Read Ch'a, erroneous; Ch'ae, to send; Tsze, uneven; irregular; and Ts'o, to rinse and cleanse rice. Erroneous; an error. **差迂** Ts'o woo, errors and discrepancies in historical records.

厓 A cragged rocky hill.

嵯 **嵯** Ts'o ngo, the appearance of a rocky hill. Read Ts'ze, an irregular, uneven appearance.

搓 From *hand* and to *rinse*. A deflected appearance; branches bending down. **搓** Read Ch'ae, to strike and push against. **搓擲** Ts'o no, to rub between the hands; the rustling of trees.

磋 Fresh white colour of a stone; freshness and beauty in anything; a fascinating smile; to rub against, as when polishing a stone. **切磋** Ts'ēē ts'o, to rub and polish, physically or morally; in this phrase **磋** Ts'o is also used.

瘥 Disease; a slight epidemic; convalescent.

磋 From *stone* and to *rinse*. To rub and polish; to operate upon with much labour and pain, either morally or physically; to polish ivory. **磨磋** Mo ts'o, to rub and polish stones. **切磋** Ts'ēē ts'o, to cut and polish.

蹉 From *foot* and to *err*. To slip; to transgress **蹉** **跲** Ts'o t'o, to miss an opportunity; to err respecting time; slow; late.

刮 To dress or cut horn; to work any vessel or utensil which is yet in its rough state.

TSÖ.

作 From *man* and *haste*. To act; to make; to do; to begin; to discover; to invent; to arouse; to stimulate. A surname. **作福** Tsö fūh, the act of supplicating happiness or success. **作新民** Tsö sin min, to rouse a people to renovate themselves by an amendment of their moral conduct; or to arouse a people to the study and practice of virtue. **作死的事情** Tsö sze teih sze ts'ing, that which is done disorderly; an affair which is murdered. **作死的** Tsö sze teih, murderous; applied to persons or things, either in serious abuse or in raillery. **作死的奴才** Tsö sze teih noo ts'ae, you murderous slaves — expresses, one who does things in an unusual disorderly manner. **作醺** Tsö tseon, certain rites performed by the sect of Buddha for the purpose of rescuing departed souls from purgatory. **作文** Tsö wän, to compose an essay or book.

昨 From *sun* and a *runaway*. The day which is past, night having intervened, yesterday; recently. **千年如昨** Ts'een nien joo tsö, a thou-

sand years are as yesterday. **昨日** Tsö jih, or **昨天** Tsö t'een, yesterday.

忤 From *heart* and *to rouse*. To feel ashamed; to change countenance; to blush; a disconcerted feeling appearing in the face. **慙忤** Ts'an tsö, ashamed; abashed.

柞 Wood of a hard firm texture; to fell timber; narrow and confined; to enlarge and put outside. Read Tseh, refers to an enclosure for wild beasts. Read Cha, to cut transversely.

措 To pierce; to stab. Read Tseh, to stick into and draw a thing towards one.

捉 Tsö or Tsüh, to seize. See Tsüh.

噪 噪噪 Tsö tsö, sound, noise; the voice of any animal.

鑿 A chisel or any utensil, which cuts or bores into wood; to bore; to dig; to mark; to open; to make or do. **六鑿** Lüh tsö,

six of the human passions. **鑿齒** Tsö ch'e, the name of an animal; a man's name. **鑿井**

Ts'ö tsing, to dig a well.

勞

Strong; indefatigable.

TS'Ö.

酢

From *wine* and *to rouse*.

醋

To pledge the host with wine in return for his pledge; hence, to recompence. The second character

is read also Ts'oo, denoting—a sort of vinegar or pickle, which the first character formerly denoted, they are now changed for each other by popular caprice. Name of a certain vessel. 酬酢 Ch'ow ts'ö, Ch'ow, is for the host to pledge the guest; Ts'ö, is for the guest to return it; to pledge and return; an act and the return which is made.

錯

Ts'ö, often read Ts'o. To wash with gold, having veins or streaks; to work stones or gems; mixed; confused; in disorder; erroneous; mistaken; strange; perverse; giving offence; having and showing respect; interchange; lofty and dangerous. Name of a divinity, of a man, of an insect, &c. 錯過 Ts'ö

錯

kwo, error; to err. 不錯 Püh ts'ö, no error; right. 錯悞 Ts'ö woo, error; erroneous; mismanaged. 錯綜不失係緒 Ts'ö tsung püh shih t'eaou seu, ravelled or embarrassed without losing the end of the thread. 錯雜 Ts'ö tsä, mixed.

鵲

The magpie,—said to be the bird which announces glad tidings. Name of a place, a hill, and a person.

鵲

鵲玉 Ts'ö yüh, a stone formed by the pecking of the magpie.

厝

A large coarse stone. Read Ts'oo, to place; to put.

撮

From *hand* and *extremely*. To take with the fingers, some say two, others three fingers; to take; to urge or draw back with the hand; to snatch for a short time; a sort of cap; a small quantity. Read Tsuy, loose; vague. Read Tswan, a certain vessel. 撮合 Ts'ö hō, to join or unite. 撮上轎 Ts'ö shang keaou, hand into a chair.

鶯

Name of a bird.

TSOO.

助 Choo or Tsoo, secondary strength or effort; to assist; to help; to aid; to succour; assistance. **幫助** Pang tsoo, to assist or help. **助你成功** Tsoo ne ch'ing kung, help you to finish your good work. **助於世** Tsoo yu she, beneficial to the world.

怙 From *heart* and *to advance*. Proud; coarse minded; distrustful; envious; jealous.

蛆 Read Tseu and Tsoo, worms, vermin amongst putrid flesh. See Tseu. **螂蛆** Tseih tsoo, an insect resembling a locust.

徂 From *to walk* and *to advance a step*. To go; to preserve; to persevere. **徂來** Tsoo lae, the name of a hill.

俎 From 肉 Jow, *flesh*, abbreviated, and a vessel to contain the victims used in sacrifice. A surname. **俎** Used to denote a block on which to cut meat. **鼎俎** Ting tsoo, a kind of tripod. **俎路** Tsoo loo, a feast on parting with friends, about to undertake a journey.

租 From *grain* and a *vessel*. The grain paid as a tax

to government; a tax of any kind; to rent. **衣租食稅** E tsoo shih shwuy, clothed with taxes and fed with duties,—said by the Emperor of himself. **租屋住** Tsoo ūh choo, to rent a house to live in. **租米** Tsoo me, *rent rice*,—the rent of land paid in kind. **租業** Tsoo nē, to rent an estate; an income arising from the rents of houses or lands. **租銀** Tsoo yin, money paid as rent.

祖 From a heavenly indication, and a vessel used in the temples. A father's father; a grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors generally. One who lays the foundation of a family. To begin; the beginning; the original of anything. A temple dedicated to an ancestor; accustomed to; a rule; a sacrifice. A surname. A divinity. **先祖** Sēen tsoo, a deceased grandfather. **始祖** Che tsoo, or **鼻祖** Pe tsoo, the original ancestor. **曾祖** Tsāng tsoo, father's grandfather. **高祖** Kaou tsoo, a grandfather's grandfather. **祖考** Tsoo kh'au, a male ancestor. **祖妣** Tsoo pe, a female ancestor. **祖先** Tsoo sēu,

上祖 Shang tsoo, or **祖上**
Tsoo shang, distant ancestors.

天地祖宗 T'een te tsoo
tsung, heaven, earth, ancestors
—are common objects of wor-
ship.

菹 Name of a plant; a sort
of mat used in sacrifices.

蒭 Name of a vegetable for
the table.

組 Certain silk fringes for-
merly appended to caps
of state; a fringe; silken strings
or cords for binding the hair
with, and connecting the parts
of armour. **組綬** Tsoo show,
certain fringes or streamers.

詛 To announce to the gods,
and supplicate from them
the infliction of calami-
ties; imprecations; bad
language to the gods;
curses. **詛**

添詛幾句 T'een
tsoo ke' keu, to add a few curses
or oaths,—in confirmation of
what one says. **咒詛他**—

翻 Chow tsoo t'a yih fan, curs-
ed him a while. **咒詛** Chow

tsoo, or **詛視** Tsoo chüh, im-
precations; curses. **詛盟** Tsoo

ming, solemn oaths taken over
a bloody sacrifice. **詛誓** Tsoo

she, oaths and curses.

齟 Read Tsoo or Tseu. **齟**

齟 Tsoo yu, the teeth

not regular,—distorted and af-
fecting the articulation; to chew
and craunch; to mutter.

阻 Choo or Tsoo, to hinder;
to impede; some danger-
ous impediment, as a tor-
rent running between; to
stop; to prevent; to sus-
pect; to be sorry; walk-
ing in a distorted manner.

險阻 H'een tsoo, a dangerous
impediment. **攔阻** Lan tsoo,
to intercept and stop the pro-
gress of. **阻隔** Tsoo keh, an
impediment—as a mountain or
a river. **阻擋** Tsoo tang, to
stand in the way of and stop.

祚 From divine *indication*
and to *excite*. Wealth;
rank, and happiness; divine
blessings; felicity; posterity;
the year. **福祚** Füh tsoo,
affluent and happy.

胙 To offer flesh in sacrifice;
to pay a recompence to;
to reward; blessings; rank. The
name of a place; of a pavilion,
and of a nation. **復胙** Füh
tsoo, summer. **胙肉** Tsoo
jow, the flesh offered in sacrifice
to the gods. **胙俎** Tsoo tsoo,
vessels used at royal banquets.

胙 Tsö, or Tsoo, the steps
and the mat appropriated
to the host or principal person
at formal sacrifices in temples.

TS'OO.

初 Ch'oo or Ts'oo, to begin; to commence; the beginning. See Ch'oo.

勸 From a *plough* and to *assist*. The duties or taxes collected in ancient times; to cultivate in concert with each other; to assist; to help.

鋤 A hoe, or iron instrument for turning up the ground with, used in husbandry to clear nuisances from the roots, and *assist* the growth of plants.

粗 Large; open; coarse; vulgar; indecent; boisterous, —applied to things, or to speech, or to actions. **動**

糙 Tung ts'oo, to act roughly, coarse. **粗話** Ts'oo hwa, coarse indecent language. **粗物** Ts'oo wūh, coarse things.

措 To raise; to cast or throw; to put into its place; to arrange; to put in proper order; to employ. Read Tseh, to pursue after; to persecute or follow after in order to harrass; to press upon. **無措** Woo ts'oo, no place to put the hand or foot upon; at a loss how to act. **設措** Shě ts'oo, to suggest, or lay

down a mode of acting. **措辦** Ts'oo pan, to arrange; to transact. **措手** Ts'oo show, to set to one's hand. **措詞** Ts'oo sze, set speech.

瘡 Disease; sickness.

醋 From *wine* and *old*. Sour wine; sour pickles; vinegar. **酸醋** Swan ts'oo, vinegar. **醬醋** Ts'ang ts'oo, pickles; sour preserves.

錯 Commonly read Ts'ō. Occurs used for the preceding.

楚 From *two trees* and *foot*. A cluster or clump of trees; coppice; underwood; brambles. Name of a plant; of a place; of a region in the south; and of an ancient nation. A surname. Distinct; clear; sharp; keen; painful. **辛楚** Sin ts'oo, or **苦楚** Kh'oo ts'oo, painful suffering; distress. **清楚** Ts'ing ts'oo or **楚楚** Ts'oo ts'oo, clear; distinct; fresh; manifest; fully arranged; completed; finished.

礎 Rough, the opposite of smooth.

瘳 Painful; distressing.

礎 Read Choo, or Ts'oo, the stoue base of a pillar.

芻 } Ts'ow or Ts'oo, to cut
down plants. Name of a
particular plant. A sur-
name. Grass for horses
蒭 } and cows. **苾芻** Peih

ts'oo, the Buddha priests. **芻**

尼 Ts'oo ne, the magpie. **芻**

莠 Ts'oo yaou, grass; coarse
plants.

雛 } From *a wing and grass*.
Young fowls which are
capable of feeding them-
selves. A man's name.

鷄 } **雛鷄** Ts'oo ke, chick-

ens.

嫗 } Ts'oo or Tsow, a widow
woman; a fine looking
person; a pregnant woman. A
woman's name. A surname.

麤 } From *three stags*. To
take long leaps; to be a-
fraid of and take pre-
cautions against; large;
粗 } coarse; rough; vulgar;

remiss; a kind of coarse shoes
or sandals. See the second from
above. **麤惡** Ts'oo ngō,
coarse and bad in quality.

TSOW.

走 } From to *bind* and to *stop*.
To bend the foot or leg
and set it down; to walk;
走 } to go; to run. Occurs us-
ed for the following. **走**

盤珠 Tsow pw'an choo, a
particular description of pearl,
denominated from its constant
motion when placed in a tren-
cher. **走一回** Tsow yih

hwuy, to walk a while. **走開**
Tsow kh'ae, to walk apart from.

走狗 Tsow kow, to run dogs,
an ancient play of Chinese child-
ren. **走得快** Tsow teh

kh'wae, can go or sail fast. **走**

得慢 Tsow teh man, goes or
sails slowly. **走一個乾淨**

Tsow yih ko kan tsiung, went

off entirely and left the place
quite clear.

奏 } To *introduce* and *offer*
奏 } *up to*. To cause the Em-
peror to hear or to know;
any representation made
to the Emperor, either

verbally or by writing, is ex-
pressed by Tsow; music strik-
ing up in his hearing, is also

expressed by Tsow. **封口**

奏摺 Fung kh'ow tsow chě,

a sealed document sent to the
Emperor. **俾得自行奏**

事 Pe teh tsze hing tsow sze,

to be authorised to write from
one's-self immediately to the
Emperor. **奏効** Tsow heh, to

convey to the Emperor an ac-

cusation against an officer of the government; the expression implies that the accusation is from an officer of rank. 奏上 Tsow shang, to send up a report or statement to the Emperor. 九奏 Kew tsow, or 九成 Kew ch'ing, nine tunes played to the Emperor.

撮 One who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

諏 To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government.

趣 To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others, and to observe it; celerity. See Ts'eu.

聚 The name of a wood. A surname.

極 Wood taken for a fuel; the name of a wood; the wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hour; a kind of rattle.

陬 The corner, or angle, as of a city wall; disconcerted; to collect together and reside in. Name of the district, in which Confucius lived. 孟陬 Mäng tsow, the first moon of the year. 卑陬 Pe tsow, abashed; ashamed; disconcerted.

緋 Anything dipped in a red dye thrice, and afterwards in a black dye once; the colour arising from this process.

鰕 A sort of white fish; a certain small fish; the appearance of a petty inferior person.

鄆 A city in Shantung. The district in which Confucius lived. A surname.

駟 From horse, to take, and a multitude. A fleet horse; anything swift; rapid; fleet; urgent; pressing.

𨔵 Tsaw, or Tsow, to hire one's-self out to others.

𨔵 Tsen, Tsou, or Tsow, grass; shrubs. 乾𨔵 Kan tsow, dried grass; hay.

皺 From grass or herbs and skin. A wrinkled face; frowning eyebrows; wrinkles in anything. 面皺 Mëen tsow, or 皮皺 P'e tsow, the face wrinkled with grief. 我見他就眉頭皺 Wo këen t'a tsaw mei t'ow tsow, I can't help frowning whenever I see him.—I hate him excessively. 皺眉 Tsow

mei, frowning eyebrows.

搨 From *hand* and a bunch of *grass*. To grasp with the hand; to take hold of a musical instrument with the hand; sometimes used to denote a fan, or to fan.

綯 Tsow, or Chow, a fine sort of silk. **褰綯** Kēen tsow, rumpled; contracted; drawn in. **綯紗** Tsow (or Chow) sha, crape.

鄒 Tsow, or Chow. Name of a country. A surname.

騶 騶虞 Tsow yu, name of an imaginary animal, possessed of such regard for animated nature, that it will not tread on a living plant, nor eat any flesh but that of animals which died of their own accord. The name of a district. A fleet horse; to move with rapidity; an arrow.

TS'OW.

搥 To cast or throw with the hand.

湊湊 To collect together; to make up; concurrence of circumstances.

輳 To collect together; to accumulate; to assemble.

Syn. with **湊** Ts'ow. **輳輳** Fūh ts'ow, to collect, as round an axle or centre.

愁 Mournful; sorry; grieved. See Ts'ew. **愁眉** Ts'ow mei, sorrowful eyebrows; the frown of grief. **愁悶** Ts'ow mun, sorrowful. **愁懷** Ts'ow hwae, thoughts of grief.

甃 Tiles built up inside a wall, to prevent the earth falling in; to pile up; to adorn; certain ornaments.

慙 Ch'ow, or Ts'ow. **慙慙** Chen ts'ow, abusive, scurrilous language. Read Ts'ow, a sorrowful appearance.

TSŪH.

足 From *to crook* and *to stop*. The leg; the foot; successive accumulation; enough; sufficient; full; complete; to make up a deficiency; to complete. **足** The name of a plant. A

surname. **手足** Show tsūh, the hand and feet,—brothers are compared to hands and feet.

自足 Tsze tsūh, self-sufficient and conceited. **交足** Keau tsūh, to deliver over, or pay

entirely. 十足 Shih ts'ŭh,

perfectly complete. 濯足 Ch'ŭ
ts'ŭh, to wash the feet. 足意

Ts'ŭh e, to supply part of the
idea which may be wanting.

足踵 Ts'ŭh chung, the heel
of the foot. 足國 Ts'ŭh kw'ŭ,

to supply fully the wants of the
country. 足食 Ts'ŭh shih,

having a sufficient supply of
food. 足取信 Ts'ŭh ts'eu

sin, worthy of being believed.

知足 Che ts'ŭh, or 心足
Sin ts'ŭh, contented; to be sa-

tisfied. 足子 Ts'ŭh tsze, a
sufficient quantity; a complete

number. 足容重 Ts'ŭh yung
chung, a grave sedate gait. 足

銀 Ts'ŭh yin, silver that is pure

as the standard requires. 足

爲怪 Ts'ŭh wei kwae, enough
to be surprised at. 足用 Ts'ŭh

yung, an adequate supply of
necessities; enough to use.

捉 From *hand* and *foot*. To
grasp; to seize; to lay

hold of. See Ch'ŭ. 捉住 Ts'ŭh
choo, to grasp and hold fast.

捉獲 Ts'ŭh hw'ŭ, to seize; as
a criminal; to seize or catch.

捉臂 Ts'ŭh pe, to seize or
grasp by the arm.

呢 呢 Ts'ŭh, or 呢訾 Ts'ŭh
tsze, to compliment; to

flatter; to seek to obtain by the

arts of adulation.

TS'ŬH.

促 Near; close; short; ur-
gent; pressing. 舉足

促狹 Keu ts'ŭh ts'ŭh l'ëä,
lifting the foot and stepping
short, a cautious careful pace.

局促 Ke'ŭh ts'ŭh, small ap-
pearance. 促膝談心 Ts'ŭh

ts'ëh t'an sin, with knees close,
pouring out the heart,—said of

friends newly met after a long
absence.

撮 Ts'ŭ, or Ts'ŭh, to take
with the fingers; to select
from. See Ts'ŭ.

A surname.

儼 儼 Pressed upon; urged; im-
pelled; embarrassed; to
cause to draw in; to rum-
ple; to wrinkle; anxious;
afflicted. 蹙額 Ts'ŭh

ngeh, a frowning wrin-
kled forehead; a sorrowful coun-
tenance. 迫蹙 Peih ts'ŭh, to

press upon vehemently. 蹙蹙

Ts'ŭh ts'ŭh, drawing in to small-
er dimensions; contracted; small.

蹙 蹙 Read Teih, to walk with
ease. Read Ts'ŭh, used

for the preceding. Also,
a respectful sedate man-
ner.

蹙 蹙

埒 To stop or fill up; to close.

喊 Shame; grief; sorrow.
喊咨 Ts'üh ts'ze, to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; shame.

卒 Those who transact, or execute any work or service; lictors attached to public courts; soldiers; a band of soldiers. To cease; to finish; to terminate; to end; to die; haste; hurry; urgent; sudden. Read Tsuy, a second; an assistant.

役卒 Yih ts'üh, a lictor, or

petty police officer. **兵卒** Ping ts'üh, a soldier. **讀書卒時** Tüh shoo ts'üh she, finished the allotted time to reading. **喪**

服卒時 Sang fūh ts'üh she, finished the period of wearing mourning. **卒然倒仆** Ts'üh

jen taou foo, to fall suddenly down, as in a fit. **卒然** Ts'üh

jen, or **倉卒** Ts'ang ts'üh, hastily; suddenly. **卒然問**

Ts'üh jen wän, asked suddenly.

倅 To assist; an assistant officer; an assistant carriage. Also read Ts'üh, a hundred men. See the preceding.

峯 From a mountain and the sound Ts'üh. Lofty and dangerous; the summit of a mountain. **峯崩** Ts'üh p'äng, the rushing

down of the peak of a mountain.

捫 To grasp the hair of the head with the hand; to seize with the hand; to seize the neck; to throttle; to pull out; to cross; to rush against; to push. **捫其髮而拯**

Ts'üh kh'e fä urh ch'ing, grasped his hair and pulled him out — of the water. **捫胡** Ts'üh

hoo, or **捫頸** Ts'üh king, to seize a person by the neck.

梓 The head of a post or pillar; to insert in a hollow space. **梓杙** Ts'üh wūh, a stunted end of a piece of timber; to insert in any hollow space, as the end of a haft in that which is to receive it.

猝 A dog rushing suddenly from amongst brushwood, and attacking a man; abrupt; fierce; impetuous. **猝然** Ts'üh jen, suddenly; abruptly. **倉猝** Ts'ang ts'üh, impetuous; abrupt; fierce; hurried.

族 From a floating streamer and an arrow. A banner and the multitude of archers collected by it; a kindred; a class or sort; a clan or family, in the larger sense, as **十一族** Shih yih ts'üh, eleven clan-, consisted of **七萬餘帳**

Ts'eih wan yu chang, upwards of seventy thousand tents. (9th century.) 九族 Kew ts'üh, nine degrees of consanguinity included in the word Ts'üh. 宗族 Tsung ts'üh, ancestors and kindred living; kindred more remote and more nearly related. 通族 Tung ts'üh, the whole kindred. 族譜 Ts'üh p'oo, a genealogical list of a kindred or clan.

揆 } To pierce or stab.
拏 }

簇 Small bamboos. Read Ts'ow, thick, like luxuriant plants; the metal point of an arrow; a mould for making cakes. 簇擁前來 Ts'üh yung ts'een lae, came forward in a crowd; or crowding round the principal person.

鏃 Pointed; the point of an arrow.
數 Commonly read Soo, to number; and So, or Süh, haste. Read Ts'üh, close, fine,

said of a net.

噉 鳴噉 Ming ts'üh, to expel the voice. 噉 Woo ts'üh, to put mouth to mouth, to expel the breath on the one side, and receive it on the other; which it is said is sometimes done by the healthy to the sick and dying. Read Ts'ä, to taste; to lick or daub the lips, as with blood.

趣 } Read Ts'eu, pleasing.
趣 } Read Ts'üh, to urge to do hastily.

齧 Toothless, or otherwise the teeth near to each other; meeting each other; or coming in contact, and when biting something; applied also to military carriages coming in contact when going different roads.

鼃 A toad; its cry. 鼃 Ts'üh ts'üh, the cry of a toad,—applied also to its skin.

斟 Ts'üh, or Ch'üh. 斟斟 Ts'üh ts'üh, abundance; a vast collection of; to assemble or collect together.

TSUN.

尊 } From a wine vessel and
尊 } two hands presenting it to a superior; hence Tsun is applied as an appellation of respect and honor.

Honorable; eminent; noble; to honor; to respect; to venerate. A surname. Employed for *you* and *your*. 達尊三 Tã tsun san, the honorable are *three*;

those of noble rank, the aged, and the virtuous. 天尊 T'een tsun, an epithet of Buddha. 令尊 Ling tsun, your father. 尊長 Tsun ch'ang, superiors, those who hold places of honor. 尊德樂義 Tsun teh lö e, to honor virtue and delight in justice. 尊讓 Tsun jang, respectful and complaisant. 尊夫人 Tsun foo jin, your wife. 尊卑 Tsun pei, are opposites, in a place of honor, and in a low mean place. 尊齋 Tsun ch'ae, your house; Ch'ae, is to *fast* and denotes a study or library.

劓 To cut asunder; to lessen.

傳 To assemble or collect together; to converse. Many. 尊 Several persons assembled and conversing; to talk so as to please in a person's presence; to flatter.

樽 A vessel for wine; a bottle. 玻璃樽 Po le tsun, a glass bottle. 酒樽 Tsew tsun, a wine bottle.

樽 From *hand* and *honor-able*. To adjust in a proper manner; to pay constant regard to rule and order; to restrain; to put the hand of a master to a concern; to collect together.

樽 } A wine vessel; luxuriant herbage or foliage; to stop; to desist.

樽 A certain wine vessel.

尊 Certain clothing to cover the knees; to put in order; to adjust. 縛縛 Tsun tsun, collected together in numbers.

尊 Words collected together; an accumulation of sayings.

尊 From *foot* and *honor-able*. A proud attitude; to sit in a couchant posture; to be collected together. 蹲蹲 Tsun tsun, a kind of measured pace; in a stately manner.

遵 From *to walk* and *to honor*. To follow in a way that a superior points out; to obey; to yield to; to submit to; to accord with—what is dictated to one; obedience; to practice; to induce obedience. 遵照 Tsun chaou, to obey agreeably to the tenor of what is stated to one. 遵法 Tsun fā, to obey the law. 遵行 Tsun hing, to act in obedience to. 遵守 Tsun show, to maintain obedience to; to keep in obedience to.

鰱
鰻

Name of a fish.

A local word for fowl.

僎

Sēen, Chuen, or Tsun, to number; to arrange; to adjust. Read Tsun, the person who presides at a village feast.

揆

From *hand* and *a proud gait*. To push; to rush; to crowd together; to pull down; to involve in.

TS'UN.

寸

The tenth part of the Chinese cubit, rather more than an inch;—applied to measures, rules, and laws, generally. 十寸爲一尺 Shih

ts'un wei yih ch'ih, ten Ts'un make a cubit. 寸口 Ts'un

kh'ow, the part where the pulse is felt, one ts'un back from the joint of the wrist,—hence, they say the character is composed of *hand* and *one*. 寸心 Ts'un

sin, or 方寸 Fang ts'un, the heart. 寸步不離 Ts'un

poo pūh le, not to move from a single inch. 寸衷抱慙

Ts'un chung paou ts'an, the heart feeling ashamed; feeling uneasy on account of benefits received.

刊

To cut; to cut into parts; to cut small; to decide

upon.

忖

From *heart* and *to measure*. To consider; to conjecture; to surmise; occurs in the sense of cutting to pieces.

忖度

Ts'un tō, to guess at the sentiments of others; to ponder; to consider.

村

A place where people dwell together; a hamlet; a village. The second form is most usual in classical books. 鄉村

邨

Hēang ts'un, a country village.

村巷

Ts'un hēang, the lane of a village.

存

From *a child* and *hand*, or *talent*. To watch over; to take care of; to preserve; to examine and enquire about; heedful attention to. 意存

E ts'un,

with the intention, or purpose of. 告存 Kaou ts'un,

to make kind enquiries about.

存貯

Ts'un ch'oo, to lay or store up. 存留 Ts'un lew,

to detain or keep in charge. 存

亡 Ts'un wang, are opposites,

—to preserve and to perish; to continue the dominion and to lose it. 存心 Ts'un sin,

to preserve the heart; to keep the mind from evil or vice.

啗

A large mouth.

TSUNG.

宗 From a covering and a divine communication. A

place where the spirits of the departed hear and answer prayers; a temple of ancestors; the tablet dedicated to them, which all the kindred honor; a whole kindred or clan; that which is generally honored and sacrificed to; the point to which men and things turn, as water to the ocean; and all men to court. A

sort. A surname. **瞽宗** Koo tsung, an ancient school. **秩宗** Chih tsung, a certain office.

祝宗 Chüh tsung, prayers offered in the temples of ancestors. **宗廟** Tsung meau, or

宗祠 Tsung sze, temples dedicated to ancestors. **宗室** Tsung shih, or

宗家 Tsung k'ea, the Imperial house, family, or kindred. **祖宗** Tsoo tsung, ancestors,—the most remote and those who succeeded them. **宗**

學 Tsung h'eo, school or college for the Imperial kindred.

不一宗 P'ih yih tsung, not of one kind or sort.

侖 A demi-god of high antiquity.

綜 A word used in weaving; transverse threads; to collect all together.

賓

Certain tribute of cloth, &c., paid by the southern barbarians.

踪

駿

踪

鬃

髮

髻

髻

墖

The hair on a horse's neck.

A kind of mushroom, properly called **土菌** T'ookh'wän.

縱

Name of a certain tree; to rush against. A surname.

縱

From silk and to accord with. To allow to run into disorder; to connive at; remiss; disorderly; although; though it be; allowing it; lengthwise; to shoot forth an arrow.

放縱

Fang tsung, offering no restraint to. **狗縱** Seun tsung, a careless easy compliance with; a connivance at.

故縱

Koo tsung, to connive on purpose.

縱橫 Tsung hung, lengthwise and crosswise; north and south, and east and west. **縱然** Tsung jen, although; allowing that it be. **縱縱** Tsung tsung, with haste,—applied to funerals. **縱與** Tsung yu, to encourage.

莖 Name of a plant, and of a medicine.

蹤 From *foot* and *to accord with*. The path in which the foot treads; a footstep; a trace; used in a moral sense, to tread in the footsteps of.

躡 A bird flying and gathering up its feet; to gather together; certain ornaments attached to a horse's neck. The name of a nation.

墾 To sow or plant. One says, to sow or plant without being ploughed.

櫟 A tree of the bark of which the peasants make garments to defend them from the rain. **崖櫟** Yae tsung, the name of a plant. **櫟竹** Tsung chüh, a species of bamboo.

猥 A bitch bringing forth three whelps.

稷 From *grain* and *gathered together*. A sheaf containing a certain quantity; a

certain bundle of cloth; the appearance of being bundled or gathered together.

糗 A quantity of rice bound up in a certain leaf with silk cords of various colours, then boiled and thrown into a river as a

sacrifice to the manes of **屈原** Keüh-yuen, a minister of state, beloved by the people, who having been falsely accused, drowned himself about 300 years B. C. The same observance continues to this day, and is annually performed on the 5th of the 5th moon, accompanied by the amusement of dragon-boats and beating of drums, intended to strike awe into the evil spirits that may lurk about the river.

繅 From *silk* and *gathered together*. A fish net; eighty threads of silk.

蔓 Small; trees which have small branches. The name of a plant; and of a dye.

豨 A boar. Some say a pig six months old.

綜 An ornament for a horse's head, otherwise called

馬冠 Ma kwan, a horse's cap.

𦉳 A sort of boiler; a number of hemp threads; to number; the whole of. Name

of a place. A surname.

揔 } From *hand* and an *aper-*
揔 } *ture*. To introduce, or
揔 } push forward anything
揔 } with the hand.

總 From silk or hand, and bundled together. All united together; bound together as a sheaf; all; the whole number; general; the hair formed into a tuft; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. The second character denotes

also a green or azure colour; a kind of purple. — 總 Yih tsung, the whole number. 總

角 Tsung kěō, two tufts of
hair on the heads of Chinese
children. 總一百二十

四國 Tsung yih peh urh shih
sze kwō, altogether 124 nations
(in China, B. C. 600.) **總名**

Tsung ming, a generic term; a general epithet. 總腦 Tsung

naou, *the whole brains*; to include all; the whole of. 總兵

官 Tsung ping kwan, a general officer of the army or navy.

總督 Tsung tūh, a governor-general of one or of two provinces, commonly called *Viceroy*.

儗 To collect, or assemble together.

TS'UNG.

崇 From a mountain raised on a summit of the most honourable. Lofty; eminent; noble; dignified; honourable; esteemed in the highest degree; worshipped; to collect together; to end. Certain ornaments of a musical instrument. Name of a country, and of a place. A surname. **欽崇天道** Kh'in ts'ung t'ên tao, to pay the highest veneration to celestial principles. **崇拜** Ts'ung pae, the highest veneration; obeisance or worship.

剝 A kind of pick for digging into the ground.

從 From *two men*, listening to each other; *two men* placed *side by side*. To listen to each other; to accord with; to yield or comply; to follow after; the point or place from which an act commences, or the way by which any thing enters. Answers to—by; from; through; at; with; to be attached to as a second, of a given rank, but holding a second place. Occurs denoting — excessively high. Read Sëang, eminent. 依從 E ts'ung, to accord with; ac-

according to. 願從 Yuen ts'ung, to accord willingly. 天從人願 T'een ts'ung jin yuen, heaven according with human wishes. 無從查詢 Woo ts'ung ch'a seun, no means of making enquiry. 從人受學 Ts'ung jin show hëö, to attend upon a person to learn. 從衡 Ts'ung häng, north and south, or lengthwise, are expressed by Ts'ung; east and west, or crosswise, by Häng. 從窗進去 Ts'ung ch'wang tsin k'eu, went in at the window. 從權 Ts'ung Kh'eu, to comply with authority; i. e. the necessity of circumstances; to deviate from general rules in particular cases. 從後掣其筆 Ts'ung how chë kh'e peih, from behind took hold of his pencil. 從九品 Ts'ung kew p'in, attached to the ninth rank. 從重論罪 Ts'ung chung lun tsuy, with severity determine on the crime. 從容 Ts'ung yung, easy, unembarrassed manner; not hurried; not precipitate; graceful and dignified.

慙
慙

Sung or Ts'ung, to excite; to stir up.

A vessel to contain rice. Read Ts'uen, a bamboo or wooden cover to confine the steam of a boiler.

忽
忽
忽
忽

From a *window or aperture* and *heart*. To feel alarm and agitation; hurry; quick. 忽忽 Ts'ung ts'ung, impelled by some urgent circumstance; haste; hurry; in a hurried manner; alarmed. 無故忽忽 Woo koo ts'ung ts'ung, or 無事忽忽 Woo sze ts'ung ts'ung, to be in a hurry and bustle without adequate cause.

惚

惚惚 Kh'ung ts'ung, oppressed by a multiplicity of business; completely wearied out.

勗

To encourage; to rouse; to stimulate.

慙

慙慙 Ts'ung t'ung, grief and disquietude.

慙

A beautiful stone.

聰

From *ear* and *an open aperture* or *quick*. Quickness of hearing; ready and distinct mental perception. 耳聰心靈

聰

Urh ts'ung sin ling, an ear quick, and a mind intelligent.

聰慧 Ts'ung hwuy, clear perception, acute discernment.

聰明 Ts'ung ming, discerning; intelligent. Ts'ung, refers

to external perception, and Ming, to a ready and clear discernment of by the understanding. 聰明乖覺 Ts'ung ming kwae k'ö, discerning and quick of apprehension, in a very superior degree. 聰明伶俐 Ts'ung ming ling le, intelligent and clever.

葱 A certain vegetable; a green colour. Name of a hill; subtle fluids having a free communication; applied also to a certain carriage. Onions.

蔥蔥 A dappled or parti-colored horse.

湫 From *water* and *many*. An assemblage of many streams; many small streams entering a large river; the sound of many waters. 濃談 Ts'ung tan, a collection of miscellaneous narratives.

叢 Collected together; assembled in crowds; a mixed assemblage crowded together as trees in a wood; woody. 叢林 Ts'ung lin, an extensive wood; a place of public concourse as a temple. 叢脞 Ts'ung ts'o, multifarious and troublesome. 叢生 Ts'ung sāng, free growing.

TSUY.

罪 From a *net* and to *be wrong*. A bamboo net to catch fish; to become entangled in the net of the law. The second form is from *self* and *bitter*, to embitter one's own existence by crime. The ancient form 辜 being like 皇 Hwang. "An autocrat," the Emperor who first assumed that title, and who burnt the books, altered it to its present form. A violation of the laws of a country, the pre-

cepts of morality, the rules of decorum, or the commands of heaven, or of the Deity. The effects of crime; punishment. As a verb, to criminate. 犯罪 Fan tsuy, to commit a crime. 治罪 Ch'e tsuy, to punish a crime. 得罪 Teh tsuy, to offend—a person, often said in courtesy answering to, *I beg your pardon*. 罪之 Tsuy che, to criminate him. 罪坐所出 Tsuy tso so ch'ü, or

罪坐所由 Tsuy tso so yew, the crime is charged on the person with whom the action originated. **罪戾殊深** Tsuy le shoo shin, criminality and perverseness to a very great degree—often said of one's-self in the language of courtesy. **罪犯** Tsuy fan, a violator of the laws; criminal.

醉 From *wine* and *impetuous*. Intoxicated with any liquor; drunk; highly fascinated with anything; stupified; completely devoted to; lost in the midst of. A surname. **心醉** Sin tsuy, the mind drenched with classical literature. **酒不醉人人自醉** Tsew püh tsuy jin, jin taze tsuy, wine intoxicates no man, man intoxicates himself. **醉而鼾** Tsuy urh kan, to be drunk and snore. **醉後** Tsuy how, after being drunk. **醉楊妃** Tsuy yang fei, a species of rose. **醉夢間** Tsuy mung keen, in the midst of a drunken dream.

翬 To bristle up the comb on the top of the head, as the owl is said to do when incensed. Name of a star.

嘴 From *mouth* and to *bristle up*. The lips; the beak or bill of a bird; the mouth; an aperture; a spout. *Figura-*

tively, impudent chattering. **親嘴** Ts'in tsuy, to join the lips; to kiss. **你別多嘴** Ne pëe te tsuy, don't you be chattering. **搬嘴** Pwan tsuy, to wrangle or keep up altercation. **搬起嘴來** Pwan kh'e tsuy lae, to commence an altercation. **鬭嘴** Tow tsuy, to fight with the lips; to wrangle; to debate angrily. **幫嘴** Pang tsuy, to take part with one in any altercation. **好嘴** Haou tsuy, a good lip; fluency of speech.

嘴 The beak of a bird; to peck.

趯 From to *walk* and a *feather*. To move; to agitate; the appearance of moving along. The name of a place.

鉞 A kind of awl.

最 To *attach* and to *take*. To collect or assemble together the whole number; altogether; important; in the highest degree; exceedingly; very commonly forms the superlative.

最爲昭著 Tsuy wei chaeu choo, is exceedingly luminous. **最要緊** Tsuy yaou kin, most important. **最先** Tsuy sën, first of all; in the first place. **最爲第一** Tsuy wei te yih, the very first.

TS'UY.

淬

Cold; intense cold.

倅

To assist; an assistant carriage. Also read Ts'üh, a hundred men.

啐

To call to; to cause alarm or apprehension to; to taste. Read Ts'uě, to chew or eat. Read Ts'üh, the sound of licking or sucking.

啐

To taste previously to.

萃

Read Ts'üh and Ts'uy, the peak of a mountain.

淬A utensil for extinguishing a candle; to desire; to violate; cold. Used for the following. **淬沒** Ts'uy mŭh, an appearance of water; to flow; to run.**焯**

Water and fire coming in contact; to burn; to defile. Used for the preceding.

瘁

Labour; toil; disease; suffering.

禘

Name of a sacrifice offered to the moon.

綵

An assemblage of various colours; united; a rustling sound, like silks rubbing against each other.

喙**鳥喙** Neaou ts'uy, the beak of a bird. One says,

the voice of a bird.

翠**翡**Name of a bird with green feathers, which are much used as ornaments, the male is called **翡翠** Fei ts'uy, a bird whose feathers are much admired, so called from the sound of its wings. **翠微** Ts'uy wei, denotes situated on the side of a hill; name of a village a little beyond Casa Branca, near Macao.**萃**The name of a plant; to collect, or assemble together; a rustling sound like that of bushes rubbing against each other. **萃錦** Ts'uy kin, an elegant collection of classic allusions.**裋**

Single garments, those that are merely supplementary.

崔Lofty and large; mountainous. **崔嵬** Ts'uy wei, lofty as the midst of a rising summit of a mountain.**催**To urge; to impel; to importune; to press. **催討** Ts'uy t'au, to urge the giving of what is due; to require urgently. **催討租米** Ts'uy t'au tsou me, to urge the payment of rent of land.**喙**

To pucker or purse up the mouth; an ugly mouth.

To sip and drink. 囉酒逐歌 Ts'uy tsew chǒ ko, to tipple wine and deal out songs. Read Suy, to present or offer songs.

堆 A hill with a cavity at top; the appearance of an accumulation of earth.

摧 From *hand* and *high*. To push and urge with a high hand; to impel; to press to; to set down by overpowering; to repress and alter; to drive back; to destroy; to point at with satire or ridicule. To come or arrive at. Read Tso, to cut down herbs. 摧剛爲柔 Ts'uy kang wei jow, to make the inflexible become supple.

灌 From *water* and *high*. Deep water; clear; new; fresh appearance; tears falling; appearance of being spoiled; broken; ruined. Name of a river; appearance of an accumulation of sleet and snow. The

last character is also read Sae.

榱 Read Suy or Ts'uy, certain carved beams about a house.

毳 From *hair* or *feather*, thrice repeated. The soft hair or fur of animals fit for making into stuffs; the down or soft feathers of birds; anything delicate, soft, beautiful, fragile and small; weak. Name of a kind of crown; of some stuffs; and of priest's garments. A surname. 火 毳 Ho ts'uy, a sort of cloth. 毳冕 Ts'uy mēen, a kind of state cap.

脆 Easily broken; fragile; lightly; levity; desire. 脆 Used for the following.

啖 The head or bill of a bird. Read Sow and Shǔh, to suck; to inspire; to imbibe.

剜 A slight wound. Read Yung, pointed like a vegetable sprout.

TSWAN OR TSOAN.

攢 From *hand* and *to put forward*. To collect or assemble together; to cover over and coffin without interring it. Name

of a place.

攢 From *wood* and *to advance*. The haft of a spear; a number of bamboo poles collected together and placed a-

round a coffin, after which it is daubed with mud to appear like a house. Name of a place. 攢木 Tswan mŭh, a kind of shed or covering made of bamboos.

鑽

鑽

From *metal* and to *advance*. That with which anything is bored; with which a hole is made; the point of an arrow or spear; to bore; to enter deeply into; to worm one's-self into; to search out secrets; to employ artifice and intrigue. 金剛

鑽 Kin kang tswan, or 鑽石 Tswan shŭh, diamond, also called 金剛砂 Kin kang sha.

鑽弄 Tswan lung, to use intrigue and wily stratagems to effect one's purpose. 鑽膺

Tswan pin, an ancient punishment, which consisted in removing the knee pan. 鑽書

Tswan shoo, to bore a hole in a book—for the purpose of binding or stitching it. 鑽調

Tswan teaou, to bore into and arrange by artifice. 鑽子 Tswan tsze, an awl.

續

續

From *silk* and to *advance forward*. To continue the same in succession. 續

禹舊服 Tswan yu kew fŭh, to continue the old raiment of Yu—to imitate his virtues. 續承先緒

Tswan ch'ing sŕen seu, to take up the end of the thread where others left it.

鄮

鄮

奧

To assemble together; the place where people do so.

Read Ngaou, tranquil.

Read Yŭh, a bank under water. Read Tswan, the spirit which presides over the furnace where food is prepared; also the sacrifice offered, which is called *the old woman's sacrifice*.

緋

爆

Silk of a red and yellow colour; dyed red once.

灼爆 Chŏ tswan, to ignite; to illumine.

TS'WAN.

竄

From a *hole* and a *rat*.

To run away and hide one's self as a rat or mouse does; pusillanimous; weak; petty; to seduce other people to the practice of vice. 東竄西逃 Tung ts'wan se t'aou, to sneak off to the east and run to the west,—to run some this way and some that.

攬

From *hand* and to *enter a cavern*. To fling away;

to tempt to wickedness; to draw people into crime. 攬掇 Ts'wan t'ŏ, to entice, or se-

duce to what is improper to be done, or immoral; to work under hand; to inveigle.

鑕
鑕

A small sort of spear.

纂
纂

From *bamboos, eyes, and great perverseness*; or from *to calculate and perverse*. To rebel and seize by violence; for ministers to usurp the throne of their sovereign; to take by the power of the sword. The second form is erroneous.

纂
纂
纂

From *to calculate and silk threads*. A sort of scarlet silk; to collect together; to arrange and put in order; to abstract and form a compendium of, to continue and hand

down to posterity. **御纂** Yu ts'wan, a compilation made by authority of the Emperor.

輯 Ts'wan tseih, or **纂修**

Ts'wan sew, to compile and arrange the materials of which a book is made, to prepare for publication. **纂篇** Ts'wan p'een, a collection of the principal matters; a compendium.

爨

From a *boiler, a forest, and a large fire*. A furnace. A surname.

炊爨 Ch'uy ts'wan, to blow up the fire.

同爨 T'ung ts'wan, to eat at the same mess.

自爨 Tsze ts'wan, to eat by one's-self.

同居合爨 T'ung keu hō ts'wan, to live and eat together.

同居隔爨 T'ung keu keh ts'wan, to live together and mess apart.

爨神 Ts'wan shin, the god of the furnace.

TSZE.

子
子

They say Tsze, denotes midnight; the eleventh moon at midnight the powers of nature are agitated, and the material universe receives an impulse. A child; a son; an heir; applied also to females; an appellation of persons possessing rank and virtue; sages; worthies. A surname. Subjects of the Emper-

or; the people. Tsze, follows many nouns as a mere euphonic particle. Tsze is used for a *spot*, and for a *dye*, with which to play at dice. **黑子** Heh tsze, a black spot. **白子** Peh tsze, a white spot. **兒子** Urh tsze, a boy; a lad. **天子** T'ëu tsze, the Emperor of China. **元子** Yuen tsze, the Emper-

or's son. 冢子 Chung tsze,
 宗子 Tsung tsze, 別子 Pëe
 tsze, and 支子 Che tsze, the
 Queen's eldest son. 庶子
 Shoo tsze, the sons of concu-
 bines. 婢子 P'ei tsze, slave
 girl, term by which a lady calls
 herself. 內子 Nuy tsze, epi-
 thet assumed by a courtier's
 wife. 房子 Fang tsze, a house
 or room. 夫子 Foo tsze, a
 sage or teacher. 小子 Seaou
 tsze, I, the Emperor—a pupil;
 a boy. 先子 Sëen tsze, or
 先君 Sëen keun, my late fa-
 ther. 左庶子 Tso shoo tsze,
 or 右庶子 Yew shoo tsze,
 certain doctors of the Han-lin
 college. 公子 Kung tsze, a
 nobleman's son. 長子 Ch'ang
 tsze, the eldest son. 男子
 Nan tsze, a boy; a youth. 女
 子 Neu tsze, a girl; a young
 woman. 子孫 Tsze sun, child-
 ren and grandchildren; poster-
 ity. 子嗣 Tsze ts'ze, a son
 and heir. 子次 Tsze ts'ze,
 the second son.

仔 Tsze or Tsze, to sustain,
 or bear the duties devolv-
 ing on one. 仔細思量
 Tsze se sze läang, think about
 it carefully. 仔細 Tsze se,
 carefully. 仔細 Tsze se, or
 子細 Tsze se, to be attentive

and careful in one's conduct; to
 discriminate.

呼 呼 呼 Tsze tsze, the
 chirping of a bird; voice
 of birds.

孖 Two children born at the
 same time; twins; to grow
 and increase. Canton people
 read it Ma.

𦵏 } To pluck out weeds; to
 𦵏 } weed.

咨 To deliberate or consult
 about; to state in writing
 the subject to be deliberated on.
 Documents which pass between
 higher officers of government,
 who are nearly equal in a pro-
 vince, are called Tsze. To sigh;
 to lament. 移咨 E tsze, to
 send an official document to an
 equal. 咨文 Tsze wän, an
 official document from an equal
 officer. 咨諏 Tsze ts'eu, to
 enquire and deliberate on poli-
 tical questions. 咨訪 Tsze
 fang, to write, to enquire about.
 咨稟 Tsze pin, to state to a
 superior. 咨嗟 Tsze ts'ay,
 or 嗟咨 Ts'ay tsze, to sigh;
 to lament.

姿 From sorted and woman.
 Manner; gait; gesture;
 carriage; flattering; adulatory;
 elegant. 性姿 Sing tsze, dis-

position; east of temper. 天

姿 T'een tsze, disposition conferred by nature. 丰姿 Fung tsze, a fine full figure.

恣 From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsze. Intrigue; levity, and indecent lewdness; loose; prodigate. 放恣 Fang tsze, or 恣縱 Tsze tsung, loose; unrestrained indulgence; dissipated. 恣意 Tsze e, loose, licentious feeling; throwing the mind free from restraint. 恣睢 Tsze tsze, a self-sufficient, haughty, supercilious deportment.

粢 A generic term for grain; a cake. 明粢 Ming tsze, the boiled rice which is used in sacrifice—this part of the offering is deemed more important than anything else. 粢盛 Tsze ching, the grain in its appropriate vessel.

資 A commodity; goods; things of value; things necessary for one's use; to take. 資政大夫 Tsze ching ta foo, title written on the cards of persons of the second rank. 資斧 Taze foo, things necessary for one's own use. 自備資斧 Tze pei tsze foo, to provide

necessaries for one's self. 資稟 Tsze pin, or 資質 Tsze chih, the natural constitution, disposition, and talent of a person. 資生 Tsze sāng, or. 資始 Tsze che, the commencement; the beginning of. 資借 Tsze tséay, to depend on other people.

柴 Commonly read Ch'ae, fuel. Read Tsze, to collect together. 柴池 Tsze ch'e, in an irregular manner; uneven.

紫 A colour formed by blue and red; a nankeen colour; a fictitious colour, not a regular natural colour; a dark brown colour; a weak appearance. The name of a river. A surname. 江南紫 Kēang nan tsze, name of a plant; aster chinensis. 紫髯花 Tsze jen hwa, or 燈籠花 Tāng lung hwa, the clerodendrum merua. 紫梗渣 Tsze kāng ch'a, lac; a kind of resin. 紫檀木 Tsze t'an mūh, rosewood. 紫泥 Tsze ne, (Sinnai) name of a place near Canton. 紫花布 Tsze hwa poo, nankeen cloth. 紫荊 Tsze king, cercis siliquastrum. 紫宸 Tsze shin, a poetical name for the rising sun; the court, the

palace of the Emperor. 紫薇
Tsze wei, *Lagertræmia indica*.

Name of a star.

茲 } A great abundance of
茲 } herbage and wood; a sort
茲 } of mat. Used for this,
芷 } here, now. The second
form is a common abbrevi-
ation. 今茲 Kin tsze,

now. 念茲 Nēen tsze, con-
sidering this. 在茲 Tsae tsze,
here; herein. 茲 Tsze, or 茲
者 Tsze chay, are used for *now*,
when commencing a letter or a
paragraph.

嗟 The tone of sorrow.

孳 } From a *child* and the
孳 } sound Tsze. To bear or
孳 } produce; to breathe after
unweariedly; ardent affec-
tion for; indefatigable di-
ligence; to bear young, as quad-
rupeds generally do, and to
nourish with the breast. Used
for the following.

孜 From to *jut out*, or from
a *child* and to *strike*.
Strenuous; sincere attachment
to; diligent; unwearied effort.
Syn. with the preceding. 孜
孜 Tsze tsze, indefatigable at-
tention to; completely denied
to ease and indulgence.

嶷 The name of a hill.

滋 Name of a river; to in-
crease; to rise high; to
overflow; to cause excess; thick;
rich; to enrich; mnddy. 滋事
Tsze sze, or 滋繁 Tsze fan,
to cause confusion; to make a
disturbance; to induce disorder;
to occasion trouble. 滋
補 Tsze poo, to supply what is
wanting; to strengthen. 滋
味 Tsze we, a rich savory taste.
滋潤 Tsze juu, to mollify.

鋤 鋤 鋤 Tsze ke, or 鋤
基 Tsze ke, a kind of hoe
for removing weeds.

畱 } Uncultivated land over-
畱 } grown with weeds and
畱 } underwood; to commence
畱 } the cultivation of such
畱 } land by felling the wood
and eradicating the weeds.
To clear or level a road;
hence it is said, the character
conveys the idea of destroying;
to cut open; to rend. Name of
a stream; the name of a place.

槁 } A tree dead and remain-
槁 } ing erect in the ground.

淄 Name of a district; black
colour. Used also for the
preceding. These characters
are used for each other with
great confusion.

雛 A certain fowl found in the eastern districts.

緇 From *silk* and *black*.
Silk of a dark colour.

緇衣 Tsze e, black clothes.

輜 A carriage with a sort of boot, for containing clothes and luggage; a carriage in which one can sleep; the end of the axle which enters the nave of the wheel. **輜重** Tsze chung, a carriage heavily laden with luggage; luggage generally.

銖 Name of an ancient coin or piece of money, equal to six **銖** Choo, or to eight **兩** Lëang.

齊 Commonly read Tse, even. Read Tsze, the lower part of a garment or robe. **攝齊** Shě tsze, to pull up the tail of a robe when ascending steps.

齏 Read Tse, a faulty stone.
齏 Read Tsze, a vessel which contains the grain offered in sacrifice.

止 To stop.

姊 A woman who has collected knowledge by long experience; a mistress or teacher; the elder of two or more sisters; a mother.

姊妹 Tsze mei, elder and younger sisters, sisters generally.

秭 To number, or a large number. Name of a district, and of a bird. Ten thousand repeated ten thousand times make **億** Yih; ten thousand Yih, make **秭** Tsze. One says a weight equal to sixty-four thousand catties.

肺 Broken meat; what is left after eating; dried meat with bones in it.

臍 To steep; to drench; to dye with any colour; the death of a brute animal.

漬 Commonly read Tscih, to accumulate. Read Tsze, in a similar sense, to collect together; to hoard up; to store away; to amass.

字 From a *child* under a *cover* or *shelter*. A female able to bear; to bear; to produce; to cherish; to love; to promise a woman in marriage. The signs of ideas produced *ad infinitum*. Letters; a letter or written character of any kind, originally called **名** Ming. A surname, or designation. The

name conferred on youth at twenty, and on females when presented in marriage. **名字** Ming tsze, a name. **牝字** Pin tsze, a female. **字字包含義理** Tsze tsze paou han e lc, every word contains important principles of equity. **字格** Tsze keh, black letters put below the paper, as a pattern to be copied. **字之** Tsze che, deal tenderly with them. **字號** Tsze haou, a mark or denomination given to a thing. **一個字號** Yih ko tsze haou, a number of chests of tea, varying from two to six hundred, marked in the same manner; in the jargon of Canton called a *chop* of tea.

自 { From a time, or place, or rank. To use; to employ.
The ancient form of *nose*.
自 { Self; preceding any verb, shows that the agent was

himself, herself, or itself. **自成** Tsze ch'ing, self formed; self made; a title assumed by the rebels who caused the overthrow of the Ming dynasty. **自然元始** Tsze jen yuen ch'e, self originating. **自稱** Tsze ch'ing, to designate one's-self by a pronoun, or any epithet; the term by which one designates one's self, or what belongs to one's self in contradistinction

from the complimentary terms applied to other people. **自持** Tsze che, to restrain one's-self; self control. **自相矛盾** Tsze séang mow t'un, to contradict one's-self. **自重** Tsze chung, proper respect for one's-self; care of one's own person. **自悔** Tsze hwuy, to blame one's-self; to repent. **自然** Tsze jen, self-existent; natural; being at ease; what really is or exists without external force. **自然而然** Tsze jen urh jen, self-existent; self-enjoyment. **自天子至於庶人** Tsze t'ien tsze che yu shoo jin, from the Emperor down to the lowest subject. **自詭** Tsze kwei, to defraud or deceive one's self. **自家** Tsze k'ea, or **自己** Tsze ke, one's-self. **自覺** Tsze k'ëö, to advert; to be conscious; to feel. **自滿** Tsze mwan, full of self; self-conceited. **自易以及難** Tsze e e kelh nan, from that which is *easy* proceed to that which is *difficult*. **自是** Tsze she, self-right; self-confident; self-righteous. **自省** Tsze säng, to examine one's-self; self-examination. **自訟** Tsze sung, to find fault with, or accuse one's-self. **自大** Tsze ta, or **自尊** Tsze taun, self-conceited; proud; disdain-

ful. 自責 Tszé tseh, to reprove one's-self. 自盡 Tszé tsin, to put a termination to one's existence; suicide. 自以爲憂責 Tszé e wei yew tseh, to be to one's-self a cause of grief and reprehension. 自從在 Tszé ts'ung tsae, from the time of being at; since he came to. 自稱其子曰小兒 Tszé ch'ing kh'e tsze yuě seaou urh, a person mentioning his own son calls him Seaou-urh, a little child.

戠 A certain preparation of flesh cut to pieces and minced.

滓 The dregs; the fœces; the thick muddy part of liquids which settle to the bottom. Name of a square vessel.

渣滓 Cha tsze, or 汁滓 Shih tsze, dregs.

梓 From *bitter* and *wood*. A wood much esteemed; said to be superior to, and valued before all other trees; it is called 木王 Mùh wang, the king of trees. Vulgarly used to denote engraving characters on wood. 桑梓 Sang tsze, a person's birth place. 喬梓 K'eaou tsze, or 橋梓 K'eaou tsze, denote father and son. 桐

梓 Tung tsze, the name of a wood. 梓里 Tszé le, a village. 梓材 Tszé ts'ae, name of the section of a book. 梓檀 Tszé t'an, sandal wood.

鼎 { The rim or upper part of a vase or tripod which has a narrow mouth; a small kind of tripod.

TS'ZE.

次 From *to breathe* and *two*. Second to; coming in succession one after another; next in order; inferior. A time; a place; a place where an army halts; encampment; an inn to refresh travellers; a shed in a market place; a mansion of the stars; an ornament of a head; dress, or the hair platted in a particular way. Name of a hill, and of a river. 一次 Yih ts'ze, once; one place. 數次 Soo ts'ze, several times. 造次 Tsaou ts'ze, or 草次 Ts'au ts'ze, in a rash, hasty, hurried, imperfect manner. 胸次 Heung ts'ze, in the breast; in the mind. 層層次次 Ts'äng ts'äng ts'ze ts'ze, rising one upon another in a regular climax. 席次 Sêh ts'ze, a place on the mat; placed at ta-

ble. 居次 Keu ts'ze, name of a female Tartar of eminence.

次骨 Ts'ze küh, penetrating the bones.

次日 Ts'ze jih, the next day; the day following.

次序 Ts'ze seu, in regular consecutive order.

次早 Ts'ze tsaou, the next morning.

次第 Ts'ze te, arranged in order; the hair properly adjusted.

次玉 Ts'ze yüh, an inferior.

伙 { Dexterous; agile; adjusted; ready; prepared. A

伙 { man's name. To assist; for; instead of; to the end

伙 { that. 伙飛 Ts'ze fei, in ancient times an expert

伙 { swordsman or archer. In the time of Han, adopted as the

伙 { name of a military office. 伙

伙 { 助貧乏 Ts'ze tsoo p'in fa, to assist the poor and destitute.

茨 To cover a house with thatch; grass growing out

茨 of a wall; thorns; to collect; to accumulate. The name of a

茨 hill. A surname. 茨萁 Ts'ze kh'e, some herbs with which

茨 horses are fed.

綵 Silk arranged and put in order.

綵 A certain kind of cloth folded up; having paid the duty, and laid up for sale.

此 From to stop and arranged in order. Something near; this; these; here; now; the thing last mentioned. 彼此 Pe ts'ze, are opposites, there and here; that and this; you

and I. 去彼取此 Kh'eu pe ts'eu ts'ze, put away that and take this.

此等淺漏小人 Ts'ze täng ts'een low seaou jin, this sort of mean

worthless people. 此種風氣 Ts'ze chung fung kh'e, this

sort of spirit or temper of mind. 此刻 Ts'ze kh'eh, at this

moment; now. 此次 Ts'ze ts'ze, this time.

此 Small; mean talents and principles.

此 To slander; to revile; weak; injured.

此 E or Ts'ze, to disrelish food, not to eat.

此 Hollow; empty; careless; indifferent; idle; lazy. 此

此 Ts'ze yu, precipitate.

疵 Disease; fault of temper; petty contracted feeling.

疵 The name of a wood. A man's name. Name of a

water bird. 小疵 Seaou ts'ze, or 小疵病 Seaou ts'ze

ping, a trifling fault in the character. 吹毛求疵 Ch'uy mau

疵

疵

疵

kh'ew ts'ze, to blow aside the fur and search for the scar—a nibbling pragmatistical searching for men's failings.

跣 To tread with the feet.
跣 𠂔 Ts'ze che, to move
or walk with a wriggling minc-
ing motion.

嘔 { To feel an aversion to, or
嘔 { to reject food. Read E,
in the same sense.

起 A shallow ford.

呖 To feel an aversion to food:
to dislike. Same as 吡
Ts'ze.

積 To gather together grain;
to accumulate.

蕢 A great accumulation of herbs; weeds. The name of a place.

骨齒骸腐殞

The bones of birds or beasts with flesh still adhering to them; the bones of dead men; mangled bones and putrid flesh, forming a disgusting spectacle.

觜 . A certain constellation;
otherwise read Tsuy.

貲 Wealth; property; a fine;
to redeem by money. **貲**
貲財 Ts'ze ts'ae, wealth.

眦 { The eyes looking askant,
or to one side; the collar
of a garment which folds
over on one side; to look
askant with indignation
and hatred; a resentful look.

雌 } The female of birds; the
name of a bird. **雌雄**
鳴 } Ts'ze and heung, the fe-
male and the male of
birds.

玼 } A fresh looking stone;
泚 } any thing that appears
fresh and in a good state.
Also read Ts'o.

紕 Streaks on silk, or veins that appear on it.

地血 The name of a plant, otherwise called **地血**
Te heuě, earth's blood.

訾 A hasty inconsiderate enunciation of one's thoughts; to speak against; to slander; to hate; to dislike; animosity; licentious; profligate. To think; to consider; to restrict; disease. What? why? The name of a place. A surname. Occurs in the sense of sev-

eral of the above. 嘗嘗 Ts'ze ts'ze, to slander; to speak behind backs instead of bringing a public charge.

髭頰 } The beard above the mouth; a fine countenance.

祠 To offer a spring sacrifice to ancestors, to continue the recollection of them; a hall dedicated to them; a religious temple. 神祠 Shin ts'ze, a tablet dedicated to ancestors.

祠祀 Ts'ze sze, rites of public sacrifices. 祠堂 Ts'ze t'ang, a hall of ancestors.

詞 To express the inward thoughts; to speak; speech; a term, phrase, or expression; written phraseology; style; to request; to announce to; to accuse.

文詞 Wán ts'ze, the style of composition. 好詞 Haou ts'ze yu, good phraseology.

嗣 From a record, and mouth. A mouth to read the records of the family in the hall of ancestors; to succeed; to come after and keep up, or continue a succession; children; grandchildren; posterity; descendants. Hereafter. To learn; to practice. A surname. 後嗣

子孫 How ts'ze tsze sun, descendants, posterity. 無子嗣 Woo tsze ts'ze, no son to succeed. 繼嗣 Ke ts'ze, to adopt a son. 嗣子 Ts'ze tsze, an adopted son.

慈 } From heart and the sound Ts'ze. Love and affection, as of a parent; kind; soft; good to; compassionate tenderness; mercy; benevolence. Name of a stone, and of a bamboo. Name of a fruit, and of a district.

父慈子孝 Foo ts'ze tsze heaou, a father affectionate and a son dutiful. 仁慈 Jin ts'ze, benevolent and kind hearted.

慈和 Ts'ze ho, kind feeling and obliging conduct. 慈姑 Ts'ze koo, the plant sagittaria, or arrow-head. 慈母多敗兒 Ts'ze moo to pae urh, most indulgent mothers ruin their children.

慈母 Ts'ze moo, 如母 Joo moo, or 養母 Yang moo, an indulgent mother; a foster mother. 慈悲 Ts'ze pei, compassionate; merciful feeling; mercy; compassion.

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嗔 慚 E ts'ze, bashful; ashamed like.

磁 } Name of a stone, and of a district.

鷺
鷺

The name of a bird, which dives deep into the water and catches fish which it eats.

束
刺

A spike; a thorn.

From a *spike* and a *knife*.

To wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill; to inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider, or decorate with needlework; to choose from amongst; poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to scrutinize; a sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Also read Tselh, to bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument; to spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. Poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to satirize.

諫刺 Kēen ts'ze, reproof conveyed by satirical allusions.

投刺 T'ow ts'ze, to present a visiting card with the name inscribed on it.

These cards were originally of wood. 刺 Ts'ze, or 刺臉 Ts'ze lēen, to mark the face—as a punishment. 針刺 Chin ts'ze, or 刺繡 Ts'ze sew, to embroider or decorate with the needle.

諷刺 Fung ts'ze, to reprehend. 說刺 Shwō ts'ze,

a pointed inuendo. 譏刺 Ke ts'ze, to ridicule. 刺刺 Ts'ze ts'ze, incessant talking. 司刺 Sze ts'ze, a superintendent of certain legal enquiries. 三刺 San ts'ze, the three investigations directed by the preceding officer. First, of the higher officers of state; second, of the inferior officers; and third, of the people.

蜂刺 Fung ts'ze, the sting of a bee.

荆棘之刺 King keih che ts'ze, the thorn of a bramble. 刺船 Ts'ze oh'uen, to push forward a boat by poles.

刺史 Ts'ze she, a certain officer. 刺訊 Ts'ze sin, pointed enquiry.

刺字 Ts'ze tsze, to inscribe letters with the point of a style, which was the practice before the invention of pencils and ink.

刺探 Ts'ze t'an, to enquire into; to spy out.

諫

From *words* and a *thorn*. Sharp reproofs; keen satires; pointed ridicule.

厠

To cleanse; to put in order; a place which requires constant cleansing; filthy; a bank by the side of a stream; a privy. The same is expressed by 茅厠 Maou ts'ze, 糞厠 Fun ts'ze, or 溷厠 Hwān ts'ze, ordure.

傳

To stick anything in the ground; to erect, or es-

tablish. A local word used in the eastern part of the country.

刺 Ch'e or Ts'ze, to insert a knife or an instrument; to insert a plough or harrow; to place; to stick in the ground; to stab.

勦 To strive or contend in the service of.

差 Read Ch'ae, to send. Read Ts'ze, irregular; uneven.

差池 Ts'ze ch'e, the appearance of flying; not uniform.

賜 From to *change* and *pearl*; to change the possessor of a pearl. To confer upon; to bestow, as a superior does on an inferior; always used by the Emperor for giving anything. **賞**

賜 Shang ts'ze, to bestow a reward. **欽賜** K'in ts'ze, granted by Imperial favor. **賜福**

Ts'ze fūh, to confer happiness.

洑 The bank of a river or stream.

辭 To speak; speech; language; phraseology; an expression or phrase; to decline accepting; to refuse; to separate from a person. **告辭** Kaou ts'ze, to mention that one is

going away. **單辭** Tan ts'ze, for one person to speak alone.

兩辭 Lēang ts'ze, for two to wrangle and dispute. **訟辭**

Sung ts'ze, litigations before a magistrate. **理明辭達** Le

ming ts'ze tū, perspicuous reasoning and a perfectly intelligible phraseology. **固辭** Koo

ts'ze, to refuse or decline, pertinaciously. **辭說分明**

Ts'ze shwō fun ming, speaks intelligibly and clearly.

TÜH.

毒 From *plant* and *vicious*; also from *mother* and to *bear*. Poison; poisonous; noxious; injurious; painful; to poison; a poisonous plant. To hate; to be indignant against; to rule.

Name of a medicine, and of a wood. **以毒攻毒** E tūh

kung tūh, to attack one poison

by the use of another; common principle acted on by the Chinese. **種毒** Chung tūh, to

plant or instil poison. **漸毒** Tsēen tūh, gradual but deep injury.

放毒藥 Fang tūh yō, to apply poison to. **身毒**

Shin tūh, or **天竺** T'ēen chūh, India. **毒死人** Tūh sze

jin, to poison a person. **毒手**
Tŭh show, a malevolent mis-
chievous person. **毒言** Tŭh
yen, poisonous language.

倖

To move; to strike.

纛

詔

Read Taou, and Tŭh, a
long streamer; a sort of
banner; used at funerals
to make a signal to, or to
lead the way before the
hearse; used also in the army
to head the men, sometimes
made of feathers and of hair;
and sometimes of black silk.
旗纛大王 Kh'e tŭh ta
wang, the great king of the ban-
ners—a divinity.

督

粲

From a *senior* and *an eye*.
To examine into; to re-
prove; to rule; to govern;
to lead, as a general; to
give orders and instruc-
tions to; to correct; the middle
of. Occurs denoting—sore eyes.
Name of a place. A surname.
To urge; to hasten. **總督**
Tsung tŭh, a Viceroy, or a Gov-
ernor-general of one or more
provinces. **家督** Kēa tŭh,
the eldest son. **提督** T'e tŭh,
a general officer, naval or mili-
tary. **督人做工** Tŭh jin
tsao kung, to lead people to per-
form any work, to act as an o-
verseer. **督率** Tŭh sŭh, to

be the leader of a party, civil
or military; to take under one's
control or order.

咄

Speaking to mutually;
deliberating; railing at;
laughing at. The name of a
spring or fountain. **叱咄**
Ch'ih tŭh, scolding; using op-
probrious language; clamour.
咄咄 Tŭh tŭh, the voice of
alarm and astonishment; an ex-
clamation from surprise. **咄**
嗟 Tŭh tsēay, the language of
consolation, or of devising.

篤

竺

From *bamboo* and *horse*.
The strength of a horse
exerted; a certain disease
of a horse, which causes it
to move slow and heav-
ily; disease that is severe; thick;
substantial; firm; strong; real;
important; pure; simple; un-
mixed. To give importance and
weight to; to regard with seri-
ousness. Name of a place. An-
nexed to adjectives, make the
superlative. **危篤** Wei tŭh,
imminently dangerous. **頓篤**
Tun tŭh, slow; simple; plain;
sincere. **篤實** Tŭh shih,
with sincerity; in reality. **篤**
疾 Tŭh tsēh, or **病篤** Ping
tŭh, seriously injured by dis-
ease, as when blind of both eyes.
篤宗族 Tŭh tsung tsŭh, to
pay sincere regard to ancestors.

剝 To strike with an axe; to hew or chop.

獨 獨俛 Tūh sūh, short ugly appearance. Also read Shūh, appearance of shaking the head.

獨 } From a *dog* and the sound of *Shūh*; sheep are in flocks, but dogs alone. Single; alone; only one person; one's self.

A kind of monkey. Name of certain animals, and of a hill.

A surname. Used in the Chung-yung of Confucius, to denote—a person's secret thoughts and actions; known only to himself.

An old man without a son. **孤**

獨 Koo tūh, an orphan alone; unassisted. **獨處** Tūh ch'oo, a solitary place.

韞 A covering or case for a bow.

瀆 } From *water* and *flowing in harmony*. A single stream; a large river that runs to the sea; a ditch; foul; muddy; to alter or change. Name of a hill; to defile; to desecrate; to treat with a want of respect; to annoy by reiterated applications to. The second form is in common use, the third is the usual form in compounds. **四瀆** Sze tūh, are *four* well-known rivers

in the north of China, they carry the filth of China into the sea.

上瀆 Shang tūh, to annoy superiors by statements—used by the people in the way of apology. **褻瀆** Sě tūh, disrespect to; profanation of; insulting superiors by anything low and vulgar. **褻瀆煩**

數 Sě tūh fan soo, to annoy by numerous repetitions of. **瀆**

聽 Tūh t'ing, to annoy a superior by stating matters to him, —used by the magistrates when they do not wish to hear any more of a case.

櫝 } A sort of case for; a case for a sword; a sceptre; cases generally; a coffin.

櫛 } The name of a wood. A large bowl.

A box, case, or press.

殯 } Destroyed in the womb; destroyed before birth; an abortion.

牘 } A board on which letters are engraven with a style; the ancient substitute for paper; now used to denote—written documents. A certain instrument of music. **尺牘** Ch'ih tūh, a cubit or board; a tablet; a card;

a paper presented to the Emperor; a brief document; a small book. 江湖尺牘 Kēang hoo ch'ih tŭh, a pocket dictionary and letter writer for travelers. 總牘 Tsung tŭh, a general collection of; collectanea. 案牘 Ngan tŭh, documents containing the decisions of magistrates.

犢 A calf; a heifer; a victim for sacrifice. 犢口 Tŭh kh'ow, the mouth of a certain river. 老牛舐犢 Laou new che tŭh, an old cow licks its calf;—old parents love their youngest children.

讀 From *words and flowing harmoniously*. To read attentively; to study; to recite; to understand what one reads. Read Tow, a point inserted between the members of a sentence. Name of a piece of music; of a song, and of an office. A surname. 難讀 Nan tŭh, hard to understand. 讀書 Tŭh shoo, to read or study books; study; reading. 讀書的人 Tŭh shoo teih jin, persons devoted to literature, in contradistinction from those who engage in trade or mechanical arts. 讀完了 Tŭh wan leaou, finished reading; having read. 讀出病來 Tŭh ch'uh ping

lae, to study till one makes one's self ill.

讀 } A union of words expressing—keen resentment; general hatred and dissatisfaction of the people; these feelings expressed in words; acrimonious murmurs; virulent slander.

黷 Sordid; filthy; black; dirty; defiled by touching anything dirty; to blacken.

TŪH.

女 The posture of the child in a natural and easy parturition; hence this character forms part of the character 育 Yŭh, to nourish; to bring up a child. Hence, also the definition, to issue forth suddenly; to occur abruptly.

凸 Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; hillock; convex.

禿 From *grain on the top of a man's head*. The tradition is, that the framer of the character seeing a bald-headed man, was afraid and crouched amongst the standing corn; the blunt end of; bald; anything fallen off entirely. 禿子 Tŭh tsze, a bald-headed person. A surname. 禿者 Tŭh chay, a labourer in the fields whose hair

is coarse and short. 秃巾
T'üh kin, to let the cap fall off.
秃奴才 T'üh noo ts'ae, a
bald-pated slave; a worthless
priest.

鵠 Name of a bird. A bird
casting its feathers in au-
tumn; to moult.

倜倜 T'ang t'üh, a want
of humility; abrupt.

突 From a dog bolting out
of a den. Abrupt appear-
ance; to rush against; to
offend or insult; to work
a hole through; short
hair, approaching to baldness;
a vicious horse that bolts. Oc-
curs in proper names. 衝突

Ch'ung t'üh, to rush against,—
either in word or act. 突然
而來 T'üh jen urh lae, came
in an abrupt, sudden manner.
突門 T'üh mun, a certain
gate of a city.

埃 The door, or as the Chi-
nese express it, the win-
dow of a stove or furnace.

挨 搪挨 T'ang t'üh, or
唐突 T'ang t'üh, to
bolt or rush against; to offend.

髑 The top of the skull. 髑
體 T'üh low, the skull;
the top of the head.

剗 The appearance of pierce-
ing into.

TUN.

鈍 From metal and young
plant. Blunt; dull; stu-
pid; deficient in talent. 遲鈍
Ch'e tun, slow; incapacity for
business. 利鈍 Le tun, sharp
and blunt. 訥鈍 Nă tun, a
bad stammering utterance. 頑
鈍 Wan tun, dull; blockish;
stupid; obstinate. 鈍刀 Tun
taou, or Taou tun, a blunt knife.

頓 From head upon the turf.
To bow the head to the
ground; to prostrate; a sort of
resting place or inn; a time or
turn; a meal; to stop; to desist;

to part with; haste; to injure.
Name of a place. A surname.
Used also for the preceding.
頓首拜 Tun show pae, to
bow one's head to the ground
and pay one's respects,—a com-
mon expression.

敦 From to enjoy and to
strike. Who? angry; en-
raged; big; large; thick; afflu-
ent; substantial; to act really;
to give real importance to; to
impel; to urge; to rouse; to press
upon; to throw away. A sur-
name. Read Tuy, to sleep alone;
a solitary traveller; to cut a-

sunder. Occurs in ancient books in various other acceptations.

渾敦 Hwăn tun, all the poor people; the simple; the rude.

敦孝第 Tun heau te, practice sincerely; or give due weight to, the duties of filial piety and brotherly affection.

噉

The breath of the mouth; mere talk. **噉噉** Tun

哼

tun, the slow dull sound of a large heavy carriage; the loud full sound of a

carriage; the appearance of much knowledge or wisdom.

Read Chun chun, many words, reiterated expression of. Read Tuy, the language of jest and merriment.

墩

A hillock in the midst of a level space. **濠墩**

塹

Haou tun, the place on the river of Canton, denominated by Europeans

the second bar. **鴨墩** Yă tun, duck hillock, is the name of a place in the same neighbourhood, at which salt is made. **烟墩**

Yen tun, smoke hillock, are hollow brick pyramids, about three or four feet high, placed all over China, at military stations, intended to make signals by an ascent of smoke in the day, and fire at night. **繡墩** Sew tun, the embroidered hillock, is

a cushion, a few inches thick, placed on the ground, on which persons are allowed occasionally to sit in the Imperial presence.

焯

Fire applied to the tortoise shell for the purposes of divination; a dull fire. Read Tuy, a great quantity of; a high degree. Used for the following.

燉

From fire and much of.

A great flame; a raging fire; the colour of fire; to dress by steam; to place the meat above boiling water. **燉飯**

Tun fan, to boil rice with the steam. **燉煌** Tun hwang,

the name of a principality. **燉**

水 Tun shwuy, boiling water.

鏃

The lower end of the handle of a spear; level and low down; to hang downwards. The second character denotes—an instrument for tuning a drum. **鏃鷄** Tun ke, to castrate a fowl.

鏃

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鏃

A yellow colour. A man's name.

T'UN.

屯 From 艸 Ch'e, *plants*, and a line to represent *the earth*. Intended to *represent grass and plants when first growing up*. Troops stationed at a place and required to cultivate the ground, are called 屯兵 T'un-ping. Compare with Ch'un. A surname. The name of a district. 屯田 T'un t'ëen, fields cultivated by soldiers who are stationed at them, they generally let the land.

侏 侏侏 Hwăn t'un, dense; impervious. One of four cruel persons mentioned in history.

吨 吨吨 T'un t'un, obscure unintelligible language.

囤 A round bamboo basket to contain rice; a small granary. 米囤 Me t'un, a wooden receptacle for grain.

囤積 T'un tseih, to forestall and hoard up grain.

地 Stagnant water; a bank raised against water and mud; to fill or stop up a dyke which divides fields from each other. 地子 T'un tse, the name of a place on the Grand Canal.

恹 Read T'un, Ch'un, or Shun. From *heart* and

hard labour. Grieved; vexed; sorry; simple; rustic. Read Ch'un, indefatigable,—in giving instructions to. 恹恹 Ch'un ch'un, indefatigable. 恹恹 T'un t'un, plain; simple; rustic.

沌 From *water* amongst *plants*, as in a swamp or marsh. Unable to discover the source or root from which, or the end whither; all confused; rushing in confusion as a torrent. Read Chuy, the name of a river. Occurs read Shun, for unmixed. 渾沌 Hwăn t'un, chaos. The name of *one of four famous bad men*. 沌沌 T'un t'un, waters rushing like a torrent.

盹 In the Dictionaries read Ch'un. Commonly read T'un. From *eye* and *confused plants*. Deep sunken eyes; dullness of sight; affected sleep. 打盹 Ta t'un, to nod the head as if sleeping.

筩 { A vessel for containing grain.

純 Read T'un, to tie up in bundles; a bundle. Read Shun, pure; unmixed.

餛 餛餛 Hwăn t'un, a certain kind of cake.

鮑

A fish, said to be poisonous. 河鮑 Ho t'un, the torpedo.

譏

譏誤 T'un hǎn, vehement.

盾

Read Ch'un, and Shun, a kind of shield. Read T'un, in the same sense. 自相矛

盾 Tsze sǎng mow t'un, to wield both spear and shield one's self; to contradict one's-self.

脂

Read T'un and T'ūh. From *flesh* and *shield*.

腴

Shielded with fat; fat,—applied to hogs; 肥 Fei, fat,—is applied to cows

and sheep. To drag one's heel on the ground in walking. A man's name.

遯

From *to run* and a *fat hog*, or *to run* and a *shield*. To skulk off like a fat pig; to run away;

遁

to conceal one's-self; to

cause to skulk off. Read Tseun, to skulk off ashamed; to withdraw from notice. Name of one of the diagrams. 遯土 T'un

t'oo, to sink out of sight in the earth.

余

From *man* on the top of *water*. To float on the surface of water; to sink under water is expressed by 溺 Neih, *weak water*.

吞

According to some, from 天 T'ēn, giving sound, and *mouth*. To swallow; to gulp down; to swallow up; to seize; to engross; to seize and appropriate; to usurp; to merge many in one; to ingulf; to devour; to destroy. Read T'ēn, a surname. 到口便吞 Taou kh'ow pēn t'un, to swallow as soon as it reaches the mouth. 吞騙 T'un p'ēn, to devour by fraud; to overreach; to cheat.

咕

A foolish appearance. Read T'un, to scatter; to disperse.

褪

From *clothing* and *to retire*. To put off one's clothes; to undress; flowers fading and falling to the ground.

TUNG.

冬

The last of the four seasons; winter; to store up; the close; the end. A surname.

立冬

Leih tung, the commencement of winter. 冬至

Tung che, or 冬節 Tung tsǎ, December 22nd, the winter solstice; otherwise called 長至 節 Ch'ang che tsǎ. 冬令 Tung ling, the three winter

months. 冬天 Tung t'ëon, winter.

佟 - A surname; a man's name.

冬 冬 A deeply retired house.

冬 冬 Winter grass, herbs, or plants.

冬 冬 Tung tung, the sound of a drum, when struck with slow beats.

洞 A rapid stream; a ravine; an intricate valley; a den; a cavern; to pass through and through; deep; profound; to see through clearly; to understand secrets. 妖怪住洞 Yaou kwae choo tung, sprites and strange monsters live in caverns. 泽洞 Këang tung, a sea without a shore; the waters of the deluge. 洞庭湖 Tung t'ing hoo, the Tung-t'ing lake, in the province of Hoonan. 洞房 Tung fang, a bride's chamber.

東 From the sun and a tree; the sun rising amongst the trees. The place where the sun rises, and from which light emanates; the east; the place of honor. A surname. 杲 Kaou, is the sun above the trees, *light*. 杳 Yaou, is the sun below the trees, *obscure twilight*. 東方 Tung fang, the eastern quarter

of the heaven. 東家 Tung këa, the master of a house is thus denominated by a private tutor and others. 東西 Tung se, east and west; a thing; all inanimate things between the rising and the setting sun. 東成西就 Tung ch'ing se tsew, every thing well arranged and brought to a conclusion. 東道銀 Tung tao yin, money employed by offenders against the laws to procure mitigation of the harshness of confinement, or of fetters.

儻 儻 Lung tung, weak, feeble. 忪 忪 Lung tung, simple; stupid.

凍 Ice; cold as ice.

凍 凍 Many words.

上 塙 Shang tung, the name of a place.

From water and the east. Name of a river; a heavy rain; dew; drenched or wet with rain or dew. Name of a fruit.

棟 Simple; rude; rustic.

棟 The name of a wood; pillars; posts; upright columnus; a pillar metaphorically.

國家之棟樑 Kwō këa che tung lëang, the pillar of the

state,—a good minister. **棟宇** Tung yu, or **棟樑** Tung léang, pillars and beams; the upright and transverse beams necessary to cover in a house.

蜨 **蜨** Tae tung, the rainbow.

動 As a neuter verb, to move; to shake; to issue forth; as an active verb, to excite; to agitate, either naturally or morally. **眼看手勿動** Yen kh'an show wūh tung, you may look at it, but not move it with your hand. **他的性情**

好動 T'a teih sing ts'ing haou tung, he is of a restless disposition. **搖動** Yaou tung, to shake; to agitate. **運動** Yun tung, to revolve in a circle. **日**

月運動 Jih yüē yun tung, the sun and moon revolving in their orbits. **感動** Kan tung, internal excitation; influencing the mind or moving the passions. **有驚動** Yew king tung, I am annoying you. **動不動**

Tung pūh tung, moving not moving; i. e. on every occasion, whether in motion or at rest, with or without cause, doing a thing incessantly. **震動** Chin tung, the shaking caused by an earthquake or thunder. **行動** Hing tung, or **舉動** Keu tung, a person's behaviour or

conduct. **動疑** Tung e, to excite suspicion. **動筆如飛** Yung peih joo fei, moved the pencil as if it flew; a ready writer; an eminent scholar. **動口就咒罵** Tung kh'ow tsew chow ma, to curse and rail whenever one opens one's mouth. **動身** Tung shin, to move one's person; to commence a journey. **動一張呈子** Tung yih chang ch'ing tsze, to set a petition on foot. **動之端** Tung che twan, the origin of motion. **動靜之對** Tung tsing che tuy, motion, the opposite of rest.

董 } To lead onward to a correct state; to correct; to rule with authority; to strike with both hands; firm; recondite; certain roots. Name of a pavilion; and of a lake. A surname.

懂 } **懵懂** Mung tung, the mind disturbed and thrown into disorder. Used also denoting the clear perception of.

懂 } To understand. Read Yung, to issue forth as a spring or as plants. Read Tung, a tube. **甬得** Tung teh, to understand; or in an interrogative tone, do you understand?

T'UNG.

同 From *mouth*, implying many holding the same language, and *agreeing* in one. Together; all together; brought all together; united; in the same place; of the same class or kind; the same; agreeing; the same as. A certain wine vessel; a certain cup. The name of a district. A surname. To rhyme, read T'ang. **共同** Kung t'ung, all together. **他們同在一所** T'a mun t'ung tsae yih soo, they are together in the same place. **會同** Hwuy t'ung, to assemble together. **不同** Pūh t'ung, not the same; different from. **異同相對** E t'ung sēang tuy, different, and the same are opposites. **大同小異** Ta t'ung seaou e, in great things the same, in small matters different; a general sameness, with some slight difference. **雷同** Luy t'ung, to thunder the same; to echo the same in conversation. **氣象不同** Kh'e sēang pūh t'ung, manner or appearance of a person, or temperature of the air, different from what is usual. **同知** T'ung che, to be mutually acquainted with; an assistant of-

ficer of the 府 Foo. **登州府同知** Tāng chow foo t'ung che, the T'ung-che of Tāng-chow-foo. **同房居住** T'ung fang keu choo, living together in the same house. **同道的人** T'ung taou tēh jin, a person of the same pursuits. **同國的人** T'ung kwō tēh jin, a man of the same nation; a countryman. **同姦** T'ung kēen, to hold illicit sexual intercourse. **同類** T'ung luy, of the same species. **同胞兄弟姊妹** T'ung paou heung te tsze mei, brothers and sisters by the same mother. **同名** T'ung ming, of the same name. **同姓不同名** T'ung sing pūh t'ung ming, of the same surname, but of a different name. **同年** T'ung nēen, the same year, denotes what the words obviously express; also of the same age, and having been chosen to literary honors or to office, in the same year. **同情的** T'ung ts'ing tēh, of the same disposition. **同堂兄弟** T'ung t'ang heung te, distant relations by the father's side, they being of the same name; cousins. **同一樣** T'ung yih yang, or **同一般** T'ung yih pwan, the same fashion or manner; just

the same. **同硯** T'ung yen, the same ink stone, and **同窓** T'ung ch'wang, the same window; i. e. a fellow-student. **同寅** T'ung yin, or **同僚** T'ung leau, a fellow-officer.

侗 Ignorant; rude; a person possessing no ability;

plain; sincere; useless. **無知**

也 Woo che yay, without knowledge. **侗侗** Kh'ung t'ung, a

boy; a lad, in which sense formerly written **空同** Kh'ung

t'ung. **龍侗** Lung t'ung, straightforward; large; great.

同 Irregular, unfounded stories. **同瘡** T'ung t'ang, loud words.

峒 A cavern or den in a hill. **崆峒** Kh'ung t'ung, or

空峒 Kh'ung t'ung, a hill,—said to be situated under the north pole.

恫 From heart and the sound of T'ung. Pain; acute feeling; to sigh; grieved. **慙**

恫 Ts'ung t'ung, grief and disappointment.

桐 The name of a wood of which there are several species. Name of a territory in the north, and of a city. **梧** **桐樹** Woo t'ung shoo, a wood used for instruments of music; in intercalary years, this tree

is said to bear a leaf more than usual. **桐油** T'ung yew, T'ung-oil, which is used to rub beams and furniture; it is burnt, and its soot used to form the best ink. **桐樹** T'ung shoo, dryandra cordifolia, or jatropa curcas.

筒 A tube; a hollow bamboo; any tube; a reed open at both ends. **號筒** Hau t'ung, a trumpet. **射筒** Shay t'ung, a long reed brought from Cochinchina, perfectly hollow and used to shoot through. **烟筒** Yen t'ung, a tobacco pipe. **簫筒** Ts'een t'ung, a hollow jar-like receiver of slips of bamboo, used in temples and public courts.

衙 A lane; a street; to go down.

跲 The appearance of walking.

銅 Copper or brass; of T'ung metal there are three sorts

赤白青 Ch'ih peh t'ung, red, white, and green. Name of a place; of an office; of a palace; and of a hill. A man's name.

生銅 Säng t'ung, brass. **白銅** Peh t'ung, white copper.

黃銅 Hwang t'ung, yellow copper. **紅銅** Hung t'ung,

red copper. **銅池** T'ung che,

a brazen pool; a clepsydra. 銅
綠 T'ung lüh, green copperas.

童 From *standing* about in
a *village*. One who is

single and has no house of his
own. A boy; a lad; a young
girl; a virgin; chaste. Sheep and
cattle without horns. Hills with-
out trees. Name of a place. A
surname. 小童 Seaou t'ung,
term by which a wife designates
herself. 頑童 Wan t'ung, a
stupid boy. 神童 Shin t'ung,
a divine boy; a fine clever lad.

童貞 Tung ching, virgin.

童心未離 Tung sin we
le, not given up his boyish dis-
position,—said of men whose
manners are childish. 童山

T'ung shan, a small hill, or a
hill without trees. 童使

T'ung sze, a servant boy; a per-
son doomed to slavery for some
crime. 童童 Tung t'ung,
affluent; abundant. 童子

T'ung tze, a boy under fifteen
and older than eight. 目童

Mü t'ung, the pupil of the
eye.

僮 A youth; a lad, who has
not gone through the cere-
mony of being capped, which
was formerly done at the age
of twenty, and is now done
when a person is about to be
married. Ignorant; silly; dol-

tish; wild. A general term for
slave girls and concubines; re-
spectful; reverently. A sur-
name. The name of a district.
僮幼 T'ung yow, a youth.

勤 To arrive at manhood;
to act; to do.

堦墪 Ting t'ung, a hil-
lock or mound of earth;
an ant hill. Read T'wan, a
place trodden by animals.

潼 A name of several streams
or small rivers; name of
a sea; a damp wet appearance.

潼潼 Tung t'ung, a lofty ap-
pearance. 潼容 Tung yung,
a kind of covering for a carri-
age.

瞳 瞳矐 Tung lung, a
seeming effort of the sun
to shine forth; a desire to bright-
en up.

撞 The name of a wood of
the flowers of which cloth
may be made. A section or
piece of timber. Read Ch'ung,
a dangerous line of carriages; a
post, or the extreme part of a
tent; to pierce or stab.

瞳 From *eye* and *virginity*.
The pupil of the eye; to
look straight forward or stare
at undesignedly; a silly gazing
appearance. 瞳子 T'ung tze,
or 珠子 Choo tze, the pupil.

撞 } A cow without horns; a young heifer. **犗牛**

牯 } T'ung new, or **牛牛**
New new, a young cow; a calf.

種 } Used to denote the seed of grain; grain first sown and last ripe; last sown and first ripe is expressed by **種** Lüh.

罟 } A certain kind of net for catching birds.

艘 } A short kind of boat. **艘**
艘 Mung t'ung, a certain kind of war vessel.

慟 } From *heart* and to *agitate*. The feelings moved to excess; extreme grief. **哀**
慟 Ngae t'ung, deeply grieved; the feelings distressed.

桶 } A square wooden vessel; used also for round vessels; a tub; a cask; a barrel.
酒桶 Tsew t'ung, or **大洞**
Ta t'ung, casks.

捅 } From *hand* and a *tube*.
To lead forward; to advance.

痛 } From *disease* and a *tube*. Disease that passes through one; acute feeling; pain; painful; wounded; an extreme degree of. **哀痛** Ngae t'ung, deeply afflicted; great distress of mind. **痛悔** T'ung hway, bitter repentance. **痛**

改前愆 -T'ung kae ts'ëen kl'ëen, with a keen or painful sense of error, to reform one's former faults. **痛哉** T'ung tsae, an exclamation denoting the most painful feeling or reflections.

甌 } A certain kind of earthen pitcher or jar.

通 } From a *tube* and to *go*.
To go through; pervious; permeable; a thoroughfare; to see through; to perceive clearly; to comprehend fully; perspicuous, — applied to style; penetrable; to go through with; to succeed; successful; prosperous; opening; expansive or reaching to; including the whole; complete; uniform in colour; having intercourse with; illicit intercourse. Name of a place; a field of a certain size; a lance. **通稱** T'ung ch'ing, a general or universal term or designation. **通知之** T'ung che che, make it known everywhere and to all persons concerned. **通志** T'ung che, a general topographical account of a province; or statistical account of an empire. **通風** T'ung fung, the wind having a thorough passage; a draught of

wind. **通奉大夫** T'ung fung ta foo, a title written on cards of officers of the second rank. **通議大夫** T'ung e ta foo, title of officers of the third rank. **通衢** T'ung k'eu, a street or lane which is a general thoroughfare. **通姦** T'ung k'een, illicit or adulterous intercourse. **通事館** T'ung sze kwan, a linguist's house of business. **通變** T'ung p'een, some change of circumstances which makes what was proper at one time improper at another. **通判** T'ung p'wan, a certain officer in a Foo district. **通諭各省** T'ung yu k'ö säng, to send a general order to all the provinces. **通事** T'ung sze, to transact business, to be the medium of transacting business between parties who do not understand the same language; to interpret; an interpreter, whether in government transactions, or mercantile affairs; a linguist. **通士** T'ung sze, an intelligent scholar. **通政副使** T'ung ching foo sze, an office at court of the fourth rank. **通道** T'ung taou, a thoroughfare; a general prevailing principle, extending from ancient to present times. **通曉文字** T'ung heau wän tsze, a

thorough acquaintance with letters. **通達** T'ung tä, permeable; perspicuous in the greatest degree; seen through with the utmost clearness; successful; prosperous. **通達世情** T'ung tä she ts'ing, thoroughly to understand the affairs of the world.

蒲 **蓬草** T'ung ts'au, a medicinal plant; the bark of this tree, of a velvet appearance, is usually cut into pieces about three inches square, and is in England called rice-paper; the chief use to which it is applied is making artificial flowers; pillows are made of it, and of the cuttings soles of shoes, on account of its lightness.

彤 From *red* and *hairs* or *streaks*. Red; a red pencil. A surname. **彤弓** T'ung kung, a red bow.

統 From *silk* and *to fill*. The origin; the beginning; the end of a clue; that which leads as matter of course to the whole; the whole; general; entire. A surname. **攬統** Lung t'ung, or **總統** Tsung t'ung, the entire quantity; the whole completely. **一統志** Yih t'ung che, a statistical account of the whole empire. **一統** Yih t'ung, *one whole*, the

entire space or quantity. **統**
理 T'ung le, to have the gen-
 eral control of. **統領** T'ung
 ling, to take the supreme con-
 trol or direction of; the person

at the head of a body of men; a
 commander-in-chief. **統緒**
 T'ung seu, a clue to the whole.
都統 Too t'ung, a kind of
 adjutant-general in the army.

TUY.

兌 Tù, or Túy, to exchange
 one thing for another; to
 compare, as in weighing;
兌 to give an equivalent for;
 to collect together, as wa-
 ter in a concavity. Gratified
 or pleased from a full supply of
 everything; permeable; a pass-
 age through; straight; direct.
 One of the eight **卦** Kwa. Read
 T'ö, in the same sense. The
 first character is the most usual
 form. **監兌** Kēn tuy, to
 oversee the weighing of. **兌**
換 Tuy hwan, to exchange.
兌銀子 Tuy yin tsze, to
 weigh money.

剋 To pare or scrape off.
墮 A wall falling.
蛻 Read Tuy, or Shwuy, the
 shell or skin cast off by
 some insects.
駢 The appearance of a horse
 walking forth, or bolting
 out suddenly.

助 From *strength* and a *heap*.
珀 To pull or drag with force.

追 To dress stones or gems.

砢 From *stone* and a *heap*.
砢 To collect stones toge-
砢 ther; to throw them down;
砢 to dash against.

堆 To collect earth together
 and form a mound or hil-
 lock.

堆 From *earth* and *high*. A
 heap of earth; a pile; to
 heap up; to accumulate;
堆 to crowd together; a
堆 multitude promiscuously
自 pressed together; to in-
目 cumber by multitudes;
目 to push from one. The
 name of a place. The
 name of a bird. **一堆**
人 Yih tuy jin, a crowd

of people. 人多堆塞了 Jin to tuy seh leaou, a great many people crowded together, so as to stop the passage of a street. 堆石 Tuy shih, or 石堆 Shih tuy, a heap of stones. 堆砌 Tuy ts'e, to heap or pile up. 堆金積玉 Tuy kin tseih yüh, to heap up gold and accumulate gems. Shopmen write these words on the doors of their shelves at the new year. 堆卡 Tuy tsä, or 官堆 Kwan tuy, a kind of guard-house at the ends of streets or other passes, where a watch is kept. 堆瑟 Tuy seh, to put aside the seh,—a certain musical instrument.

碓 From *stone* and *moved* or *agitated*. A pestle; to pound. 春碓 Ch'un tuy, to pound. 碓臼 Tuy kew, a pestle and mortar, with which grain is pounded or ground; a bank; a heap. 水碓 Shwuy tuy, or 輻車 Fan ch'ay, a sort of water-mill.

對對對 To yield to some impulse; to answer or correspond to what precedes; to answer expectations which are entertained; to answer a question; to respond; to be placed opposite to; a pair; to pair or correspond with;

to be consistent with; one placed opposite to; an opponent; an enemy. Used to form the dative case. 戶對 Hoo tuy, families of equal rank. 你對他說 Ne tuy t'a shwö, do you speak to him. 不對 Püh tuy, not corresponding; not consistent with each other; not on good terms. 一對 Yih tuy, a pair of; two that are uniform or equal. 對聯 Tuy lëen, or 對子 Tuy tsze, *pairs of labels* written on paper or wood, and hung on Chinese walls or pillars as ornaments. 對面 Tuy mëen, opposite the face or front; face to face. 對敵 Tuy teih, or 對頭 Tuy t'ow, an opponent; an adversary; an enemy. 對答 Tuy tä, or 應對 Ying tuy, to reply or give answer to. 次對 Ts'ze tuy, or 轉對 Chuen tuy, following in a certain course or order,—as of official attendance.

對 Mutual traffic; to buy and sell. From the sameness of sound, 兌 Tuy, is sometimes improperly used in this sense.

敦 Read Tun and Tuy, to collect together; to sleep alone; solitary. See Tun.

隊 To fall down from a higher place; to fall together;

a group or company; a hundred men formed into a military company; a dangerous pass amongst mountains. Occurs read Suy, to follow in course. 出隊 站立 Ch'üh tuy chan leih, to go forth and stand in the ranks. 隊伍 Tuy woo, the ranks of the army; the army.

懟
譴
慍
懟

Read Chuy and Tuy. From *heart* and *opposed* to. Feeling of resentment and enmity; to hate and speak against.

懟 Read Tun and Tuy. 懟 T'uy tuy, many; abundant.

T'UY.

退 From *to walk* and a *look of indignation*. To decline; to refuse; to push from one; to draw back; to retire; to withdraw; to creep in; to return back again; soft yielding appearance. 進退 Tsin t'uy, are opposites, to advance; to retire. 退紅 Tuy hung, a light red. 退讓 Tuy jang, to yield and give way to. 退後一步 Tuy how yih poo, to retire back a step. 退縮

Tuy shüh, to withdraw; to draw back; to shrink in, as cloth does when wet. 退色 Tuy seh, to lose the colour; to fade. 退親 Tuy ts'in, to break off a marriage engagement.

退 To fall, as from a higher place. Read Tsuy, to reprehend; to censure.

煺
煺
煺
腿
腿
腿
腿
腿

To remove hairs or feathers from, by means of hot water. 煺辱毛 Tuy sin maou, to scald off hairs or feathers.

From *flesh* and to *retire*. The back part of the hip.

大腿 Ta t'uy, the thigh.

小腿 Seaou t'uy, the leg.

火腿 Ho t'uy, ham.

跑腿 P'aou t'uy, to run about; to have occasion to walk much about.

推

From *hand* and *wings*.

To push; to shake; to push or remove from; to push forward; to lay out; to arrange; to lay to the charge of another person, in order to shift the blame from one's-self; to resign; to give up to; to refuse; to decline. Read Ch'uy, denoting—to search; to infer. 推恩 Tuy ngän, to extend favours to others. 推卻 Tuy kh'ëö, to refuse entirely or absolutely.

推開 T'uy kh'ae, to put aside; to evade; to change the subject of discourse. 推他起身 T'uy t'a kh'e shin, give a shake and awake him to get up. 推辭 T'uy ts'ze, to refuse; to decline. 推倒 T'uy taou, to push over; to push and cause to fall. 退食食我 T'uy shih shih wo, he gave up his food to feed me. 推諉 T'uy wei, to refuse; to shift off from one's-self. 推己及物 T'uy kè keih wih, to put one's-self in the place of others,—to treat others as one would like one's-self.

魑 From *demon* and *wings*. A divine animal,—said to resemble a wild boar. A man's name. Read Chuy, to braid up the hair.

債 T'uy t'uy, or T'uy, accustomed. 債然 T'uy jen, complaint; with mildness and ease. One says, a long appearance.

他 他 Hwuy t'uy, a certain disease of a horse which incapacitates it to ascend,—the same expression is otherwise written.

墳 Read T'uy, to fall; to fall in ruins. Also read K'wae. **墮** To be ruined and fall down; to cause to fall down; to degrade; to push down earth or mould. **積** Used in the sense of the preceding. Soft; flexible; obedient. Name of a place. 崔墮 Ts'uy t'uy, or 蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, loitering; slow; late; to miss an opportunity.

頽 From *hand* and *bald*. The side of the face; a bald head; a rapid gust of wind blowing downwards; rushing down as earth or water; flowing, yielding, obedient, to cherish thoughts of. The name of a hill. Used for the two preceding, which also are employed for this character. 頽然 T'un jen, obediently. 頽惰 T'uy t'o, sluggish; lazy.

TWAN OR TOAN.

股 A certain preparation of meat; dried flesh.

𦵏 Intended to represent plants springing forth with

the roots below the ground, and the blades or shoots above the earth. The origin of anything; the point from which it springs into existence. Read Chuen, a hollow vessel.

段 Twan. From *to spear*, and the sound *Twan*. A piece of silk; a distinct separate piece; a section of history; a piece of business or work. Name of a horse, and of a valley. **手段** Show twan, skill in doing anything. **坵段** Kh'ew twan, a hill side. **片段** P'een twan, a complete piece. **一段事** Yih twan sze, an affair; a piece of business. **一段古事** Yih twan koo sze, an old story. **大段** Ta twan, the larger part; for the most part; generally speaking.

鰾 An egg not hatched to perfection, from which a bird is never produced.

緞 Read Hēa or Twan, the side lining of a shoe. **緞** Read Twan, commonly used to denote — silk. Kh'ang-he says, erroneously so. **緞鞋** Twan heae, silk shoes. **紬緞**

Ch'ow twan, or 綢緞 Ch'ow twan, silks and satins general.

ly. 綢緞店 Ch'ow twan tēen, a silk mercer's shop.

鍛 From *metal* and a section of. To melt metals; to refuse; to hammer; to work; to mature; to make weapons; the name of an arrow. **鍛鍊** Twan lēen, to fuse or hammer metal into any shape or utensil; a person thoroughly versed in any art. Used for the preceding. **鍛鍊之吏** Twan lēen che le, an officer of a penal court, who by skill in the law works or shapes a case to suit his purpose, and to condemn the person he is opposed to.

侗 侗 Ch'au twan, little; small. **制** To cut even; to cut and form; to direct and arrange; a regular grave deportment. **制義** Twan e, to decide on what is just and equitable.

端 From *erect* and plants springing out of the ground. Strait; correct; upright; decorous; decent; grave. Springing forth; commencing; the commencement; a beginning; the head; the first principle or originating cause. They say, every man has the *Twan*, or principles of *benevolence*,

justice, the "*decens*," and *knowledge*, if he chooses to employ them. A piece of cloth or silk. Name of a place; of a palace; and of an animal. A surname. **端正** Twan ching, or **端方** Twan fang, correct and decorous in one's moral conduct and behaviour; seriousness and gravity. **端士** Twan sze, men of learning and correct principles. **端緒** Twan seu, the end of a ball of silk; the proper place to begin and draw out a cocoon of silk. **端人正士** Twan jin ching sze, a correct man and well-principled scholar. **端首** Twan show, or **端倪** Twan ne, the head; the commencement; the originating cause; the incipient principle. **端午節** Twan woo tsëé, or **端陽** Twan yang, 5th moon 5th day, a term or holiday; shops are shut and apprentices have play.

短 From an *arrow* and a *bean*. To measure the length of with an arrow; short; to shorten; low in stature; to come short of one's duty; to be in fault. **長短** Ch'ang twan, long and short; the different sides of an affair, *pro* and *con*, good and bad. **短折** Twan chě, to cut short human life; two of six forms of infelicity. Twan, is to die before the age

of sixteen; Chě, before marriage. The first also expresses to lose one's younger brothers by death; the latter, a father losing his sons. **短處** Twan ch'oo, short place; defect; fault; shortcoming; baseness. **短行** Twan hing, deficient in conduct or behaviour; bad behaviour. **短氣** Twan kh'e, a shortness of breath. **短工** Twan kung, work done in winter; from the tenth moon to the first moon of the following year. **短人** Twan jin, a short man. **短工** Twan kung, employed only for a job; also a short day's work. **短少** Twan shaou, less than the proper sum or quantity. **短情** Twan ts'ing, without proper generous feelings.

斷 From an *axe* and *silk threads divided*. To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to break across; to decide; to determine; to settle doubts; decidedly; with absolute certainty. **打斷** Ta twan, to break asunder. **決斷** Keuë twan, to decide and settle doubts. **斷絕** Twan tseuë, complete; absolute separation from; completely disconnected. **斷一縷髮** Twan yih leaou fä, cut off a lock of

her hair. 斷然 T'wan jen, certainly; assuredly. 斷不肯 T'wan pūh kh'äng, to refuse absolutely. 斷舟纜 T'wan chow lan, cut all the painters of the boats. 斷氣 T'wan kh'e, to cut asunder the breath,—to expire; to die. 斷斷 T'wan t'wan, a decided honest character; assuredly; positively.

勁

To decide; determined.

T'WAN.

瘰

Disease of lameness in the hands and feet.

湍

From water and to spring forth. Water gushing forth, or running on with rapidity. Read Ch'uen, the name of a river.

彖

A pig; a porcupine; a hog in motion; a pig walking; certain symbols employed in divination, called Kwa. To be distinguished from 象 Lüeh, to carve wood.

唾

町唾 Ting t'wan, a deer park; a piece of uncultivated land attached to a house; land trodden by wild animals. 唾怨

T'wan yuen, irregular untrained conduct.

團

From condensed and sur-round. Collected together; forming a roundness; a mass of; a conglomerated portion of a round body, as the moon; a dwelling together, as one body. 月團圓 Yuē t'wan yuen, the moon full and round. 一團和氣 Yih t'wan ho kh'e, a harmonious principle of union, blended together in one common feeling of harmony. 夫妻團圓 Foo tse t'wan yuen, the affectionate union of husband and wife. 一團烈火 Yih t'wan lēh ho, a collection of intense fires. 縮做一團 Shūh tso yih t'wan, contracted altogether; shrunk up into one mass. 黃團 Hwang t'wan, a certain medicinal plant. 團積 T'wan tseih, to accumulate; to hoard up; to forestall, as in the case of grain, which is severely prohibited by the government. 團結 T'wan kēē, connected; all the parts blending; a neatness and union in a written paper. 團年 T'wan nēen, rounding off the year, which is done by a kind of family feast.

剗

To cut into parts; to mutilate.

塼

Round; conglomerated. Read Chuen, to buru

bricks; a brick.

搏

Read T'wim and Ts'euën.

From heart and intense application to. Mental labour and fatigue; grief; sorrow.

搏
搏
搏

To turn round with the hand; to strike lightly; to push together; close application to. The name of a bird. Read Ch'uen, to bind together; to roll up; to roll round.

ÜH.

兀

From a line placed on the top of man. Commonly defined, high and level at the top; to cut off the feet as a punishment.

碑兀 Lüü üh, dangerous rocks. 兀者 Üh chay, those who have had their feet cut off. 兀的 Üh teih, occurs in some play books, denoting—alas! what? a cant provincial word. 兀兀 Üh üh, a firm immovable appearance.

扞
脆

To move; moved; agitated; disquieted.

杌

A tree without any branches; a stunted short appearance; moved; disquieted; agitated. Part of a man's name, and of the name of a brute animal.

崧
阢

A rocky hill with earth on its top; high and dangerous. 阢阢 Üh üh, unstable; insecure.

佗

Read Üh, and repeated, Üh üh, denotes a boat or other vessel tossed about by the waves. Read Yih, strong; robust; martial.

屋

From a human body and at a place. A place of residence; a house; a dwelling; a habitation; a covering of a cart or carriage. A surname. The name of a place.

夏屋 Hëa üh, the name of a hill. 王屋 Wang üh, name of a hill.

神屋 Shin üh, a divine house, the shell of a tortoise. 屋誅 Üh choo, to exterminate a whole kindred,—the relations of father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state.

屋脊 Üh tselh, or 屋背 Üh pei, the roof of a house. 房屋 Fang üh, or 屋舍 Üh shay, a house; a dwelling. 屋遊 Üh yew, that which rambles over the house; green mossy vegetation, that grows on damp old houses.

倨 倨促 Ũh ts'üh, to restrict; to limit. A surname. 倨佺 Ũh ts'eu'en, name of an immortal.

劇 To punish with death, in a severe manner; to kill in a house or retired place, not in the open market-place.

喔 The crowing of a cock.

媿 From *woman* and *a house*. Good; elegant. 媿媿 Ũh üh, costume; manner; general appearance.

握 From *hand* and *a house*. To grasp in the hand; to take a handful; a small appearance. Used in the sense of the following. 握手相歡 Ũh show säang hwan, to shake hands with mutual joy.

幄 From *cloth* and *a house*. A curtain; a tent.

渥 From *water* and *a house*. Moistened; tinged; imbued; enriched, as with dew; shining; glossy; mellow. Name of a river. 渥澤 Ũh tseh, imbued; enriched, as with the dews and showers of heaven;—applied to Imperial favours.

腴 Yö or Ũh. From *a house* and *flesh*. Thick with fat.

齧齧 齧齧 Ũh ts'üh, or 齧齧 Ũh ts'uh, the teeth closely pressed against each other; to gnash the teeth; a person embarrassed; a small appearance.

鍤 From *metal* and *to wash*. To wash with silver or gold. Silver, (under this word) is called 白金 Peh kin, white metal.

𨾏𨾏 From *bad* and *dangerous*. Fatigued; wearied. One says, the feet stretched apart. The two last characters are also read Kwei and Ke.

沃沃 From *water* and *tender*. To water plants; to enrich with moisture; flourishing, soft, fertile land. Used also in a moral sense. The name of a river; one of nine regions. 沃盥 Ũh kwan, or 盥手 Kwan show, to wash the hands.

鷺 A certain water bird.

UNG.

塢 The appearance of dust rising; sound of wind, or

metaphorically the fame of usages or customs.

翁瓮額

From *general* and *feathers*. The feathers or down on the neck of a bird; the appearance of flying; an old man whose neck is clothed with his waving beard; a title of

honor and respect, addressed to old people. A surname. 秃翁

T'uh ung, a bald-headed old
man. 漁翁 Yu ung, a fisher-

man. 老翁 Laou ung, an old
gentleman. 堂翁 T'ang ung,

the superior officer in a district court, is called T'ang-ung, by

his inferior officers. 尊翁
Tsun ung, your honored father.

白頭翁 Peh t'ow ung, a
white-headed ung;—name of a

bird; a grey-headed man. 翁故
Ung koo, a grandfather and

grandmother,—by the father's side.

勃
頓
荔


勑丸 Ung yǎ, to bend
the strong or violent. **勑**

傾 Ung hēang, great strength.

莼

Name of a plant that dyes yellow. Read Wang, to

revive again. 翁臺 Ung tao,
plants and grass with delicate
stems and luxuriant foliage. 翁

 Ung yŭh, plants and trees growing luxuriantly.

鼻

**A disease of the nose; a
stoppage of the nose.**

雙天

A pitcher with which to
draw water out of a well.

大維

擊甕 Keih ung, an earthen vessel, in ancient

雍

times used in music. 水
甕 Shwuy ung, a water

瘡

pitcher. 甕 **甕** Ung
kang, a large pitcher. 甕

like

ing yew, a round window,
the mouth of a pitcher.

URH.

而鬻

The hair on the side of the cheek. A connective particle, *and*; *as*. Sometimes disjunctive, *but*; and *contrariwise*; sometimes affirms; an euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence. Used for *thou* or *you*.

然而 Jen urh, it is indeed
so, but, 而已 Urh e, and

stops; nothing more than;—a frequent termination to some strong expression implying that the very utmost has been said or done. 而後 Urh how, then afterwards.

備

Numerous appearances.

嘖

The sides of the mouth.

栢
樛
樛
樛
栢

A transverse beam at the top of a pillar. Name of a fruit; a sort of chesnut. A fungus, (species of *peziza*) that grows out of old rotten wood, commonly called 木耳 *Müh urh*, the ear of wood, compared to the mushroom, which grows out of the ground, and is called 菌 *Kh'wăn*. Read *Juen*, a certain fruit.

洊
湲

Water flowing in diverging streams; tears flowing. 連洊 *Lien urh*, incessant weeping.

𩚑
𩚑
𩚑
𩚑
𩚑
𩚑
𩚑

Excessively boiled; boiled to rags.

𩚑

Fish spawn; name of a fish which is much esteemed.

輜
輜

A funeral carriage; a hearse.

耳
回

Intended to represent the ear; the ear of any animal; anything that resembles an ear; a handle; a euphonic and emphatic particle. A surname. Name of a cup; of a man; of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a quadruped; and of an insect. 木耳 *Müh urh*, wood-ears, a fungus that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese. See 栢 *Urh*. 耳朶軟 *Urh to juen*, a soft ear; to give a ready ear to slanders; credulous. 耳聞是虛眼看是實 *Urh wăn she heu, yen k'an she shih*, what the ear hears is vague; what the eye sees is real. 耳食 *Urh shih*, to devour with the ear; credulous; to listen to instruction without relish or thought. 耳孫 *Urh sun*, a great-grandson's grandson.

𦓐
𦓐

From ear and knife. To cut off the ears.

𦓐

The sides or corners of the mouth; the side of the face between the mouth and ear; the side of the head.

𦓐
𦓐

A spring sacrifice intended to expel disease. To clear away the feathers from the ear of a bird previously to shedding its

blood in sacrifice, which ceremony is intended to prefigure the divinity's opening his ear to the prayer of the penitent; to shed blood in sacrifice.

耳 Second, or next to; an assistant. The name of a place. Also read *Tue*, a surname.

耳 From *gem* and *ear*. Gems, &c. attached to the ear, as an ornament; an ear-ring; to attach to; a halo by the side of the sun. Used in the sense of **耳** Urh.

耳 From *metal* and *ear*. A hook; a barb.

餌 From *to eat* and *an ear*. A sort of cake; a kind of pie made of meat and pastry; a bait to catch fish with; a bait in a moral sense; something to operate on the cupidity of man; something to seduce him to evil.

駢 **駢** Lüh urh, the name of a horse.

兒 Intended to *represent* an *infant* before the sutures of the cranium are completely ossified and joined. An infant; a child; a boy; feeble; infantile. Used as a particle of mere sound, much employed by the northern and Tartar people. A surname. **兒子** Urh tsze, a

boy. **女兒** Neu urh, a girl.

嬰兒 Ying urh, a new-born infant. **小兒** Seaou urh, or

小兒子 Seaou urh tsze, a little boy,—or in the language of courtesy, *my* little boy. **孩**

兒 Hae urh, a child, or your child;—used by children to their parents instead of I or me. —

點兒 Yih tēn urh, a little; a small quantity. **明兒** Ming

urh, to-morrow, these expressions are quite colloquial. **兒**

女 Urh neu, a boy and girl.

兒茶 Urh ch'a, terra japonica, or catechu.

兒 Appearance of unwilling compliance; much talk.

嘯兒 Joo urh, forced or violent laughter. Read **Wa**, **兒**

嘔 Wa ngow, the prattle of little children; to speak to kindly, as to a little child.

貳 The same as the following; according the Dictionaries read *E*.

二 Two; both. **第二** Te urh, second. **不二心**

貳 Pūh urh sin, not two hearts; i. e. of one mind; faithful to each other.

不二價 Pūh urh kēa, not two prices,—every person is charged the same. **二春茶** Urh ch'un ch'a, tea plucked af-

ter the seventh of May nearly, and before the twenty-second of June. 二說相反 Urh shwō sēang fan, the two statements contradict each other. 二十二史 Urh shīh urh she, the twenty-two historians; —a universal history of China up to the Ta-ts'ing dynasty. 二人同心 Urh jin t'ung sin, two persons of one mind. 二次 Urh ts'ze, twice. 二人 Urh jin, or 二親 Urh ts'in, the two persons, or two relations; i. e. father and mother. 二丁取一 Urh ting ts'eu yīh, of two men take one —by a conscription for the army (A. D. 1090.)

爾 From 冂 Keung, a large enclosed space, and 𠂔 Le, expanded and enlightened. Thou or you; your. A euphonic and emphatic particle; a response or answer. 云

爾 Yun urh, just as it is said; just so. 爾華 Urh hwa, flourishing; luxuriant. 乃爾 Nae urh, it is at last thus. 爾國東西受敵 Urh kwō tung se show tēih, your country is pressed by enemies on the east and west,—said by the Manchow Tartars to China. 爾 Urh urh, abundant; plentiful.

Weakness of mind.

爾
邇
邇
迹
迹
邇
邇
晚

Near to; at hand. 遐邇 Hēa urh, far and near. 歲暮在邇 Suy mo tsae urh, the close of the year is at hand.

晚嘔 Urh ngow, the prattle of a little child.

WA.

瓦 A generic term for all earthenware already burnt; bricks or ware made of earth; tiles; flags made of burnt earth; an earthen utensil used in twisting threads. The second is an unauthorized form. Name of a

place; a man's name. 牡瓦 Mow wa, the upper tiles. 黃瓦 Hwang wa, yellow tiles,—on the Imperial palace, and temples of Confucius. 瓦甓 Wa chuen, bricks or flags of burnt clay. 瓦合 Wa hō, the union

of two Chinese tiles, which are originally a cylinder cut lengthwise. 瓦罐 Wa kwan, an earthen pitcher. 瓦器 Wa kh'e, earthenware. 瓦大 Wa ta, the honorable;—an obsolete phrase.

瓦 { From a shelter and bricks.
窰 { A mud or clay house; or
窰 { a house composed of clay
圭 { and bricks.

圭 A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of state, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment; a certain measure.

哇 Lascivious airs or songs; a flattering, wheedling tone; a child's sobbing and weeping pettishly; to retch or vomit; an apparent stoppage in the throat.

娃 A handsome beautiful woman. Name of a palace. Name of a bird.

窰 Read Kwei and Wa, an earthen boiler; deep; pro-

found appearance; hollow below to admit vapour to ascend.

洼 Clear water; water in the print of the feet of cattle; a deep ditch. Also used for 窰 Wa, foul water.

蛙 } Frogs; an excessive croaking and noise, as of frogs.
蛙鼓蚊雷 Wa koo
wǎn luy, the drumming of frogs and the thunder of mosquitoes. 蛙聲
Wa shing, an excessive noise.

啖 A little child crying.

捺 } To seize anything with
捺 } the hand; to grapple; to
捺 } pull back.

窰 { From a pit and a melon.
窰 { A hole made by a hoof of
窰 { an animal; a dirty puddle;
窰 { a low dirty place appearing not full. The name of an office. 窰隆 Wa lung, low and filthy; high and flourishing.

凹 Read Yaou, and Wa, hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

Wǎ.

窰 { From a cavern and one.
窰 { Altogether a den; a deep
窰 { hollow place; hollow and large;

to explore with the hand in a deep hollow place.

挖 From *hand* and *hollow*. To hollow out with the hand; to work out a pit or cavern. **耳挖** Urh wă, an ear-pick. **挖耳** Wă urh, to pick the ears.

喝 The sound or noise of drinking.

嗽 Sound made by an apparent stoppage of the

throat; a kind of hiccough.

襪 Clothing for the feet and legs; stockings. **一雙男子的襪** Yih shwang nan tsze telh wă, a pair of men's stockings. **襪子** Wă tsze, stockings.

WAE.

外 From *evening* and *to divine*. To ascertain what is *beyond* one's knowledge. Outside; to put outside; to exclude; foreign; beyond; not included in.

除外 Ch'oo wae, exclusive of; beside. **方外** Fang wae, dispersed people. **另外** Ling wae, something besides; something else.

自外 Tsze wae, exclude one's-self. **內外** Nuy wae, inside and outside; within and without; natives and foreigners. **意外** E wae, beyond what one thought of. **度外** Too wae, to put out of one's estimate; to lay aside. **外國** Wae kwô, a foreign nation. **外面** Wae mēen, or **外頭** Wae t'ow, the outer surface; outside. **外才**

Wae ts'ae, external talents,—expresses a general knowledge of letters and mankind, more extensively than the routine of school learning. **外委** Wae wei, an inferior military officer about the rank of a corporal or sergeant. **外洋** Wae yang, abroad; far off.

歪 From *not* and *correct*. Aslant; distorted; incorrect; depraved. **坐歪** Tso wae, to sit in a distorted posture. **平生**

勿作歪心事 Ping sêng wüh tsô wae sin sze, in the daily course of your life do not commit depraved actions;—then you need not be alarmed at a midnight knock at the door. **歪心** Wae sin, a depraved heart.

WAN.

丸 { Read Hwān or Wan. Everything round, or spherical and turning is called Wan. See Hwan.

丸 From *skin* and *a round ball*. A protuberant swelling. One says, a case for an arrow.

紉 From *silk* and *a ball*. Pure; fine white silk; glossy and rich. **紉褲** Wan k'oo, fine silk breeches,—used contemptuously for gorgeous attire. **紉煥** Wan hwan, fine; smooth; glossy; glittering. **紉扇** Wan shen, a lady's fan.

元 The first cause; invisible and operating principle; the origin; the commencement; great; the first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. See Yuen.

刈 To pare; to cut even; to cut off the corners or angles; to round.

園 Round; rounded; to rub off the corners, or make round; to remove knotty facts, and the stubborn corners of truth for the purpose of carrying through a given affair. **園圭角泯鑠** Wan kwei k'oo min ch'ō, wan is to melt off the corners of a square stone.

淵 Appearance of water circulating; a kind of eddy.

玩 { A precious stone; to be fond of; to take delight in,—either in a good or bad sense; to be familiar with; to practice; to linger and play with what is agreeable; to play and trifle in a bad sense; to seduce; child's play; to play as a child. The second character denotes, to be so familiar as to be weary of.

遊玩 Yew wan, to ramble about. **怠玩** Tae wan, remiss and trifling. **玩人喪德** Wan jin sang teh, familiar trifling with persons destroys virtue. **玩弄** Wan lung, to play and trifle with; to seduce to evil. **玩視** Wan she, to view as matter of sport. **玩習** Wan seih, practiced in; familiar with. **玩索** Wan sō, to muse on with pleasure; to study with a feeling of satisfaction.

玩耍 Wan shwa, to trifle and play for amusement; idle vicious amusement; trifling seductive intercourse with women. **玩味** Wan we, to relish the taste, either in a natural or intellectual sense. **玩物喪志** Wan wūh sang che, to

trifle with things dissipates the mind.

頑 From *head* and *sound* Yuen. A thick-headed doltish person; simple; silly; foolish; stupid; obstinate. Also read Yun and Yuen. **頑梗** Wan kǎng, a stupid, obstinate disposition. **頑疲** Wan p'e, stupid and weak;—unfit for one's duty.

完 Wan, or Hwan, and Wüh, to complete; to finish; to close. See Hwan. **完結** Wan kǎ, to wind up and complete any affair. **完篇** Wan p'ien, to finish an essay; to conclude a task. **完糧** Wan lǎng, to pay the whole of the land tax due from one. **完事** Wan sze, completed the affair; made an end of the concern.

挽 From *hand* and *to complete*. To strike; to rub; to work stones; to cut; to pare. **挽摩** Wan mo, to work stones.

皖 From *day* and *perfect*. Light; bright; illustrious.

浣 From *water* and *to complete*. To cleanse with water. The name of a river. **浣滌** Wan t'elh, to wash and cleanse.

皖 From *white* and *complete*. Perfectly white; clear;

bright. Name of a place.

皖 From *eye* and *perfect*. The appearance of a bright star; luminous; beautiful; a fine rolling eye; wood pared round and handsomely formed; flattering; wheedling. **睨皖** Hēen wan, a beautiful appearance. **皖皖** Wan wan, to look at intensely.

輓 From a *wheel* and *perfect*. Rounded; cut or pared round.

宛 Wan or Yuen. From *evening* and *a knot*. To turn one's-self round on one's couch, because of feeling uneasy.

宛 Read Yuen and Wan, to cover one's-self over with shrubs or plants; crooked and made to hang down; yielding; hence the common phrase **宛轉** Yuen chuen, yielding and turning; i. e. accommodating one's-self to circumstances. Read Wán, the name of a hill; and of a country in the west. A surname. Read Wán, a small appearance. **宛若** Wan jō, or **宛然** Wan jen, as if; according to.

剗 To cut or pare; to engrave metal; to pick or cut deep into.

婉 From *woman* and *to bend*.
An yielding complaisant woman. 婉婉 Wan wan, or read Yuen wan, trying to please and gratify; yielding; submissive; flattering.

掣 From *hand* and *to bend*.
The place where the hand bends; the wrist; also to bend with the hand.

挽 Read Wan or Yuen.
From *water* and *to turn*.
Water whirling round; an eddy; also expressed by 婉演 Wan yen, to whirl round and round.

碗 A bowl or dish. 碗碟
Wan t'ê, a plate.

盂 A wooden bowl; a trencher.

菀 Name of a plant; grass; pasture. See Yuen.

蜿 Read Wan and Yuen.
From *insect* or *reptile*, and *to turn round*. The wriggling motion of a snake; the gait of a tiger; a worm. 蜿蜒 Wan yen, or

蟠蜿 Fan wan, the motion of

a dragon or of a serpent. 蜿
蟠 Yuen shen, a worm.

腕 From *flesh* and *to turn*.
The wrist; the turning part of the fore-arm and hand; to turn; to twist; to oppress. The second form denotes—to pull; to drag. 手腕 Show wan, the hand and wrist; the part where the hand turns.

踠 From *foot* and *to bend*.
To bend the foot or leg; to bend the body.

緩 From *to walk* and *slow*.
A slow, stately gait.

緩 From *silk* and *slow*. Slowly; leisurely. See Hwan.

婉 From *woman* and *to excuse*. Flattering looks; trying to please; yielding; complying.

挽 From *hand* and *to stop*.
To lead; to draw. 挽

留 Wan lew, to detain. 挽

回天意 Wan hwuy t'êen e, to draw back the favorable will of heaven; to induce the favor of God by repentance and virtuous deeds. 挽回 Wan hwuy,

to draw back; to restore; to bring again to a good state. 挽

歌 Wan ko, or 輓歌 Wan ko, certain hymns or songs sung at funerals by those who pull the hearse.

晚
免

From *day* and *to stop*.
The day approaching its
close; the evening of the
day; the evening of life;
late; too late. 早晚

Tsau wan, morning and even-
ing. 昨晚 Tsǎ wan, last e-
vening. 今晚 Kin wan, this

evening. 明晚 Ming wan,
to-morrow evening. 晚成

Wan ch'ing, to succeed or effect
late in life. 晚飯 Wan fan,

the evening meal,—supper. 晚
禾 Wan ho, the last crop of

grain. 晚鼓 Wan koo, the
evening drum. 晚間 Wan

k'een, during the evening. 晚
年 Wan n'een, late in life. 晚

生 Wan sāng, an expression
by which juniors designate them-

selves. 晚上 Wan shang, in
the evening. 晚夜 Wan yay,

night.

挽

The name of a wood.

輓

From *wheel* or *carriage*
and *to thrust* or *draw*.

To pull a carriage; to go before
and draw after one; to draw a
hearse. Syn. with 挽 Wan.

輓車 Wan ch'ay, a kind of
barrow or carriage drawn by
the hand. 或輓或推 Hwǒ
wan hwǒ t'uy, some pulled, and
some thrust behind.

鏡

To lead; to draw; to pull.

萬

An insect; a name of bees,
which are exceedingly
numerous, and are prolific
in plains; ten thousand;
an indefinitely large num-
ber; a superlative particle.

萬

Name of a district. The
Indian figure Swastica, or
the 拖手卐字 T'o

万

卐

show wan tsze, in imitation of
which the Chinese often make
the lattice of their windows;
the vitruvian scroll. 百萬

Peh wan, a million. 十千

萬 Shih ts'een wan, one hun-
dred million. 萬分一 Wan

fun yīh, or 萬一 Wan yīh,
one in ten thousand. 萬幾

Wan ke, expresses the multi-
plicity of avocations in which a
Sovereign of China has to en-
gage; the vast number of con-
cerns which call for his atten-
tion. 萬花筒 Wan hwa

t'ung, the tube of ten thousand
flowers; a name given by the
Chinese to the proteoscope, or
kaleidoscope. 萬劫莫贖

Wan keih mǒ shūh, millions of
years cannot redeem it. 萬

國 Wan kwǒ, all nations. 萬

山 Wan shan, the Great La-
drone islands. 萬世沉淪

Wan she ch'in lun, for ten thou-

sand ages may I sink below the the relations of humanity; i. e. be condemned to eternal degradation and suffering—a curse uttered by vicious abandoned people. 萬壽 Wan show, the imperial birth-day; ten thousand long lives. 萬壽菊 Wan show keūh, tagetes, the French marigold. 萬壽宮 Wan show kung, a hall dedicated to the Emperor in every province, where, on his birth-day, the officers of government make their prostrations. 萬壽菓 Wan show kwo, the Carica, or Papaya or Papaw fruit. 萬字菓 Wan tsze kwo, the Hovenia dulcis, the ten thousand character fruit, so called from its resemblance to the Indian figure 卐 Swastica, which the Chinese call a Wan-tsze, and which is often drawn on the breast of idols. 萬歲爺 Wan suy yay, or 萬萬歲 Wan wan suy, appellation of the Emperor of China. 萬望

Wan wang, ten thousand hopes; i. e. great expectation; trust; reliance upon. 萬舞 Wan woo, a general or universal sort of posture-making. 萬無此理 Wan woo ts'ze le, no such principle.

彎 } From *words, silk* and *a bow*. To draw a bow and shoot forth an arrow; curved; bending; winding; to bend; to draw. 彎弓 Wan kung, to bend a bow.

噤 噤 噤 Wan yun, a small mouth. Yun, is by itself defined, a large mouth,

灣 } From *water* and *to bend*. A hollow curve in the shore, where the water forms a bay; a safe place for boats or ships to anchor. 灣灣曲曲 Wan wan kh'eūh kh'eūh, winding and turning. 灣泊 Wan p'ō, anchored or moored in a bay; anchored in a safe place.

WĀN.

文 To draw a line; to paint a picture or representation of a thing; an assemblage of colours; fine composition; the veins, lines, or grain of wood

or of stone; marks or spots on skins; the ripple on the surface of water; anything ornamental; it includes every excellence and every virtue. Name of an ani-

mal. A surname. Letters; literature; literary; literary men; civil officers. 天文 T'een wän, astronomy. 白文 Peh wän, the text alone—no comment. 祝文 Chüh wän, forms of prayer. 文章 Wän chang, a bright assemblage of elegant letters—fine composition; polite literature. 文官不許封公侯 Wän kwan püh heu fung kung how, civil officers are not allowed to be created nobles,—he who requests such a thing, and the person in whose favor he asks it, are both to be beheaded. 文人 Wän jin, a literary man. 文苑 Wän yuen, notices of eminent literary characters. 文官 Wän kwan, civil officers of government. 文理 Wän le, style. 文章有時派 Wän chang yew she p'ae, the style of composition has a fashion. 文章 Wän ts'aou, a rough copy; an original draught of any document. 文字 Wän tsze, the original pictures of things, and subsequent characters; letters; literature. 文童 Wän t'ung, young literary graduates. 文武 Wän woo, civil and military. 文質 Wän chih, Wän is the external ornament; Chih, the substantial part. 文雅 Wän ya, elegant;

genteel. 文書 Wän shoo, a government dispatch. 文王 Wän wang, a famous ancient prince. 文 Wän occurs in various other proper names.

拭 From *hand* and *stroke*. To wipe off; to rub. 拭淚 Wän luy, to wipe away the tears. 拭拭 Wän shih, to wipe or rub off.

汶 The name of a river which rises on the southwest side of 泰山 T'ae-shan mountain, in the province of Shan-tung. 汶河 Wän ho, the above-named river in Shan-tung, which falls into the Grand canal at right angles, and sends forth its waters in two directions.

紋 From *silk* and *fine*. Fine silk. 綾紋 Ling wän, or 織紋 Chih wän, different sorts of silk. 紋銀 Wän yin, fine silver,—the pure Chinese silver, called at Canton *sycee*, from the Chinese 細絲 Se-sze, fine silk; which is also applied to this silver.

素 Ravelled silk; a state of confusion; disorder. 有條而不素 Yew t'eaou urh püh wän, in straight threads and not ravelled. 不容素 Püh yung wän, not suffer dis-

order or confusion.

蚊 { From *insect* and *delicate*.
The delicate insect; a mosquito.

蚤 { From *rain* and *insect*. A swarm of insects.

雷 { To cover; to overspread; to overshadow; to incubate; the act of incubation.

勾 { To separate; to break; to cut asunder.

吻 { The sides of the mouth.
吐唇吻 T'oo shin wān, to thrust out the lips.

刎 { To cut; to cut the neck or throat; to cut crosswise.
自刎 Tsze wān, to cut one's own throat.

脗 { Read Wān and Min. From *flesh* and the *side of the mouth*. To join; to unite several things together; appearance of being completely blended—the water and land appearing as one. **脗合** Wān hō, jointed; properly assorted.

唇 { To close the mouth. Same as **吻** Wān.

盥 { From a *basin* with food, and an *incarcerated man*.

显 { To give food to the prisoners; benevolent; kindhearted; warm, humane

feeling.

媪 { Read Ngaou, Wūh, and Wān. From *woman* and *benevolent*. An old woman; a mother; mother-earth, a divinity. **媪婿** Wān se, the man who marries an old woman. **媪** **纳** Wān nā, a fat child. **媪** **婆** Wān pō, or **媪娘** Wān nēang, an old woman.

愠 { From *heart* and *warm*. Hot indignant feeling. **愠** **愠** Wān fun, anger and disquietude of mind.

搥 { Read Wūh and Wān. From *hand* and *warm*. To place the hand upon; to obliterate; to place a vessel above warm water; to stain or dye.

暝 { From *sun* and *warm*. The sun rising with genial warmth.

温 { From *water* and *warmhearted*. Warm; genial; benign; cordial; a mild, kind, sincere disposition; to warm. Name of a river; of a spring; of a territory; and of a district. A surname.

温 **温** Wān fung, a gentle breeze. **温和** Wān hō, benign; gracious; mild and gentle.

温 **柔** Wān jow, soft and gentle. **温** **饱** Wān paou, warm-

ed and filled; i. e. well clothed and well fed.

縕

縕

Read Wǎn or Yun. From *silk* and *warm*. The

genial influences of nature, which operate in the production of material

existences; a confused state, like ravelled silk; hemp; tattered. 自縕 Tsze Wǎn, to hang one's-self—occurs written thus.

網縕 Yin wǎn, the subtle genial influences of nature. 粉

縕 Fun wǎn, in a state of confusion. 縕袍 Wǎn p'au, a tattered garment.

蒞

From *plants* and *warm water*. A certain edible vegetable; an accumulation of; accustomed to.

蘊

From *plants* and *genial influences*. Luxuriant; a great quantity of plants collected together; an accumulation of angry, indignant feeling, in the breast; repressed indignation. 蘊結 Wǎn kě, an irritated mind. 蘊藉 Wǎn tseih, self-restraint, and a refraining to exhibit; a chaste style.

瘟

From *disease* and *warm*. An epidemic disease. Read Wǎh, sorrow of heart. Read Yun, a slight pain. 瘟疫 Wǎn yih, a distemper; a pestilence.

殞

輜

馥

蓋

問

To die in the womb; disease; death.

Read Wǎn or Yun, a certain kind of Tartar carriage. 輜輳 Wǎn lěang, a warm carriage to sleep in.

From *fragrant* and *warm*, or from *plants* and *warm*. Lucense.

To ask; to enquire; to investigate; to examine into; to try before a judge; to clear up and solve doubts; to condemn. Formerly used to denote, leaving anything with one. Occurs in the sense of, to order.

A surname. 我要問你一句話 Wo yau wǎn ne yih keu hwa, I wish to ask you a single sentence. 借問酒

家何處有 Tsāy wǎn tsew kēa ho ch'oo yew, give me leave to ask where a tavern is to be found? 訪問 Fang wǎn, or

訊問 Sin wǎn, to enquire into; to ask about. 學問 Hēo wǎn, to learn and to enquire; learning; knowledge. 下

問 Hēa wǎn, to ask of inferiors. 問候 Wǎn how, to make civil enquiries about a person; to pay respects to; to compliment. 問罪 Wǎn tsuy, to convict; to condemn. 問

死罪 Wǎn sze tsuy, to con-

vict of a capital crime; to condemn to death. 問答 Wǎn tǎ, or 問對 Wǎn tuy, dialogue; conversation. 拿問 Na wǎn, to seize and examine.

聞 From *door* and *ear*. To hear; to perceive with the ear; sometimes refers to smell; to cause to hear; to state to: the place to which the voice reaches. The name of an animal. A surname. Occurs for the preceding. 聲聞于天 Shing wǎn yu t'een, the voice reached to heaven. 聽聞 T'ing wǎn, to listen to. 上聞 Shang wǎn, to state to a superior. 令聞 Ling wǎn, famous; a good reputation. 聞知 Wǎn che, to be informed of. 聞於世 Wǎn yu she, heard of in the world.

穩 From *grain* and *minute*, or *repose*. To moisten grain preparatory to distilling it; rest; repose; safe; firm. 安穩 Ngan wǎn, at repose; quietly settled. 放穩 Fang wǎn, to put down steadily. 拿穩 Na wǎn, to take a firm hold of; to surmise correctly another person's views. 穩當 Wǎn tang, safe; no apprehension of danger. 穩當的人 Wǎn tang teih jin, a person who may be trusted.

噴 To vomit; to spit out from the mouth.

罍 A cracked stone; a crack in any vessel which yet adheres and does not fall to pieces; a crack in a tortoise shell, which is used in divination.

WANG.

王 From *three* lines representing *heaven*, *earth*, *man*, and a perpendicular line connecting these *three* powers. The person who does so; a ruler of nations. The second line is nearest the *highest*, to show that a prince is raised near to *heaven*, and should imitate *heaven's* virtues. The ancient form of 玉 Yü, a gem. A king;

a sovereign; royal; a title of honor, applied to deceased ancestors; to dependant princes of the empire; and to the emperor's uncles and brothers. Occurs in various proper names. Read Wáng, to rule; to reign; to govern; to flourish. 法王 Fǎ wang, or 象王 Sǎng wang, titles of Buddha. 帝王 Te wang, ancient title of sove-

W W W

reigns. **王法** Wang fā, the royal law; the laws of the land.

王法不漏 Wang fā pūh low, the royal law cannot be evaded.

王安石 Wang Ngan-shih, a famous scholar and statesman of the Sung dynasty.

王父 Wang foo, a grandfather's title after his demise.

王后親織 Wang how ts'in chih, the queen herself wove.

王后 Wang how, a queen.

王母 Wang moo, a deceased grandmother.

王道 Wang taou, the royal way,—the path of undeviating rectitude.

王天下之號者帝也 Wang t'een hēa che haou chay te yay, Te is an appellation of one who rules over the world.

往 From *to go* and *king*. To walk with great speed.

旺 From *the sun* and *to rule*; or *the sun* and *to go forth*. The sun going forth and shedding abroad his illuminating beams;

to increase in splendour and beauty.

興旺之家 Hing wang che kēa, a rising flourishing family.

旺相 Wang sēang, to increase in light and glory; to prosper.

旺足 Wang tsūh, abundant; quite; sufficient.

旺月 Wang yuē, those months of the year in

which commerce and business flourish.

汪 From *water* and *royal*. A large still expanse of water; tranquil; deep; wide; vast; a lake or pond.

汪洋 Wang yang, the vast ocean.

枉 From *wood* and *to rule*. To rule with club law; bent down; oppressed; crooked; distorted.

冤枉 Yuen wang, to accuse falsely; to punish an innocent person.

斷枉 Twan wang, to decide unjustly.

枉駕 Wang kēa, superiors made to submit and do honor to inferiors.

枉矢 Wang she, a distorted arrow;—applied to removing eclipses; to throwing an arrow badly; and to a star.

往 From *a step* and *a master*, vulgarly from *to grow*. To go; what is past and gone; to walk away; to send a present

to.

往來 Wang lae, to go and come; to have intercourse with.

往年 Wang nēen, years which are past.

往罪 Wang tsuy, past offences.

往如此 Wang wang joo ts'ze, always thus; continually so.

往往 Wang wang, from time to time; frequently; constantly.

性

Artful; crafty.

𧈧

𧈧

Distorted legs; lame about the feet; weak; feeble; crooked; emaciated; diminutive.

尢

允

𧈧

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𧈧

Wang. From 大 *Tā*, *great*, distorted to represent a lame, crooked leg. A diseased back; crooked backed; hunch-backed; short and small.

Weak; distorted.

𧈧

望

望

望

From a *fugitive*, the moon, and a *northern region*. To hope for the return of a banished friend; to look towards; to hope; to expect; to direct one's course to a cer-

tain place; to be near to; to be opposite to; fronting a certain place; the moon in opposition; full moon. Name of a sacrifice.

指

望

令

望

無

所

望

Che wang, to look forward to with hope. 令望 to excite the attention of mankind. 有所望 Yew so wang, something to hope for. 無所望 Woo so wang, deprived of hope. 朔望 Sō wang, the first and the fifteenth

day of the moon. 怨望 Yuen wang, to look for with a feeling of resentment. 望雲氣法 Wang yun kh'e fā, rules for observing the clouds and vapours, —in order to foretell lucky or unlucky events. 望日 Wang jih, the 15th day of the moon. 望六 Wang lüh, near sixty years of age. Wang, placed before seven, eight, or any number beyond five, denotes being near that number of tens. 望望然 Wang wang jen, to stare about and disregard.

望

望

From a *statesman*, the moon, and to *sustain*. The fifteenth day of the moon, when ministers are appointed to wait on the sovereign; the full moon. The first and fifteenth of every moon are still court days.

亡

亡

Formed from 入 Jūh, to enter, and 乚 Yin, *obscurity*. Lost; destroyed; exterminated; run-away; dead; forgotten. 失亡

Shih wang, lost. 敗亡 Pae

wang, destroyed. 滅亡 Mēē

wang, exterminated. 死亡

Sze wang, or 亡故 Wang

koo, dead. 逃亡 T'au wang,

fled. 亡人 Wang jin, a run-

away; a fugitive, or a dead

person. **亡匿不還** Wang neih pūh hwan, to abscond entirely and not return. **亡** Wang, expresses the death of an individual, or the fall of a dynasty.

盲
眈

Wang or Mǎng, blind.

妄

From *fugitive* or *abandoned* and *woman*. Con-

fused; incoherent; irregular; disorderly; untrue; immoral; wild; extravagant; a negative; not existing; to cease to exist.

Occurs in the sense of **凡** Fan, all. **狂妄之人** Kh'wang wang che jin, a crazy disorderly person; a man of irregular, immoral conduct. **妄殺**

Wang shǎ, to kill unnecessarily in war; to give no quarter. **妄**

作妄爲 Wang tsǎ wang wei, disorderly behaviour. **妄**

言 Wang yen, or **妄談** Wang t'an, untrue, incoherent jargon; fabulous tales; absurd, incongruous stories.

忘

From *a run-away* and *heart*. To escape from the memory; to forget; to be lost; to be disregarded; the mind absent. **坐忘** Tso wang, to sit without thought. **忘恩**

負義 Wang ngān foo e, in-

gratitude and insensibility to kindness. **忘恩** Wang ngān, ungrateful. **忘記** Wang ke, to forget; to lose the recollection of. **忘恩思小怨** Wang ngān sze seaou yuen, to be forgetful of acts of kindness, and to think on petty resentments.

惘

From *heart* or *mind*, and *confused*. **羅惘** Lo

wang, a net. See the following.

惘惘 Wang ch'ang, disconcerted; the mind lost; hurried; fluttered; not knowing what to do; irresolute. The following occurs used in the same sense.

意惘惘 E wang wang, or **惘然** Wang jen, disconcerted; irresolute; not knowing what one is doing, or whither one is going.

罔

Lost or entangled in something that surrounds. A net, literally or figuratively; confounded;

罔

stopped; impeded; hence, a negative; not; deceived and entangled; hence, to impose upon;

罔

to charge falsely. Used for the two following characters.

罔

羅罔 Lo wang, a net; that which catches animals or criminals. **罔極** Wang keih, no limit; unbounded.

網

A net made of strings or cords for catching either

birds or fish. 天網 T'een wang, *the net of heaven*,—the government of providence. 法網 Fă wang, *the net of the law*,—the execution of the laws of

the country.

魍魎 Wang' lěang, a certain water sprite or demon.

WE.

未 From *tree* and an additional line, denoting being loaded with fruit; the sixth moon; a negative particle; not; not now; a horary character, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon; the sun tending to evening and night. A surname. Used for the following. 未成 We ch'ing, unfinished. 未來佛 We lae fūh, that person of Buddha who is not yet come. 未嘗從人受學 We chang ts'ung jin show hěō, never attended on a tutor. 未然 We jen, not so; to put a negative on. 未曾問過 We tsäng wăn kwo, not yet enquired or asked permission. 未來 We lae, not yet come. 未入流 We jūh lew, not entered on the series;—denotes those persons about public courts who are not of any rank. 未可擅便 We kh'o chen pēn, should not assume what is convenient merely to one's-self;—but to study what is

just. 未有頭緒 We yew t'ow sen, having no head or end of the thread; all in disorder. 未可擅動 We kh'o chen tung, should not presume to move.

味 Taste; gust; relish; pleasing effect; to relish; to take delight in. The name of a district. 五味 Woo we, the five tastes; Woo we, is also the name of a certain medicine. 有味 Yew we, savoury. 無味 Woo we, tasteless. 好滋味 Haou tsze we, an agreeable taste; an agreeable pleasing book. 講究口味 Kēang kew kh'ow we, to investigate the subject of tastes. 詩之味 She che we, the taste or pleasing allusions of an ode. 世味 She we, the taste of the world, or a taste for the world, or a taste for the correct and moral principles of reason. 味其言 We kh'e yen, relished the words. 味類 We luy, the

class of aromatics. 味濃 We nung, a strong flavour or taste.

味深長當熟玩之 We shin ch'ang tang shūh wan che, there is a great depth and extent in the style and principles, the relish should be maturely dwelt upon and delighted in.

味淡 We tan, a slight flavour or taste. 味道極好 We taou keih haou, a most excellent taste.

唯 To answer, or to emit a sound, signifying that one hears what is said or commanded, as yes, Sir; coming, &c. A quick response; but; only; the particle of intensesness. The name of a district. A surname. Repeated, We we, moving about without order or rule, as fish swimming together. Read Shwuy, in the sense of who? or what? In the classics, 噉 We, 維 We, and 惟 We, are all used as auxiliary particles, and occur for each other, denoting but; only; that; &c. 惟 We, is now in common use for but; only; only that. 能言男唯女俞 Nāng yen nan we neu yu, when children are able to speak, let the boys answer (smartly with) We, and the girls (softly with) Yu.

維 From *silk* and *wings*. To be connected or per-

tain to; is; is belonging to; to tie; to connect all around; a kind of net; that to which a boat is fastened; to consider; a particle like the two preceding, which two with this are in ancient books used for each other.

The name of a place. 思維 Sze we, to reflect; to consider.

四維 Sze we, are 禮義廉恥 Le, e, lēen, ch'e, decorum, justice, purity from bribes, and a sense of shame. 維繫牛

We he new, to tie or fasten a cow. 維時 We she, at that time; then.

惟 From *heart* and the *sound* of *wings*. To think; to consider; to plan, or scheme; to have; to be; is; but; only that; only. A surname. 惟是 We she, but that. 惟獨 We tūh, only; alone. 惟一也 We yih yay, one only; one alone.

帷 From *cloth* and *wings*; or to *surround* and *leather*. A curtain; a tent.

帷 車帷 Ch'ay we, the curtain of a carriage. 張

帷 Chang we, a spread curtain for a palace. 帷幕 We mō,

a curtain or cloth partition. 帷

裳 We shang, a kind of petticoat.

𡗗
𡗗

From *a hill* and *a plant* just emerging above the ground, and its dark hue. Small; minute; sombre; abstruse. See the following.

微
微
微
微

Obscure; hidden; abstruse; minute; small; delicate; to fade or decay; inferior condition; to abscend; covered; to put away entirely; a certain ulcer; in a slight degree;

rather; a negative; not at all. Name of a nation. A kind of greenish colour. Name of a star. A surname. The *three* We refer to the incipient production of things in nature. The second is a vulgar form. 微塵 We

ch'in, rather dusty; also, a particle of dust. 微嘿便止 We heun pēn che, to stop drinking when a little muddled or elevated. 微塵數劫 We ch'in soo kēē, ages numerous as the small particles of dust of which the world is made.

微有豪釐之間 We yew haou le che kēen, there is a slight difference. 微明 We ming, the lustre of the moon.

微妙 We meaou, surprisingly minute or abstruse, or narrow escape. 微別 We pēē, a little different. 微笑一笑 We

seaou yih seaou, to smile. 微

物 We wūh, something minute; small; of little value. 微

賤 We ts'ēen, an inferior or low condition in society.

薇
薇
薇
薇
薇
薇
薇

From *herb* and *delicate*. Vegetables for the table.

Name of a flower. 白薇 Peh we, name of a medicine.

From *water* and *small*. A slight shower of rain.

Exertion; unwearied; indefatigable. Also read

Mun, a current of water passing through a strait, as through a door. The name of a place.

尾
尾
尾
尾
尾
尾
尾

From *hair* hanging down behind an *animal* body.

The tail of any animal; the tail, figuratively; the hinder part of anything; the stern of a boat or ship; small; petty; the close or

termination of; the numeral of fish; the bottom of. The name of a hill. A surname. 魚二尾

Yu urh we, two fish. 船尾 Ch'uen we, a ship's stern. 鳥

尾 Neaou we, the tail of a bird.

有頭無尾 Yew t'ow woo we, to have a head but no tail;

to begin well but to fall off towards the close. 首尾 Show

we, head and tail. 尾數 We

soo, parts of accounts which remain unsettled. 尾末 Wei

mǒ, the tail; the end; the small point or end of.

WEI.

爲
爲
爲

From *claws* and a figure to represent a female monkey, always busy working with its paws. To do; to effect or make; the reason, or purpose for which a thing is done;

for; because; on account of; for the sake of. Read Wáng, to be; to constitute; to receive or suffer the effect of some action; to esteem or reckon. 因爲 Yin

wei, because; on account of; for the sake of. 以爲 E wei, to esteem or consider as;—the idea affirmed of sometimes comes in between E and Wei. 爲人

不昌 Wei jin pūh ch'ang, may I be unprosperous—an imprecation. 爲人 Wei jin, he

who is a man. 爲不善如就下故易 Wei pūh shen joo tsew hēa koo e, doing what is not good is like going downwards, and therefore easy.

爲人子止於孝 Wei jin tsze che yu heaou, men's sons should rest on filial piety as their particular duty. 爲

己 Wei ke, on account of, or respecting one's-self. 爲甚

麼 Wei shin mo, wherefore? what cause? why? 爲咨會

事 Wei tsze hwuy sze, for the purpose of communicating officially, information on a certain subject. 爲人父止於慈

Wei jin foo che yu ts'ze, the appropriate duty of him who is a father, is mercy or kind feeling.

僞

Formed from *man* and *to do*, denoting that it is the doing of man, not the genuine production of nature. False; counterfeit; not genuine; deceitful; fraudulent. 詐僞

Cha wei, false; deceitful; fraudulent conduct. 低僞 Te wei, fictitious; not real; not genuine,

—applied to any commodity, or to money. 作僞 Tsō wei, to

put on a false appearance. 僞

神 Wei shin, a false god. 藹

藹

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藹

Disquieted; discomposed. From *to be*, and *under a shelter*. The appearance of a house. A surname.

Plants. The name of a place. 于藹 Yu wei, name of a song.

闔 From *door* and *to act*. To open a door; a door standing partially open; ajar.

韋 From *to err*, and *surround*. That which can bind the perverse and distorted back to back, viz. leather thongs; dressed soft leather;—in composition seems to denote perverse; insubordinate. Name of an ancient nation, and of an ancient king. Name of a district. A surname. **韋弁** Wei pēn, a sort of leather cap, formerly worn by soldiers.

偉 Great; extraordinary; surprising. A surname.

嘒 The sound of calling; the noise of a little child crying.

圍 From *to surround* and *insubordinate*. To surround; to besiege; to hem in; to guard; to surround and take wild animals; to limit, as a mould does that which is cast into it; a Chinese measure equal to five-tenths of a cubit. The name of a district. **基圍** Ke wei, banks thrown up to prevent a river from overflowing the adjacent country. **被兵圍困** Pe ping wei kh'wān, was surrounded and disabled by troops. **合圍** Hō wei, to enclose on all sides. **周圍** Chow

wei, all around. **圍裙** Wei keun, an apron. **圍做一個圈盤** Wei tso yih ko kh'euen p'wan, formed a ring by standing all around. **圍牆** Wei ta'ëang, a wall which surrounds or encloses.

悵 From *heart* and *leather* binding the insubordinate. Feeling indignant; feeling resentment; indignation.

幃 From *cloth* and *leather*. A bag to contain incense or perfume in. One says, a single curtain.

暉 } The light of the sun ;
暉 } shining with great efful-
暉 } gence.

瑋 A certain stone. A man's name. A certain utensil or plaything.

煒 From *fire* and *insubordinate*. A raging fire; light; splendour; a glowing red.

緯 The *insubordinate* or *cross* threads of *silk*. The woof or transverse threads in a web; lines which run east and west, and which measure the latitude; to weave; to fasten or bind. The five planets are called Wei, the twenty-eight constellations are called **經** King, (which see.) **五緯**

Woo wei, the five planets.

葦 From *plant* and a *leather strap*. A certain reed which is flexible and serves to bind up things; the younger plants are called 葭 Kea.

衛 } To go forward and opposed to. To accompany and offer resistance to any attack; to escort; to protect; to hang pendant down, in allusion to the lines outside a camp; an unwalled town; a military station. A surname. The name of a country. The name of a river. 朋友相衛 P'ang yew sāng wei, friends defend each other.

侍衛 She wei, or 御前侍衛 Yu ts'een she wei, the Imperial body-guard.

護衛 Hoo wei, to escort and protect; to defend. 榮衛 Yung wei, an incessant growing like the nails of the fingers and the hair of the head. 衛生 Wei sāng, to take care of one's health and life.

褱 A queen's robe embroidered with feathers and worn at the time of offering sacrifice. Certain coverings for the knees; beautiful; elegant. A man's name.

違 From *to walk or run* and *opposed to*. To set one's self in opposition to; to turn

the back upon; perverse; wicked; vicious. 毋違 Wəo wei, do not oppose—used in government proclamations. 睽違 K'wei wei, to be in opposition to,—as the sun and moon; two friends removed to a distance from each other. 依違 E wei, to comply and to oppose,—in doubt how to act. 違悖 字句 Wei pei tsze keu, seditious or traitorous expressions. 違禮 Wei le, opposed to the rules of propriety. 違怨 Wei yuen, to harbour resentment against.

闈 } From *door* and *opposition*. The door of the harem; the gate of the palace where literary graduates are examined; a small door leading to the hall of ancestors. Name of a territory. 闈場 Wei ch'ang, the hall of examination.

諱 From *to be right* and *to oppose*. To defend what is right and oppose what is wrong; to illustrate what is right and to guard it.

韡 } From *flowers* and the sound *wei*. A luxuriance of flowers; herbage, or foliage; light and splendid.

𡵓 From *man* on the top of a precipice. To look up to; dangerous. Certain of the rafters of a house.

危 From a *man* on the verge of a precipice and to limit or stop him from falling headlong. To be situated on an eminence, and feel afraid; unsteady; unsettled; dangerous; danger; to endanger; to rush down; to ruin. One of the twenty-eight constellations; it consists of three stars, and is situated in the northern hemisphere. A surname. **臨危**

託故人 Lin wei t'ò koo jin, entering on what is dangerous, engaged the assistance of an old friend. **不危** Püh wei, the beams of a house. **危險** Wei

hëen, danger; dangerous. **危**

言正論 Wei yen ching lun, to discourse of righteousness, and point out the danger of its opposite. **危如壘卵** Wei

joo luy lwan, hazardous as (the preservation of) a pile of eggs.

危篤 Wei tüh, imminently dangerous,—applied to disease.

危殆 Wei t'ae, very dangerous or hazardous. **危亡** Wei

wang, passed to oblivion; dead.

危言 Wei yen, verbally, dangerous words; does not mean, language that is dangerous, but

language that points out danger, and inspires caution.

崑崙 From *hill* and *dangerous*. A hilly, mountainous, dangerous appearance. **三**

危 San wei, the name of a hill.

桅 From *wood* or *spear* and *dangerous*. A short spear; the mast of a small boat; a yellow wood which serves as a dye.

醜 From *wine* and *dangerous*. A drunken appearance.

𪔐 Calling to ducks.

委 From *grain* placed above *woman*. The ears of grain hanging down; to bend down as with a heavy burden; to sustain a burden, or office; to belong to; to put down; to reject; to send away; to send. **端**

委 Twan wei, certain robes of ceremony; beginning and end; to be fully dressed. **宛委** Wan wei, the name of a hill.

委府 Wei foo, a kind of government storehouse. **委解**

京餉 Wei keae king hëang, to be sent to convey money arising from duties to the capital.

委求 Wei kh'ew, to solicit of

another person something that occasions trouble. 委曲 Wei kh'eü, bending and crooked; some difficulty, grievance or hardship. 委輸 Wei shoo, the empire and all its contents offered up as the property of the sovereign. 委煞 Wei shä, a certain acridness of taste; the close; the finish; finished. 委託 Wei t'ö, to trouble a person with some of one's affairs; to cast one's affairs upon him. 委積 Wei tseih, a collection of plants and grain for the reception of guests. 委員 Wei yuen, an official messenger of no determinate rank.

倭 Read Wei and Wo. Read Wo, it denotes the Japanese; as 倭人 Wo jin, a Japanese. 倭國 Wo kwö, Japan. Read Wei, yielding appearance. A man's name. 倭遲 Wei ch'e, appearance of returning from a distance.

棲 } From *wood* and *crooked*.
棲 } A certain instrument of husbandry.

痿 } From *disease* and *bent down*. Disease; to fade or rot; rotten and dead.
痿 } The second character denotes weakness; lameness;

impotency. 鹿痿 Lüeh wei, deer kept in the ground till it acquires a putrid smell, after which it is taken out and eaten: —high-flavoured venison. 痹痿 Pe wei, or Wei-pe, to lose the use of one's limbs from damp or rheumatism.

萎 From *plants* and *hanging down*. Plants sick and drooping; diseased; contracted; a medicinal plant. The name of a place. 萎腰 Wei nuy, weak; delicate.

蛟 } A name of certain insects of the worm species. 蛟蛇 Wei shay, or 委蛇 Wei shay, a kind of serpent, it is said without horns or scales.

諉 From *words* and to *send away*. To implicate others; to involve; reiterated tautology in the way of apology, and in blaming superiors or others. 退諉 Tui wei, to withdraw and excuse one's-self. 推諉 Tui wei, to push away from one; to make an evasive excuse. 誣諉 Chuy wei, to implicate; to involve. 諉謝 Wei seay, to decline with thanks. 諉託 Wei t'ö, to push from one's-self and lay on another,—said of any duty or fault.

透 To walk and bent down.
Not able or not willing to walk straight; walking like a drunken man; tortuous. **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, and **透迤** Wei e, all express the same idea; viz. a sauntering; a swaggering or a drunken gait; the affected strut of Chinese great men.

餽 Victuals or rice; some say, rotten fish. To feed cows or other animals.

魏 High; lofty; elevated. An ancient surname. **魏國** Wei kwō, one of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century, situated near the modern Ho-nan.

巍 High; lofty; standing forth alone; eminently conspicuous. **巍巍乎** Wei wei hoo, great; vast; lofty.

隗 A lofty appearance. A surname; a name.

威 Filling a place of honour with solemn sternness; dignity; majesty; graceful pomp; intimidating power. A term of respect in families.

Name of a famous beauty. **伊威**

威 E wei, the name of an insect. **威震** Wei chin, to awe;

to intimidate by state and pomp; to strike terror into. **威風** Wei fung, majesty and pomp. **威嚴** Wei yen, majesty and severity. **威逼** Wei peih sze leaou, by the exhibition of power to oppress and urge, so as to cause death; to tyrannize over. **威而不猛** Wei urh pūh mǎng, intimidatingly; formidably, majestically awful, but not ferocious. **威逼** Wei peih, despotic; tyrannical; harshly imperious.

城 To break down the bank of a pond.

城 From *woman* and *majesty*. A dignified lady; a handsome woman. One says, a vulgar character.

葳 Luxuriant; the name of a particular plant and of grain.

濊 A great accumulation of water; thick; muddy. Name of a particular river.

穢 A confused collection of weeds on a piece of ground; disorder; confusion; vice; filth; dirt; filthy; dirty; unclean; stinking; indecent; lewd; to defile; to disgrace; to debauch. Epithet of a mountain piled up to a vast height, on an insecure base. **汚穢** Wōo wei, dirty;

unclean. 穢氣 Wei kh'e, a filthy or stinking effluvia.

畏 } To fear; to stand in awe of; to venerate; to dread; awe; reverence; pious fear; submission; timidity; diligence; assiduity.

畏 } 天明可畏 T'een ming k'o wei, all-seeing Heaven should be feared. 君子有三畏

Keun tsze yew san wei, a good man stands in awe of three things—of heaven, of the sayings of the sages, and of good men. 畏多風 Wei to fmg,

afraid of much wind,—said of plants. 畏聖言 Wei shing yen, to stand in awe of the sayings of holy sages, and men in high stations. 畏疑顧忌

Wei e koo ke, fears, doubts, and a heedful regard of resentments. 畏權 Wei kh'euen, to be afraid of power, in a bad sense.

畏懼 Wei keu, fear; apprehension. 畏蕙無能 Wei

se woo nǎng, cowardly and useless; timorous incapacity. 畏

神 Wei shin, to venerate or fear the spirits. 畏天 Wei

t'een, to venerate heaven. 畏

惡 Wei woo, mutual slander.

畏 } To approximate; to attach to; to love.

畏 } To fear; to apprehend; to feed animals. 喂馬

Wei ma, to feed a horse.

喂 } The hinge of a door.

喂 } Fire, or anything hot in the midst of a vessel. A man's name.

喂 } From dog and the sound wei. The noise of dogs barking; a bitch producing three whelps; numerous; plentiful; all mixed and blended together; to bend or to cause to submit.

隈 } A winding shore; a meandering stream; the part where a bow bends.

隈 } To feed animals. The first character is not sanctioned by the dictionaries.

胃 } From 囓 and 肉 Jow, flesh. Intended to represent the stomach of an animal body; the part which surrounds and receives the food. Name of

a constellation. 脾胃 Pe wei, the stomach; which they called 穀府 Kūh-foo, the grain department. 胃弱 Wei jō, a weak stomach. 胃氣疼

Wei kh'e tung, a pain in the stomach. 胃脘 Wei wan, the

pit of the stomach.

惛惛
渭

Disquietude of mind.

From *water* and the *stomach*. Water agitated; the noise of waves; disquieted appearance. Name of a river and of a district.

猬
猬
猬
常
彘
謂
謂

A hedgehog; a porcupine. See below.

From *words* and *stomach*, or to *enclose*. To say; to say to; to speak of; to tell; to designate; to call or denominate; diligent; to send; to trust. 子謂子賤 Tsze wei Tsze-ts'ëen, Confucius said to Tsze-ts'ëen. 何謂 Ho wei, what is to be said for this? how is this to be explained? often precedes some hypothetic reasoning. 此謂 Ts'ze wei, this is called; or this expresses; this is what is denominated. 有謂 Yew wei, to have something to say—means, to be able

to give a good reason for one's conduct. 謂之 Wei che, they call it; it is called; it expresses. 謂之曰 Wei che yuě, addressing him, said. 謂之何哉 Wei che ho tsae, what can now be said! 無所謂 Woo so wei, or 無謂 Woo wei, having nothing to say for one's self; denotes having failed in an affair, or acted amiss without being able to assign any satisfactory reason.

尉
尉
尉
尉
尉

From *benevolent*, *heat*, and *hand*. Heat applied with the hand smoothes silk; to press down from above; to settle; to tranquillize; to smoothe. Name of an office. A surname. The last character is also read Yü. The

addition of fire to the last character is a vulgar appendage. A kind of smoothing iron. Canton people read it Tang. 廷尉 Ting wei, an officer of the Imperial palace. 騎尉 Kh'e wei, to ride and keep the peace,—an inferior military officer. 尉斗 Wei tow, a smoothing iron, the people of Canton called it Tang-tow.

蔚

The name of a plant; luxuriant foliage; thick; dark; close and gloomy; shaggy

fur. Read Yüh, the name of a district.

慰 From to *smoothe* by the application of *heat* and the *heart*. To soothe and console the mind; to tranquillize the feelings; to comfort. **安慰** Ngan wei, to tranquillize and soothe; to comfort. **以慰我心** E wei wo sin, to comfort my mind. **以慰我願望** E wei wo yuen wang, to fulfil or gratify my wishes and hopes. **慰人心** Wei jin sin, to soothe or console the hearts of men.

洧 Name of a river and of a place.

瘡 From *disease* and to *have*. A bruise; a wound; a sore occasioned by beating. Read Yüh, disease. **瘡痍** Che wei, a bruise, sore, or wound received in fighting with sticks or clubs. **瘡胃** Wei wei, the stomach rejecting food.

鮪 The name of a fish; the name of a river.

專 Wei, or Hwuy, the end of an axle-tree.

聵 Born deaf; deaf.

遺 Read Wei and E. From to go away and valuable.

To die and leave a kingdom, an estate, or a will behind one; to leave; to reject; to lose; to throw a largess to; leavings; residue. A surname. **小遺** Seaou wei, urine. **遺書** Wei shoo, a will. **遺囑** Wei chüh, the commands left by a dying person. **遺遺** Wei wei, tortuous; winding. **遺下的田產** Wei hëa t'ieh t'ëen ch'an, an estate left by some person deceased.

墼 A low earthen wall or dyke; a low earthen dyke surrounding an elevated altar. **王之社墼** Wang che shay wei, the wall surrounding the king's altars to the gods of the land. **墼宮** Wei kung, a house or mansion made of such an earthen wall as has been described.

壘 Nine, or many thoroughfares. Read Kwei, earth piled up.

位 From *man* and to *erect*. To sit erect and in order on each side of a portico; right; regular; arranged in order; established; whatever is proper to establish; a place; a situation; a seat; a throne; a numeral character, used when speaking of persons of respectability. A surname. **大地位** Ta te wei, a high, or important situation.

一位人 Yih wei jin, a man of respectability; a gentleman.

列位 Lëě wei, constituted persons; those appointed to some trust; gentlemen. 坐位 Tso

wei, the place on which one sits; to sit on the throne. 龍位

Lung wei, *the dragon's seat*,—the imperial throne. 得位

Teh wei, to obtain a seat; i. e. a public situation, or the throne.

失位 Shih wei, to lose the throne. 位理 Wei le, to arrange or rule.

薈 A certain edible vegetable. 薈蔚 Wei wei, the appearance of clouds rising.

骹 } From a bone and a round
ball. Bones crooked and
distorted; to bend or cause
to accommodate to,—applied also to the branches

of trees. 骹骹 Wei p'e, bent down; curved; crooked.

瞻 } The eyebrows beautiful-ly divided.

竇 } Exuberant growth of plants; considered the same as the following.

𪗇 } From a distorted mouth and pill. A bird of prey which eats its own vomit; the down upon its skin is like silk.

彙 } Hwuy or Wei. By many persons read Luy. Name of a reptile,—said to resemble a pig, its bristles are like needles; probably a hedgehog, which is commonly called 箭猪 Tsëen choo, *the arrowed-pig*. Many of the same kind; a class or series; to class. 字彙 Tszë wei, a well-known Chinese dictionary.

WO.

我 The etymology of this character is uncertain. Some think, the name of an ancient weapon, which it is supposed to represent. The personal pronoun, first person singular. Occurs in classical writings for every number and case, I; me; my; mine; we; us; our; ours. In the dictionaries pro-

nounced Go or Ngo; in the northern dialect Wo. See Ngo. In state papers, Wo requires to be rendered by *our*; as 我朝 Wo chaou, our dynasty. 我國 Wo kwō, our country.

𪗇 } A distorted mouth. Read Ko, a surname.

𪗇 } Read Ko or Wo, a crucible.

獾 } Name of a species of dog.

狻 } From a *cavern* and a *dis-*
 窩 } *torted mouth or entrance.*

窠 } A scooped-out hole; a
 窠 } den; a cavern; a solitary
 窠 } dwelling; a bird's nest

formed in a hole; those on trees
 are expressed by 巢 Ch'aou. A
 nest in a figurative sense, as a
 nest of thieves, robbers, pirates,
 and so on. 窩家 Wo kēa, a
 receiver of stolen goods, and one
 who harbours thieves. 窩藏
 Wo tsang, to give harbour to,
 or receive and give room to, as
 people who harbour thieves.

緺 Read Kwa, Ko, and Wo.
 Manuscript Dictionary,
 Wo, silk of a green and purple

colour; a sash of that colour;
 silk not wound.

萵 Name of a plant.

倭 Read Wo and Wei. From
 倭 man and *crooked*. Read
 Wei, yielding appearance. A
 man's name. 倭遲 Wei ch'e,
 appearance of returning from a
 distance. Read Wo, it denotes
 the Japanese; as 倭人 Wo
 jin, a Japanese.

擗 From *hand* and *fruit*. To
 take with the hand; to
 pluck.

嫋 } 嫋嫋 Wo ngo, or 嫋
 嫋 } 嫋 Wo t'o, a slender de-
 嫋 } licate woman; beautiful.

倭

WŌ.

拈 } Wŏ or Hŏ. From *hand*
 拈 } and a *public officer*. To
 拈 } take or seize; to strike
 拈 } and scrape off; to bring
 拈 } relief to; to rescue.

擺 } Wŏ or Hŏ. From *hand*,
 擺 } *clouds* and *wings*, denot-
 擺 } ing *celerity*. To wave the hand
 backwards and forwards; to
 make signals to; to play sleight-
 of-hand tricks; to seduce to
 evil for one's own interest.

斡 A handle by which to
 turn a thing; a striker
 for drawing across the top of a
 grain measure; to turn round;
 to cause to circulate, or remove
 from place to place. Read
 Kwan, to superintend the equal
 levying of tribute.

噉 Heh, Hwă or Wŏ, to call
 out to loudly; to call out
 alarmed or frightened, oh! ah!
 Hwŏ tsăy (or Tseh), denotes,

to say much to; to speak to in a boisterous tone; and one says,

with laughter or ridicule.

WOO.

五 Five. **第五** Te woo, the fifth. Te woo, also occurs as a surname. **二五** **眼子** Urh woo yen tsze, *two-five eyes*, is an expression which denotes, obscure or imperfect vision. **五常** Woo ch'ang, the five constant virtues. **五車書** Woo ch'ay shoo, five cart-loads of books—is an ancient expression for a large collection of books. **五枝之桂** Woo che che kwei, the five-branched olea fragrans, situated in the moon. **五方** Woo fang, denotes the four points of the compass, and the centre. **五方土地** Woo fang t'oo te, the gods of the four corners of the house, and of the centre, or middle of the house. **五行** Woo hing, the five elements of the Chinese; viz. **水火木金土** Shwuy, ho, mūh, kin, t'oo, water, fire, wood, metal, and earth. **三五** Sau woo, third fifth; i. e. the fifteenth night of the moon. **五色** Woo seh, the five colours. **五穀** Woo kūh, the five sorts of grain;

every species of grain. **五教** Woo keaou, the precepts that have a respect to the five virtues mentioned above. **五倫** Woo lun, the five relations amongst human beings. **五梧子** Woo pei tsze, galls; gall-nuts,—a species peculiar to China; those of the oak are called **沒石子** Mūh shih tsze. **五臟** Woo tsang, the five viscera. **五次** Woo ts'ze, five times. **五層樓** Woo ts'ang low, Padre hill, on the north side of Canton; or rather the square temple on the hill. **五爵** Woo ts'ö, five ranks of nobility; which are denominated **公侯伯子男** kung, how, peh, tsze, nan; kung is the highest. **五味** Woo we, the five tastes. **五岳** Woo yō, five mountains in China.

伍 Five persons connected with each other; a file of five men; the same is expressed by **行伍** Hang woo, or **隊伍** Tuy woo, the ranks; five families becoming security for each other; a multitude blended

together is also called 伍 Woo. A surname. 行伍出身 Hang woo ch'üh shin, to be born in the army, and receive its allowances. 儕伍 Chae woo, friends of the same rank; companions of the same age.

吾 { I; me; to guard; to keep off; to impede. A certain weapon. A proper name. 吾等 Woo täng, or 吾輩 Woo pei, we; us. 可與吾輩相並 K'o yu woo pei säng ping, may rank on equal terms with us. 言語甚支吾 Yen yu shin che woo, language very confused and indistinct. 支吾了事 Che woo leäou sze, to hurry over any service in a careless manner. 伊吾 E woo, the sound of rhyming or chaunting. 吾我自稱也 Woo wo tsze ch'ing yay, Woo, an expression for myself.

悟 To meet with; to see against one's inclination. **悟** From *heart* or *mind* and *one's-self* or the sound *woo*. An exclamation uttered when something suddenly strikes one; to arouse in a moral sense; to awaken the mind; to notice and advert to; to perceive the real state of things; to understand. 迷悟 Me woo, are

opposites. Sleepy, inadvertent, stupified, and awake; quick, to observe; ready to discern. 穎悟 Ying woo, a superior degree of discernment. 省悟 Sing woo, to awaken; to quicken; aroused. 覺悟 Këö woo, to notice suddenly; first impression of; to come to a right understanding of. 悟道 Woo taou, to perceive the force of reasoning.

扈 { From *hand* and *one's-self*. To guard against, as by placing an inclined post against a wall to support it. Used also morally, for guarding against the introduction of anarchy or moral disorder. The same idea is expressed by 支扈 Che woo, or 枝扈 Che woo, also 抵扈 Te' woo, and 支柱 Che choo. To oppose; to contradict; to rebel against.

晤 From *sun* and *myself*. To place the sun before one; light; bright; to meet with; to set in opposition to; to explain; to speak together,—as friends. 相晤 Säng woo, 晤見 Woo këen, or 晤對 Woo tuy, face to face,—said of friends or acquaintances. 餘容再晤 Yu yung tsae woo, for the rest, bear with me till I

again see you,—said in the close of letters.

寤 To awaken from sleep.
寤寐 Woo mei, to awaken and to sleep.

梧 **梧桐** Woo t'ung, name of a tree remarkable in China; it is used for making musical instruments, and is exceedingly regular in casting its leaves; the fall of one of its leaves is a certain indication of autumn. Used to denote, a stringed instrument. The name of a district. Occurs denoting opposition to.

牯 From a cow and *one's-self* or the sound *woo*. The name of an animal. To push against; to oppose; to rebel against; to contradict.

齟 Distorted irregular teeth; not meeting straight; some standing out, and some standing in, like the teeth of a saw. **齟齬** Tseu woo, irregular; incoherent; applied to the teeth; to what people say; and to their intention.

鼯 **鼯鼠** Woo shoo, 夷由 E yew, or **飛生鼠** Fei sāng shoo, are several names of the flying squirrel.

午 The seventh of the 地支 Te che, or twelve horary characters. It is applied

to the space of time between eleven and one o'clock of the day; and is employed in forming the cycle of sixty years. It occurs in the 7th, 19th, 31st, 43rd and 55th years. It sometimes denotes, the south; also transverse; crosswise. In composition denotes *opposition*. **過午** Kwo woo, something to pass over noon, *tiffin*; a term used by the Tartars. **正午** Ching woo, or **中午** Chung woo, the point of noon. **交午** Keau woo, eleven o'clock. **正午二刻** Ching woo urh kh'eh, half past twelve o'clock. **停午** Ting woo, or **息午** Sefh woo, to rest at noon; the resting time at noon. **食午飯** Shih woo fan, to eat noon rice; to dine. **上午** Shang woo, the forenoon. **下午** Hēa woo, the afternoon. **舛午** Chuen woo, to oppose; to turn the back upon. **旁午** P'ang woo, transversely; lengthwise and crosswise; spread out; a multiplicity of affairs. **午日** Woo jih, every twelfth day is so denominated. **午年** Woo nēen, any year of the cycle that falls in Woo. **午時** Woo she, from eleven to one o'clock; about noon. **午月** Woo yüē, is always the fifth month.

件 An equal; an opponent.
Also used in the sense of
悟 Woo, a file of five men. A
surname. **件作** Woo tsö, a
person who performs the neces-
sary offices to a corpse.

忤 From *heart* and *noon*.
忤 To adhere to the line of
rectitude; to set one's-self
in opposition to; disobe-
dient; rebellious; unduti-
ful to parents. **忤逆** Woo
neih, disobedient; contumacious;
rebellious; rebellion. **忤逆**
不孝 Woo neih püh heaou,
disobedient to parents.

迕 From *to run* and *oppos-*
迕 *ed to*. To meet; to oc-
cur; to run counter to; to
oppose; confused; blend-
ed. **錯迕** Ts'ö woo,
mixed; blended in confu-
sion. **乖迕** Kwae woo,
perverse; obstinate; con-
tumacious. **逆迕** Neih
woo, or **迕違** Woo wei, re-
bellious; disobedient; issuing in
a contrary direction.

忤 To meet with; to rush a-
gainst; to oppose; to re-
bel against; contradictory; re-
fractory; contumacious.

坊 To plaster and white-
wash, and so on; to orna-
ment a wall. **坊人** Woo jin,
a person who plasters or adorns

houses; a bricklayer.

鈎 { A trowel for plastering
with.

汗 From *water* and *steam*
汗 *rising*. Stagnant water;
foul; muddy; impure; un-
clean; in a physical or
moral sense to do any-
thing impure; to stain; to
defile; to debauch; low;
filthy; depraved; severe labour.

穢汚之物 Wei woo che
wüh, defiled by anything un-
clean. **道汚** Taou woo, an
immoral bad state of things.

汚辱 Woo jüh, to insult; to
defile. **汚穢** Woo wei, dirty;
filthy; impure; indecent.

惡 Read Ö or Ngö, vicious;
wicked. Read Woo, to
hate; to dislike; to have an a-
version to; to be ashamed of;
to repent. **可惡** Kh'o woo,
hateful; detestable. **羞惡之**
心 Sew woo 'che sin, a mind
sensible of shame. **自惡** Tsze
woo, to hate one's-self. **憎惡**
Tsäng woo, to hate; to dislike;
to have a strong aversion to.
羞惡 Sew woo, to be asham-
ed of what is vicious, and re-
frain from doing it; or to be a-
shamed for having acted vici-
ously. **惡而知其美** Woo

urh che kh'e mei, to dislike a person or thing, and yet know or acknowledge any excellencies possessed by them.

誣 From *words* and *hateful*. Slanderous; vilifying speech. Read Yih, or Ngeh, to laugh. **誣** 誣 Woo ya, bad enunciation.

吳 To talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate, in which sense it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. **不吳不敖** Pūh woo pūh ngaou, not clamorous; not insolent. **吳國** Woo kwō, the least of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century; the territory which corresponds to the modern Chē-kēang, in ancient times called Woo.

蜈 蜈蚣 Woo kung, a species of centipede; the scolopendra.

誤 Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous; causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive. **妄人** 之悞 Kēen jin che woo, the false pretenses of bad designing men. **悞信** Woo sin, to put a mistaken confidence in.

悞事 Woo sze, to impede affairs.

烏 A crow, which the character is intended to resemble; black as a crow; an exclamation like the cry of a crow. An interrogative particle. How? Used in several proper names.

白烏 Peh woo, a white crow.

烏綢 Woo ch'ow, black silk.

烏魯穆齊 Woo loo mō ts'e, name of a place in Western Tartary, W. of Peking, 28°. N. 44°. 30'.

烏帽 Woo maou, a black cap.

烏木 Woo mūh, ebony.

烏布 Woo poo, black cloth.

烏蘇里江 Woo soo le kéang, or *Usuri Ula*, a river in Eastern Tartary, which enters the Amour from the south; also the name of a district in the neighbourhood of the same river.

烏賊魚 Woo tseh

yu, cuttle fish. **烏鴉** Woo ya, a black crow; the Chinese praise it for its care of its parent.

塢 A small bank or dike, or as one affirms, a low wall; a place where a detachment of troops reside; barracks; cantonments; hills, or windings amongst hills, which are habitable; a village; a collection of people on a moor or com-

mon. 村塢 Ts'un woo, a village with a kind of mud wall around it.

嗚 嗚呼 Woo hoo, to sigh; to lament; alas! 噫 嗚
E woo, to shed tears.

慟 From *heart* and *black*. A sorrowful disquieted mind.

於 Read Yu, a particle denoting to be resident in; to consist with. Read Woo, an interjection denoting surprise or grief. 於乎 Woo hoo, grief or admiration.

愕 } From *heart*, *mouth*, and
rising steam. Read Woo
and Ngō, surprise; alarm.
愕 } 錯愕 Ts'ō woo, surprise; alarm; perturbation; haste; opposition to.

還 } Read Woo and Ngō. From
to run, rebellion and open
mouths. To occur; to
meet; to rush against; to
oppose rebelliously. 還
物 Woo wūh, to run against
anything—like a drunken man.

藹 } To rise in opposition to.
萼立 Woo leih, to stand
up in opposition.

武 From a *spear* and *to stop*.
To put a stop to anarchy
by military prowess; strong;

dignified; warlike. Whatever is connected with the army, martial; military; a designation of high honour in epitaphs; a trace or footstep; the footstep of a cow. The name of a cap; of a river; of a district; of a star; and of a lake. 祖武 Tsoo woo, the footsteps of ancestors. 武職官 Woo chih kwan, or 武官 Woo kwan, military officers. 武藝 Woo e, military arts. 武夷山 Woo e shan, the *Woo-e* (Bohea) hills, in Füh-kéen province, from whence tea is brought. 武學 Woo hēō, *military learning*; i. e. the practice of military exercises. 武功 Woo kung, military merit or honours. 武則天 Woo tsih t'een, name of an abandoned queen—an epithet applied to prostitutes.

武 武 A man's name.

武 武 } A certain valuable stone.

武 武 } From *martial* and *bird*.
鸚鵡 Ying woo, a bird that can speak; a parrot; —said to become dumb when stroked on the back.

無
𡵓
无
𡵓
𡵓

Etymology not clear. The second is the original form; it denotes a forest where everything is lost, as if it existed not; not possessing; destitute of; non-existence; no; not. Name of a district. A surname. Nan, or 南無 Nan mo, a term of the Buddha sect, much used before the appellations of Buddha and his deified disciples,—equivalent to 歸依 Kwei e, to revert to, and rely upon. 有 Yew, and 無 Woo, are opposites, to exist, and not to exist; to have or possess, and not possess. 無常 Woo ch'ang, death. 無恥 Woo ch'e, shameless. 無法 Woo fā, no means; no resource. 無限 Woo hēn, without limit; illimitable; infinite. 無花果 Woo hwa kwo, or 肥果 Fei kwo, fig; ficus carica. 無窮 Woo kh'eung, inexhaustible; imperishable. 無窮之數 Woo kh'eung che soo, infinite numbers. 無可奈何 Woo kh'o nae ho, nothing can be done! cannot help one's-self. 無禮 Woo le, rudeness; rude. 無禮的東西 Woo le teih tung se, a rude thing, refers to a rude person. 無量

Woo lēang, immeasurable; infinite in respect of measurement. 無邊 Woo pēn, having no borders; infinite in extent,—applied to the body of Buddha. 無裨益 Woo pe yih, of no service to; not beneficial to. 無事爲福 Woo sze wei fūh, to have nothing to do is happiness; or rather, to have nothing to disturb. 無所不 Woo so pūh, nothing—not; makes the highest possible degree; infinitude; as preceding 在 Tsae, to be in a place, it makes omnipresence; preceding 知 Che, to know, it makes omniscience. 無數 Woo soo, numberless; innumerable. 無食子 Woo shih tsze, a Chinese gall-nut, obtained from a large tree on the western frontier of China, apparently oak galls. 無定止 Woo ting che, no settled purpose, or resting place. 無則言無 Woo tsih yen woo, if it be not, then say it is not. 無度 Woo too, without rule or limit; excess in a bad sense. 無盡 Woo ts'in, interminable; inexhaustible. 無責處 Woo tseh ch'oo, blameless. 無望矣 Woo wang e, hopeless; a state of despair. 無爲自然 Woo wei tsze jen, not made, but self-existing. 無葉籐

z z z

Woo yě tǎng, cuscuta or dodder.

無用 Woo yung, useless.

無 Properly written 無
Woo, which see.

嫵 Flattering; trying to win
the affections. 媚媚

斌 Woo mei, a delicate fas-
cinating woman.

廡 From a covering and un-
occupied. A kind of
piazza or room outside the hall
of a house for servants and per-
sons who first enter the gate;
a lodge at a gate; a large vacant
house. 蕃廡 Fan woo, a shade
formed by luxuriant foliage.

憮 From heart and the sound
woo. Affection; love; an
expression of regard, and of
surprise and disappointment;
also a proud expression of con-
tempt.

甌 A small jar or pitcher.

蕪 Overgrown with weeds
or wood; umbrageous;
dirty; filthy. Name of a territo-
ry. Name of a lake.

舞 A court amusement, con-
sisting of a kind of pos-
ture making or minuet dancing,
accompanied by music; various
ornamented rods or sceptres, are
carried in the hand; in the army
it becomes a kind of fencing; to
play sleight-of-hand tricks; the

upper part of a metal vessel.
The name of an office; and of a
place. A surname. 幘舞 Füh
woo, an ornamented rod. 跳
舞 T'eaou woo, to dance or
caper about; to perform feats of
agility; to tumble. 打舞 Ta
woo, to make postures; to tum-
ble. 歌兒舞女 Ko urh
woo neu, singing boys and dan-
cing girls;—anciently formed
the amusement of princes and
statesmen. 舞弄 Woo lung,
to play tricks.

儻 To skip and dance, as a
demonstration of joy; to
excite. 儻衛 Woo wei, the
sound of arrows or flying darts.

篲 A sheath or case for a
sword or knife.

臠 From flesh and not hav-
ing. Dried flesh without
any bones. See Hoo.

巫 Represents the distorted
gesticulations of an en-
chantress, sorceress or
witch, by which she caus-
ed spirits to descend and
appear. A female magician; an
enchantress; magic; sorcery in
general; hence, 男巫 Nan
woo, a male sorcerer, or en-
chanter. The name of a dis-
trict; of a hill; of a divinity;
of a man; and of an office. A
surname. 巫醫 Woo e, the

use of magic in healing diseases. 巫覡 Woo heih, a witch and a wizard. 巫術 Woo shūh, magic arts; charms; spells.

誣 慚 } To affirm that to be which has no existence; superstitious; visionary; false; deceitful; to deceive; to charge falsely; to accuse the innocent. 誣告 Woo kaon, a false accusation. 誣賴 Woo lae, a false trust; or to lay upon unjustly. 誣民 Woo min, to deceive the people. 誣捏 Woo neih, a false pretext.

毋 From the character 母 Neu, a woman, with a line of separation, denoting—a prevention of illicit practices. A prohibitive particle, forbidding the doing or exercise of; it corresponds to the modern word 莫 Mō. A particle of interrogation. A surname. The name of a place. 毋庸掛慮 Woo yang kwa leu, no occasion for anxiety on the subject.

侮 Neglect; disrespect. 自高 侮人 Tsze kaon woo jin, to exalt one's-self, and insult others.

嫠 The name of a star, and of a district. 嫠婦 Woo foo, a widow who does

not marry again. 嫠女 Woo neu, a star.

姆 姆 姆 姥 } From woman and mother. A mistress or governess in a family; an old lady of fifty who teaches young women. A term by which the wife of a younger brother addresses her husband's sister-in-law. The name of a hill.

侮 悞 } To injure; to treat negligently; to behave contemptuously; to despise; to ridicule; to turn what is good into ridicule; to

burlesque. 德盛不狎侮 Teh shing pūh hēa woo, the eminently virtuous do not behave with contemptuous levity.

侮易 Woo e, to trifle or take liberties with; disrespectful familiarities.

瞽 愁 瞽 } Read Mow, to look down intensely upon, as on that which is obscured. Read Woo, dull apprehension; stupid; ignorant.

瞽 瞽 } Woo or Mow, to kneel down; to kneel as an act of courtesy or reverence.

務 務 } To apply the mind or strength to a certain object; to use great and undivided effort; the business or affair which is attended to. A surname. The

name of a city. Read **Maou**,
high in front and low behind.
To rhyme read **Mow**. **事務**
Sze woo, business; affair; that
about which one is occupied.
專務 **Chuen woo**, intense and
undivided application to. **本**
務 **Pun woo**, is one's peculiar
duty itself. **家務** **Kēa woo**,
domestic duties. **公務** **Kung**
woo, public duties. **辦理事**
務 **Pan le sze woo**, to transact
or manage an affair. **你務**
必出去 **Ne woo peih ch'uh**
kh'eu, you must go out. **務**
專力於事也 **Woo chuen**
leih yu sze yay, **Woo** denotes,
close application to. **務宜**
Woo e, what propriety absolute-
ly requires. **務必** **Woo peih**,

must; it is indispensable. 務
必要的 Woo peih yaou teih,
it is positively required. 務
本業 Woo pun neh, to at-
tend solely to one's peculiar du-
ty. 務本 Woo pun, is to at-
tend to one's duty. 務須
Woo seu, what is absolutely ne-
cessary.

霧霽靄雫

From *cloud* and *a spear*.
Shooting forth; moisture
or vapour issuing from
the earth; fog; thick dense
vapour. 雲霧 Yun
woo, cloudy vapour. 烟
霧 Yen woo, smoky va-
pour.

To run with haste and precipitation; boisterous; t.

WŮH.

勿 Represents and denotes a flag or standard, formerly erected in districts to invite together the people; hence, **勿**
勿 Wūh wūh, denotes haste; moving in haste; not; do not. Wūh wūh, also denotes ardently desirous of; having the mind intently set upon. **勿**
畏難 Wūh wei nan, do not be afraid of difficulties.

沕 沕 沕 Wūh mūh, ex-
ceedingly minute and ab-

struse; recondite; a small particle of dust; an atom.

密 密 密 *Meih wüh, ab-*
struse; hidden; a sort of
melon.

物 From a cow and the sound *Wüh*. Every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth. Whatever is material; a thing; a creature; an article of commerce; business; affairs of life; a class or sort. **人物** *Jin wüh*, man and thing, —

sometimes means only *man*. 萬物 Wan wūh, ten thousand things—all things (exclusive of heaven and earth.) 貨物 Ho wūh, articles of commerce. 神物 Shin wūh, divine things—used in divination. 三物 San wūh, three things, i. e. 正德 Ching teh, cultivation of virtue; 利用 Le-yung, facilitating the acquisition of the necessities of life, and 厚生 How sāng, preserving life itself. 物產 Wūh ch'an, natural productions. 物格而后知至 Wūh keh urh how che che, when the nature and principles of things are fully discovered, knowledge is perfected. 物稱人意 Wūh ch'ing jin e, a thing that suits or accords with men's minds. 物件 Wūh kēen, a thing.

兀 From a line placed on the top of *man*. Commonly defined, high and level at

the top; to cut off the feet as a punishment. 肆兀 Lūh wūh, dangerous rocks. 兀者 Wūh chay, those who have had their feet cut off. 兀的 Wūh teih, occurs in some play books, denoting, alas! what? a cant provincial word. 兀兀 Wūh wūh, a firm immovable appearance.

伢 𪔐 Nēē wūh, agitated; disturbed; unquiet. 𪔐 𪔐 Nēē wūh, agitated; unstable as a vessel on the surface of the water, or something agitated in a lofty, dangerous situation. In the explanation of the 困卦 Kh'wān kwa, considered as representing the agitation of a penitent mind.

𪔐 To hem, in order to clear a stoppage of the throat. 𪔐 𪔐 Wūh yūh, clearing the throat before playing on an instrument. One says, the appearance of expectorating and drinking.

YA.

了 The parting branches of a tree; anything forked. 丫 Ya, or 丫叉 Ya ch'a, the space between the fingers of the hand. 丫頭 Ya t'ow, forked head, denotes, a slave girl.

The epithet arises from little girls having their hair bound up in tufts one on each side of the head.

牙 Intended to represent the teeth; a tooth; the incisor.

or teeth; anything that juts out like a tooth; a bud. 象牙 Sëang ya, elephant's teeth; ivory. 爪牙 Chaou ya, the nails and teeth,—that which annoys and frightens. 牙儂 Ya kwei, a sort of spy employed by trading people to collect information. 牙車 Ya ch'ay, the jaw-bone, in which the teeth are inserted. 牙灰 Ya hwuy, tooth powder. 牙蘭 Ya lan, cochineal. See the following character. 牙工夫箱 Ya kung foo sëang, an ivory work basket. 牙門 Ya mun, a standard formerly erected at the door of an officer's tent; hence, the modern term 衙門 Ya mun, a public office. 牙信筒 Ya sin t'ung, ivory racks. 牙扇 Ya shen, ivory fans. 牙蛋 Ya tan, ivory eggs; i. e. balls. 牙月扇 Ya yuě shen, ivory fire-screens.

呀 Hëa or Ya, wide mouthed; gaping; the wrangling of children. (MS. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm; a mere tone; sometimes used instead of distinct articulation. 豁呀 Han ya, appearance of a deep wide valley. 呀蘭米 Ya lan me, cochineal. 噯呀 Ae ya, ah! strange! alas!

研

A smooth, bright, glossy stone; a round stone. 礪

研

Nëen ya, to bruise with a stone roller.

芽

From *plant* and *tooth*. To bud forth; to begin;

a bud; a germ; a sprout. 萌

芽 Mäng ya, to shoot forth buds, as in spring; buds. 發

芽 Fä ya, to bud forth. 麥

芽 Meh ya, a germ of wheat.

迂

From *to go* and *issue forth*. To go forth to meet; to descend to.

雅

From *a tooth* and *a wing*.

雅

A particular species of crow; correct; decorous; to rectify, thus applied to ancient poesy, and to amusement, and to speech; learned; elegant; pure; simple; an instrument of music; a certain wine vessel. A surname. 文

雅 Wän ya, elegant and correct; genteel. 雅致 Ya che,

or 綴 Che, delicate; gentle; soft; elegant; gay; effeminate.

雅鳥 Ya woo, or 鴉鴉 Ya ya, a crow.

鴉

A species of crow. Used for the preceding. A

small crow with a white breast.

鴉片 Ya pëen, or 鴉片

泥 Ya pëen ne, opium.

齧 From the *grinder* and *incisor teeth* together.

Distorted irregular teeth. **聲**

齧 Shing ya, *voice and teeth*, an indistinct enunciation; unable to hear what a person says.

齧齧 Ya ngow, or **齧齧** Ch'ā ya, the teeth unevenly set.

亞 Ugly; like a hunchback. The second in order. Ya,

or as it is otherwise pronounced A, is an epithet that precedes the names of persons in the lower walks of life, as A-lin, A-taou, &c., the latter syllable is the name, A is an epithet. The

Tartars use **阿** O, in the same sense. **姻亞** Yin ya, fathers of a married couple, call each other Yin; husbands of two sisters, call each other Ya. **亞**

哥 Ya ko, an elder brother; the Emperor's son. **亞聖**

Ya shing, is a term applied to the second class of sages, as **孟**

子 Mäng-tsze; Confucius is called **至聖** Che shing, most holy, a perfect sage. **亞叻酒**

A lik tsew, Canton term for arrak. **亞妹** Ya mei, or **亞**

娣 Ya te, younger sister. **亞**

姊 Ya taze, or **亞姐** Ya tsēay, an elder sister.

亞 To lean upon; to trust to; proud.

剗 To cut the neck or throat; to cut or pare off.

啞 Yih, Yūh or Ya, the noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. Read Ya, or Ūh, the voice of birds. Read Ya, the sound made by infants learning to speak; to be dumb; dumbness. **啞謎** Ya me, an enigma. **啞子** Ya tsze, a dumb person.

姪 Two sisters-in-law call each other Ya, as an expression of courtesy; Ya, implies the taking of a second place, or being junior.

瘖 Unable to speak; dumb; the back part of the neck.

涯 Read Ya and Yae, the shore or bank of a river. The name of a river.

衙 In ancient times an officer's tent; in the army distinguished by a flag which was called Ya; hence in later times ap-

plied to any civil or military court. The name of a place.

A surname. A distant or remote appearance. **總督衙**

門 Tsung tūh ya mun, the palace of the governor-general.

Ya or **衙門** Ya mun, a government office; a public court, whether great or small. **衙**

門供應 Ya mun kung ying,

the dues or fees to government offices. 衙役 Ya yǔh, attendants in public courts, to perform the menial offices of the

law; police runners and so on; these are not allowed to stand candidates for official situations.

Yǎ.

囹
押

A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

From a *hand* and *armour*. To place behind; or attach to, in order to guard; to guard or escort; to control; to suppress, or keep down. 花

押 Hwa yǎ, a sort of mark with which the Chinese sign any document. 押船 Yǎ

ch'uen, custom-house boats, attached to European ships; the Hoppo boats. 押送法司

Yǎ sung fǎ sze, to guard, as under arrest, and conduct to the magistrate. 押腹人 Yǎ fūh

jin, to oppress and keep down a person. 押冬茶 Yǎ tung

ch'a, teas left in the market till the close of the season; winter teas.

鴨

▲ duck, so called from the sound of its gabble.

The name of a river. 水

鵝

鴨 Shwuy yǎ, or 鴨

子 Yǎ tse, a duck.

坩

Earthy particles closely adhesive; or thick dust

flying. 坩 坩 Yang yǎ, in-

scrutable; no trace of; foggy; obscure appearance of being unlimited. The old definition is, intricate windings amongst hills.

厭

Read Yen, and Yě, or Yǎ, to restrict; to re-

strain; to subject; uniformity; obedient as one; to unite together; to keep out; to prevent ingress; to injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hand; an inauspicious dream.

Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yèn, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. Read Yǎ, unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yǐh, 厭邑 Yǐh yǐh, damp. Read Ngan, to sink in water.

壓

To throw down, as a wall; to crush; to suppress; to keep steady and settled; to oppress; to guard; to depress; to humble; to keep down; to subject; to stop or fill up by supplying what is deficient. Read Yě, to subject; to cause to unite.

Read Nĕě, to feel with one finger, as when feeling the pulse. Read Yen, to be satiated and disgusted with. By some written thus 厭 Yen, and 饜 Yen, 覆壓 Fūh yǎ, or 壓倒 Yǎ taon, to overthrow. 傾壓 King yǎ, to subvert. 鎮壓 Chin yǎ, 彈壓 Tan yǎ, and 壓住 Yǎ choo, all express, keeping down; suppressing any evil, such as insurrection of the people, or any other calamity. 震壓 Chin yǎ, to keep down by fear, as if terrified by thunder. 自壓 Tsze yǎ, to subject or humble one's-self. 禳壓 Yang yǎ, by superstitious rites to suppress any rising pestilence or other calamity in a neighbourhood. 推壓 Tsuy yǎ, to push down. 沉壓 Chin yǎ, to sink down. 控壓 K'ung yǎ, to hold down, or repress. 山壓 Shan yǎ, pressed down by a mountain. 朕甚壓苦之 Chin shin yǎ kh'oo che, I the Emperor exceedingly dislike, and am embittered against it. 壓紙 Yǎ che, to fix a piece of paper beneath a sod on the top of a grave, as is done by the Chinese in the

spring of the year. 壓伏 Yǎ fūh, to subject. 壓壞 Yǎ hwae, to crush; to ruin. 壓害百姓 Yǎ hae pch sing, to oppress and injure the people. 壓驚 Yǎ king, to keep down alarm. 壓落 Yǎ lǒ, to fall and crush. 壓死人 Yǎ sze jin, to crush a man to death. 壓守 Yǎ show, to maintain possession of; to prevent passing from one.

丸 勑丸 Ung yǎ, to bend the strong or violent.

軋 The turning of a wheel under a heavy load, and making a grinding noise; a punishment which consists in compressing the bones, so as to emit a sound like grinding on a wheel. 相磨軋 Sēang mo yǎ, to distress and annoy each other. 軋軋 Yang yǎ, without any shore or limit; a grinding noise. 軋芴 Yǎ wūh, close, fine texture. 軋忽 Yǎ hwūh, long distant appearance.

揠 } To pluck up; to eradicate. The second character is also read Chǎ. 揠
扎 } 拔 Yǎ pǎ, to eradicate; to pluck out of.

YAE.

呢 An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like a hen; to emit.

埃 Ngae or Yae, dust. **塵**
埃 Ch'in ngae, dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

嫉
談
毒
娶
嬉
挨
挨 A degrading epithet applied to women; to trifle or play with. The two last characters are read He, and considered synonymous.

挨 To place by the side of; to introduce by force; to lean against.

駮 A kind of trotting pace of a horse; doltish; foolish. **駮駮** Pei yae, the gait of a horse or other quadruped.

厓 The precipitous side of a hill; the bank of a river or stream. **上厓** Shang yae, to ascend the bank.

勸 To urge; to force or press upon.

媿 Pleased; gratified; ugly.

崖 The side of a high hill; a high bank or shore; a

precipice. **洪崖** Hung yae, name of one of the *Sēen* genii.

隕崖 Yun yae, to fall or throw one's-self down from a

precipice. **懸崖** Heuen yae, an overhanging precipice. **崖**

州 Yae chow, the southern part of Hae-nan island. **崖岸**

Yae ngan, a general diversity or disagreement.

嗙 **嗙嗙** Yae yae, a dog snarling and seeming to wish to bite.

悵 To hate; indignant.

涯 The bank of a river, or stream; a shore.

捱 To lean against; to loiter; to lounge. **捱到晚間**

Yae t'au wan kēn, to put off the time till evening. **捱死**

Yae sze, to approach near death; to lounge and trifle with danger.

睚 The margin of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at; to look askance; to look at with dislike. **睚**

眦 Yae ts'ze, looking askant at; an oblique look, mixed with hatred or resentment.

厄

To be distressed; to be ill-used. See Ngeh.

Weary; fatigued.

呃

An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like a hen; to emit.

呆

Silly; foolish. See Ngae.

隘

A narrow, confined pass; urgent; pressing; in narrow distressing circumstances;—applied also to the comprehension or sentiments of a person. 貧

隘

隘 P'in yae, in poor and distressing circumstances. 險隘

Hëen yae, a dangerous pass.

度量狹隘 Too lëang hëä yae, narrow, contracted mind.

地方窄隘 Te fang tseh yae, narrow, contracted space of

ground.

矮

From an *arrow* and *bent down*. A person of low stature. 矮子 Yae tsze, or 矮人 Yae jin, a person of very low stature; a dwarf; a pigmy.

噫

E, or Yae, breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh; the sound of severe pain; the tone of sighing; oh! alas! Read Yae, the sound of repletion; to belch. 噫嘻 E he, oh! alas! a tone of admiration.

吠

Dogs wishing to bite; dogs fighting.

啾

啾啾 Yae ngow, the prattle of little children.

YAN.

咩

The cry of a sheep.

YANG.

仰

From *man* and *to look upwards*. To raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire; to look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence; an expression of affectionate regard; to order an inferior; to transmit an official document to another officer. Read Yáng, to trust to;

to rely, or wait on. A surname.

企仰

Kh'e yang, to stand looking up to; to think on with affection. 素仰芳名 Soo yang fang ming, heretofore thought with veneration on your fragrant name;—said to persons of whom we have heard, on first meeting them. 久仰

Kew yang, long looked up; I have long regarded you. 翫

闕仰仰 Hian han yang yang, a stern and intimidating manner. **仰仗** Yang chang, to depend on a person; to be dependent. **仰慕** Yang moo, to look up to; or think of a person with regard. **仰** Yang and **俯** Foo, are opposites, to raise the head and look up, to bend the head and look down. **仰天長嘆** Yang t'een ch'ang t'an, looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh. **仰天而祝曰** Yang t'een urh ch'üh yüé, looked up to heaven and supplicating, said.

羊 Derived from **𦍋** Kwae, intended to represent the horns of a sheep. A sheep or goat. The name of a bird; and of an office.

綿羊 M'een yang, sheep usually so called. **羊角** Yang k'ü, a poetical term for whirlwind. **山羊** Shan yang, wild sheep; goats. **羴羊** Ling yang, a large animal resembling a sheep. **羊毛** Yang maou, wool. **羊矢** Yang she, a shoulder of mutton. **羊羔** Yang kaou, a lamb.

佯 False; unreal; pretended; to feign. **善爲詐佯者** Shen wei cha yang chay, skilled in making a feint. **倚**

佯 E yang, a child's basket. **佯爲不知** Yang wei p'ü che, affected not to know.

勸 To advise; to persuade.

徉 From *sheep* and *to walk*. To stray; to saunter. **彷彿**

徉 Fang yang, roving about in a state of incertitude. **徜徉** Ch'ang yang, or **徜徉** S'ang yang, to saunter about for amusement; to rove; to wander.

恙 Sorrow; grief; disease, in the language of courtesy; worms that corrode the heart of man. **尊恙** Tsun yang, or **貴恙** Kwei yang, your complaint; how are you?—addressed to a person indisposed. **賤恙** Ts'een yang, my complaint. **無恙** Woo yang, I hope you are in perfect health.

獐 Certain animals.

洋 From *water* and *sheep*. The name of a river in Shan-tung, now used to denote the sea and ocean. Vast; extensive; numerous; abundant; anything that comes from beyond seas is expressed by Yang. The name of a district. **西洋** Se yang, was first applied to Europe—but is now at Canton, confined to Portugal. **大西**

洋 Ta se yang, Europe; 小
 西羊 Seaou se yang, India,—
 sometimes Goa. 汪洋 Wang
 yang, or 洋洋 Yang yang,
 vast; spacious. 洋紅 Yang
 hung, carmine. 洋面 Yang
 mēen, offing, as 鷄頸洋面
 Ke king yang mēen, the Macao
 offing; Cabreta point. 洋靛
 Yang t'ēen, Prussian blue. 洋
 繡球 Yang sew k'ew, hy-
 drangea hortensis. 洋桃 Yang
 taou, the carambola. 洋盜
 乎中國 Yang yīh hoo chung
 kwō, to overflow from China—
 and extend to the barbarians—
 said of knowledge and good
 principles. 洋溢 Yang yīh,
 to overflow; to inundate; to ex-
 tend widely.

烱 { Fire burning furiously;
 煬 { opposite the fire; towards;
 fierce; hot.

痒 { Diseased; a sore; an ul-
 癢 { cer; an itching sore; a
 癢 { scab; to itch.

漾 { From *perpetual* and the
 漾 { sound Yang. Water or
 a river extending far.

樣 { A rule; a pattern; fa-
 樣 { shion; manner; way. 模

樣 Moo yang, manner; mode;
 appearance. 怎樣 Tsäng
 mo yang, how? in what man-
 ner? 樣事 Yang sze, every
 form of business or affair. 樣
 子 Yang tsze, a pattern; a sam-
 ple; a muster.

樣 Erect and moving.

漾 The name of a river; the
 appearance of water agi-
 tated; long; deep; extensive.

獐 The name of an animal.

餞 From *to eat* and *sheep*.
 A cake; a bait.

養 { From *sheep* and *to eat*.
 養 { To feed; to bring up; to
 nourish; to support with
 food; to tame; to improve
 the condition of body or
 mind; to improve the moral
 sense; to increase an evil; to
 maintain people. 養閒漢

Yang hēen han, to maintain
 people who have not much to
 do. 養口 Yang kh'ow, to

feed the mouth, to support one's
 self. 養廉 Yang lēen, to

feed the purity of a magistrate;
 to grant an allowance to pre-
 vent his extorting from the peo-
 ple; government salaries are so

called. 養身 Yang shin, to

nurse and take care of one's-self.

養得熟 Yang teh shūh, that

may be tamed.

勸

To advise; to admonish.

愜

From *heart* and to *feed*.
That which the heart desires; to itch; having an itching for.

攢

From *hand* and to *feed*.
To move; to excite; to put in motion.

瀼

Wide; extensive; without a shore; a rule; a pattern.

央

From 大 *Ta*, *great*, in the midst of 冂 *Keung*, a wide space. In the midst of; separated in the midst; the half of; to terminate; to finish; wide; extensive; fine fresh appearance. Commonly used to express, making a request. 中央 *Chung yang*, in the middle of; in the centre. 央浼 *Yang mei*, to request; to solicit.

佚

The body extended. 偃佚 *Yen yang*, lying on the back.

映

Yàng or Yang, the sound or tone of replying; the sound of running water. 映

咽

Yang yīh, the interrupted flowing of water. 映映 *Yang yang*, interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

嗷

Sound; noise.

垓

Dust; small earthly particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

殃

Fault; punishment; calamity; judgment; ruin.

殃

殃留子孫 *Yang lew tsze sun*, a judgment that extends, or remains to one's posterity. 疾殃 *Tseih yang*, disease and calamity.

快

From *heart* and sound *Yang*. Dissatisfied; vexed; discontented with one's treatment. 塞其快快心 *Seh kh'e yang yang sin*, stuff his discontented mind. 快悵 *Yang chang*, some dissatisfaction in the feelings.

決

決決 *Yang yang*, widespread; vast; agitated and tossed about;—applied to water and to the clouds.

快

The light or blaze of fire.

訣

Early knowledge; wisdom; to ask; to tell; sound or noise.

鞅

The part of a bridle or halter which hangs below the neck; ornamental strings that pass below the chin; violent; opposed to; embarrassed. 鞅掌 *Yang chang*, disconcerted; embarrassed; annoyed by an excessive quantity of business. 鞅罔 *Yang wang*,

without any dependence.

餽
鴛

Satiated with food; filled.

The female of a pair of birds, much noticed by the Chinese for their conjugal fidelity; the male is called **鴛** Yuen. **鴛鴦** Yuen yang, the faithful pair. **鸛鵲** Ke shih, the happy couple,—used often in reference to marriage.

嗑
謚

Sound; noise.

易

To open; to expand; to spread wide, like the beams of the rising sun; bright; splendid; to be distinguished from **易** Yih, which see.

揚
敷

From *hand* and *to expand*. To excite; to dash as spray; to winnow; to spread out; to extend widely; to spread open the eyebrows; to extend the fame of; to make. **張揚於外** Chang yang yu wae, to spread a report outside—respecting what is done within. **稱揚** Ching yang, or **讚揚** Tsan yang, to praise; to declare the merits of. **揚帆** Yang fan, to spread a sail; to sail away. **揚名** Yang ming, to spread one's name; to become

famous. **揚聲** Yang shing, to vociferate; to hem aloud when entering a house, in order that the females may retire.

暘

From *sun* and *to spread*. The rising sun; clear; bright; to dry anything in the sun.

楊

From *wood* or *tree* and *to spread*. Name of a tree; wide-spreading tree. A surname. **楊貴妃** Yang kwei fei, a famous queen of the Tang dynasty. (A. D. 745.) **楊樹** Yang shoo, the ficus religiosa, or banyan tree. **楊柳** Yang lew, a sort of willow or palm. **楊梅** Yang mei, arbutus. **楊桃** Yang t'au, avertroa carambola.

煬

From *fire* and *to spread*.

烱

A blazing fire; opposite a fire; to roast; vehement flame; to dress completely; to fuse or work metals.

暘

The space between the eyebrows; pretty eyes.

睞

The spirit or divinity of a road, or highway; to sacrifice to the presiding spirit of a wood.

禡

禡

From *words* and *to spread*. To spread the fame of; to

謁

praise; to extol; attentive; respectful.

錫 Certain jingling ornaments about a horse's head. The name of a city. The name of a weapon.

錫 Lofty and splendid; clear; the *superior* of the two material principles, into which, according to the Chinese, chaos was divided. The superior generally in nature; the sun; light; done in the light; openly; the male of animals.

Yang was the purer and more subtle matter of which were formed invisible spirits, the gods, and the **魂** Hwăn, or human soul. Compare with **陰** Yin. The tenth moon. Name of a district. Epithet of an ancient Emperor. A surname.

端陽 Twan yang, the 5th of the 5th moon. **重陽** Chung yang, the 9th of the 9th moon. **陽奉陰違** Yang fung yin wei, to profess openly

to obey, but secretly to oppose.

陽關 Yang kwan, a pass in Western Tartary, about 53° N.

陽侮 Yang mei, a venereal tumor in the groin; a bubo; used generally for syphilis. **陽**

事 Yang sze, the intercourse of the sexes. **陽臺** Yang

tae, a bed. **陽物** Yang wũ, the male organ of generation, — a medical term. **陽日男**

Yang yuě nan, Yang expresses the male.

颺 From *wind* and *to spread*. Driven and spread about by the wind; applied to a vessel driven by the wind, to great swelling words, and to winnow corn.

勦 Effort; endeavour; to urge.

儻 Yang heang, unsubmissive, unsubdued.

勦 Effort; endeavour.

勦 Yang or Sëang. Remiss; negligent.

YAOU.

夭 Yaou or Ngaou, feeble; delicate; trying to please; smiling; winning; luxuriant herbage; broken; short; untimely death; calamity; judgment.

夭壽 Yaon show, untimely death, and long life.

伋 Yaou kenou, extended; distorted; weak; decrepid.

呌
妖

Tumultuous noise; licentious airs.

A woman laughing or smiling. A strange, unaccountable, superhuman appearance or sound; fairies; elfs, &c. unusual, strange dress.

妖訛 Yaou ngo, foolish tales of apparitions.

妖氣 Yaou kh'e, an ominous vapour or shadowy appearance; a phantom; an apparition.

妖孽 Yaou nēē, supernatural appearances, such as are manifested at the fall of empires; prodigies, such as raining blood and other unusual phenomena, such as are said to have preceded the fall of the Yuen dynasty.

妖精 Yaou tsing, a fairy or elf.

妖由人行而不自作 Yaou yew jin hing urh pūh tsze tsō, ghosts (fairies, &c.) arise from man and have no existence of themselves.

突
突
妖

The south-east corner; a noise of the wind whistling through an aperture; winter.

To die early; short-lived; to kill the young.

妖命 Ming yaou, short-lived.

妖天 Yaou yaou, to kill those who have lived a short time.

交

To lay across; to imitate. See Heaou.

肴
餽
嶠
淆

Dressed food; flesh and wine. See Heaou.

Read Yaou or Heaou, the name of a hill, and of a river.

The last and smallest of a litter of pigs; supposed to resemble a new-born infant; small; delicate; short. The name of a small bird; of a song or tune. A word used in gaming. A surname.

吆

A sound; a noise. 吆吆 Yaou yaou, a low sound; a slight noise.

凹

Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

要

To restrict; to seek to attain; to want; to require;

that which is required; requisite; important; an abstract of the most important; to assemble; to examine; to try. A

surname. Name of a river. 不要 Pūh yaou, do not; don't.

要服 Yaou fūh, the outside of a town. 要曉得 Yaou heaou teh, want to understand.

你要不要 Ne yaou pūh yaou, do you want, or wish to have it, or not? 不要 Pūh yaou, I don't want it. 要緊

Yaou kin, urgently required; very important. 要暑 Yaou lëö, an abridgment of the most important matters. 要領 Yaou ling, the collar of a garment.

佻 佻 Yaou neaou, small waisted.
 啞 啞 Yaou yaou, murmur of insects amongst grass or plants.

萋 Grass; herbage; luxuriant vegetation; a plant used in dyeing; extensive aims; enlarged views.

螻 Name of a poisonous snake.

腰 The loins; the waist; applied figuratively to certain appearances of landscapes. The name of a horse. 柳腰 Lew yaou,

or 腰細 Yaou se, a willow waist; a slender waist. 折腰

Chě yaou, to stoop; to bow.

腰脚痛冷 Yaou köö t'ung lāng, a kind of lumbago.

匡 A kind of drum.

缶 An earthen vessel. Also read T'auou, which see.

陶 Commonly read T'auou, a potter. Read Yaou, name of an ancient statesman.

陶陶 Yaou yaou, easy; agreeable; complying

with; following the course pointed out; to expel or drive out.

缶 Yaou or Yew, earthenware vessels; a pitcher; in compounds seems to denote, to move; to agitate.

佻 To serve; to be under the orders of others; not pure; depraved. A surname.

啞 To be joyful; pleased; to rejoice.

Joy and merriment.

徭 To serve; to perform certain vassalage or labour for the government.

忪 忪 Yaou yaou, to be grieved without having any one to tell one's complaints to; deflected; depraved; to seduce or impose upon; disorder; agitation of mind.

搖 From *hand* and a *pitcher*. The mind agitated without having any one to trust to; to shake; to move; to wave; to imitate. 扶搖 Foo yaou, a violent wind. 招搖 Chaou yaou, the name of a star. 須搖 Seu yaou, a moment of time. 步搖 Poo yaou, an ornament for the head. 搖光 Yaou kwang, vibrating light; certain stars. 搖擺 Yaou pae, swag-

gering strut. **搖手** Yaon show, to wave the hand. **搖動** Yaon tung, to move, either morally or physically. **搖頭** Yaon t'ow, to shake the head; —denoting disapproving or denying. **搖搖** Yaou yaou, a proud gait.

獠 A sort of dog. **獠民** Yaou min, or **獠種** Yaou chung, a tribe of barbarians in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces, — who are said to have short animal tails.

瑤 A sort of valuable stone. Name of a hill; of a pool; of a star; of a man. **瑤箋** Yaou ts'een, a complimentary expression for another person's letter.

窑 A furnace in which to burn earthenware.

繇 Read Yaou, to follow; to accord with; to take from amongst; luxuriant herbage; to serve. A surname. Used also for several other characters. Read Yew, to take out of; referring to divination; in ancient books used for **由** Yew, from, through, or by.

徇 To deceive by mutual falsehood; to be pleased;

dissimilarity in size; that compared with this.

謠 To sing songs or ballads; to slander by idle stories. **童謠** Tung yaou, a boy singing ballads or songs of his own making. **謠言** Yaou yen, idle reports.

趨 **趨趨** Yaou yaou, to walk; to go.

遙 Remote; far; distant. **遙遙** Seaou yaou, or **遙遙** Seaou yaou, to sail and move about. **遙遠** Yaou yuen, far off; remote.

颿 The wind shaking or agitating anything, **颿颿** P'eaou yaou, floating or sailing in the wind. **颿颿** Yaou yang, moved; agitated.

鷄 Name of a bird of prey.

兆 A tortoise-shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth. See Chaou.

佻 Appearance of walking; long; slender; weak. See Chaou and Teauou.

姚 One of the posterity of the famous **舜** Shun. Beautiful; elegant. Read Teauou, light; lightsome. Read Keauou,

in a similar sense. Recovering from disease.

垚 Earth reared or piled up high, which the character represents.

堯 High; eminent. From *earth heaped up*, and a *high and level base*. High and remotely seen, as a mountain. The famous Chinese sovereign Yaou, who began his reign, B. C. 2330. A surname. A name.

In epitaphs, Yaou expresses great eminence in justice and virtue. The name of a hill.

孔子曰惟天爲大惟堯則之 Kh'ung-tsze yuě, wei t'een wei ta, wei Yaou tseh

che, Confucius said, only heaven is great, and only Yaou imitated it.

舜繼堯 Shun ke Yaou, Shun succeeded Yaou.

This person is distinguished by the term **唐堯** Tang yaou,

or **帝堯** Te yaou, and **神堯** Shin yaou, the divine Yaou.

誦堯 Sung yaou, to meditate on Yaou, and to recite to one's-self his sayings. **纂堯** Tswan yaou, to narrate the acts of Yaou.

僥 False; not genuine. See Keau.

剗 To pare, or cut away.

嶢 Yaou yaou, lofty and dangerous. Read Keau, to

stand erect and wait.

嶢 From a *hill and earth piled up*. High; lofty. **嶢嶢** Tseau yaou, the appearance of a high mountain.

塲 A furrow; a ditch; uneven ground. **地塲** Te yaou, a hollow place in the ground. **山塲** Shan yaou, a cavern in a hill.

拗 Yaou or Ngaou, to seize and drag with the hand; to break; to grasp firmly; figuratively, a steady obstinate adherence to; to rush against a tree, in a mad-like manner; perverse; obstinate. **執拗** Chih yaou, obstinate. **推拗** T'uy yaou, to push madly against a tree. **違拗** Wei yaou, perversely disobedient. **拗折** Yaou chě, to twist or break off. **拗子** Yaou tsze, an obstinate perverse son. **拗頸** Yaou king, stiff-necked.

爍 **爍爍** Yaou new, having a tendency to dry.

窈 Deep; profound; retired; still; tranquil;—applied in high commendation to the temper and habits of females. **窈窕** Yaou kew, easy, cheer-

ful temper. 窈窕 Yaou
t'eaou, still and retired.

眴 } Deep sunken eyes; to look
窅 } narrowly; retired; to look
宵 } inwardly; deep thought.

渚 Unfathomably deep.

曜 } From the *sun* and *wings*.
曜 } The light, splendour, or
曜 } glory of the sun.

瞞 }
瞞 } To look at; to see errone-
瞞 } ously.

耀 } From *fire* and *wings*. To
耀 } shine upon; to dart forth
耀 } rays; luminous; splendid.

耀 } Read Seaou, anything
耀 } very pointed or sharp.

咬 } Read Keaou and Yaou,
咬 } moaning or crying under
咬 } the most acute pain or distress.
See Keaou. 咬牙 Yaou ya,
a locked jaw.

齧 } From *teeth* and to *lay a-*
齧 } *cross*. To gnaw bones;
齧 } to bite or gnaw asunder.

鏖 } To kill entirely; to exter-
鏖 }minate people. 鏖戰
Yaou chen, to give no quarter

in battle.

盥 } Yaou, or Yew. From
盥 } *fingers* or a *claw* and a
盥 } *mortar*. To remove a li-
盥 } quid from one vessel to
盥 } another, as by a spoon;
盥 } to lave out; to be distinguished
盥 } from 冪 Hëen, a man on the
盥 } top of a pit.

杳 } From the *sun* below a
杳 } *tree*. Obscure; dusk;
杳 } deep; sombre; extensive ap-
杳 } pearance. 杳杳 Yaou yaou,
dull, obscure—applied either to
杳 } the day or to the mind.

皤 } From *white* repeated
皤 } *thrice*. Very white. See
皤 } Heaou.

邀 } To screen or cover over;
邀 } to invite to one; to seek
邀 } to obtain; to want to acquire.

招邀 } Chaou yaou, to call or
招邀 } invite. 相邀 Sëang yaou,
mutual invitation. 邀倖
Yaou hing, to seek some-
thing that depends on chance
or accident; to run risks in the
hope of succeeding by some
lucky accident. 邀駕 Yaou
këa, to invite a friend. 邀聖
恩 Yaou shing ngăn, to obtain
by a fortunate occurrence the
Imperial favour. 邀接 Yaou
tsëë, desirous to receive.

兌 } The appearance of deep
兌 } sunken eyes.

輶
輶
鳴

A small sort of carriage.
Read Teauou, in the same sense.

Wei, Heaou, or Yaou,
the crowing or cackling

of fowls; the cry of birds to each other.

噪
啣

To call to; to call out.

Ngaou, or Yaou, to bite;
to gnaw; to chew.

YAY.

也

A particle used generally to round and close a sentence or paragraph; at the beginning of a sentence, it possesses a qualifying sense; in the middle, keeps the mind dwelling on the principal word. In light composition, and in the colloquial dialect, used in the middle of a sentence, in the sense of—and; also; likewise; even. 也

好 Yay haou, also well; may do. They remark a difference in its import according to its being

輕讀 Kh'ing tūh, or 重讀 Chung tūh, i. e. read without, or with emphasis. In

the first case, they compare it to the mere sound of an instrument after the last note is struck; when read with emphasis, they consider it gives a tone of decision to the sentiment; as 未

之有也 We che yew yay, there is no such thing. It is defined by 語之餘 Ya che

yu, 'the excess, or superabun-

dance of a sentence;' and they say, 'whenever Yay is uttered, the breath departs from the mouth and is terminated.' Also 'it is that which terminates the preceding, and perfects the sentence.'

冶

To melt; to fuse metals; to melt in a furnace; a workman who fuses metals. A surname. The name of a place.

妖冶 Yaou yay, an effeminate manner; soft; melting. 銷

冶 Seaou yay, to melt. 陶冶

T'au yay, a workman in earthenware, and one who works in metals. 冶者 Yay chay, or

冶匠 Yay tséang, a fuser of metals.

野

Moor; 'common;' wilderness; rustic; wild,—applied to animals and to plants.

野豬 Yay choo, a wild pig.

野人 Yay jin, a rustic country clown. 野鷄 Yay ke, a

pheasant. 野生 Yay säng,

growing wild; growing spontaneously; a bastard.

夜 } The sun gone down below the horizon. Night.
 夜 } Name of a kingdom. A
 夜 } surname. 今夜 Kin
 夜 } yay, to-night. 昨夜

Tsō yay, last night. 明夜
Ming yay, to-morrow night.

宣夜 Seuen yay, an instrument for observing the heavens.

夜鳥 Birds which sing at night.

耶 } An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle. **莫耶** Mō yā, a certain kind of two-edged sword; to turn sides.

耶穌 Yay soo, occurs in Kh'ang-he's Dictionary for the name JESUS,—it is added, that

he is denominated the Saviour
of the west.

椰 The cocoa-nut tree. 椰子 Yay tsze, cocoa-nuts. 椰肉 Yay jow, the soft part of the cocoa-nut. 椰殼 Yay k'üh, cocoa-nut shell. 椰花好爲酒

邪 } Soft deep mud; mire.

爺
爺

The word *father* in two different forms; an appellation of a father; a term of respect which enters into the titles of kings, nobles, officers of government, and is applied to private gentlemen;—to old and to young.

王爺 Wang yaý, a king, or
a son of the Emperor, who is
commonly by rank a king. 公

大老爺 Ta laou yai, great venerable father—title next to 大人 Ta jin, great man,—Excellency. 爺門 Yai mun, servants or attendants in public

offices.

鉞

A certain weapon.

YĚ.

咽 The throat. Read Yén, to swallow. Read Yīh, 哽咽 Kǎng yīh, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief. To intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yin, 咽 Yin yin, the sound of a drum. 咽下 Yen hēa, to swallow down.

嗑 Crime; guilt. 嗑食 Yě shīh, a contraction of the throat occasioning a difficulty in swallowing.

謁 From *words* and *what?* To state to; to declare; to petition; to request; to visit a superior; to be admitted to an audience. The name of an office. The name of a star. The name of a hill. A surname. 請謁 Ts'ing yě, to request an audience. 謁見 Yě kēn, to see or visit a superior. 謁舍 Yě shay, a kind of inn or tavern.

儻 Light; mean. One says, handsome; pretty.

葉

A leaf of a tree or any plant; a leaf of a book; thin as a leaf; a thin plate, as of iron; to collect together; posterity; continuing through many ages.

百葉 Peh yě, tripe. 葉子 Yě tsze, or 策子 Ts'eh tsze, a leaf of any paper or book; in the seventh century writings were all in 卷軸 Keuen chūh, scrolls or rolls. 奕葉 Yīh yě, or 後葉 How yě, posterity; many generations. 葉有齒 Yě yew ch'e, a serrated leaf. 葉爾羌 Yě urh k'ëang, a place 500 le south of Kashgar.

葉

From *tree* and *thirty* or an *age*. The leaf of a tree; any thin plate or board.

儻 Light, gay appearance. A local word in the west, denoting—the countenance; a handsome countenance; in which sense, some use 奕 Yīh.

攝僕 Shě yě, rumped; not extended.

倅 To make light of; to reject.

喋 The appearance of the mouth moving.

厭 To restrict; to restrain; to repress; to subject;

uniformly; obediently; as one; to unite together; to keep out; to prevent ingress; to injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hands; an inauspicious dream. 厭次 Yě ts'ze,

the name of a place. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yén, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. Read Yǎ, unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yīh,

厭邑 Yīh yīh, damp. Read

Ngan, to sink in water. 不厭

Pūh yě, disobedient. 東游

以厭之 Tung yew e yě che, travelled to the east to withstand, or prevent its ingress.

食厭 Shīh yě, or 飽厭

Paon yě, satiated; satisfied with food. 令人可厭 Ling jin

kh'o yě, to cause people to dislike one. 厭棄 Yě kh'e, to

reject; to cast off. 厭冠 Yě

kwan, a mourning cap. 厭難

Yě nan, to repress those who created disturbance. 厭絕 to exterminate; to destroy.

噤 Yě or Yay. 噤達 Yen tā, name of a country on the west, from whence at one period ambassadors came to China.

壓 壓 業 Read Yě and Yǎ, to press down with one finger; to apply the hand to, and hold down.

業 Yě or Něě, a certain carved plank, from which bells and drums are suspended in temples; an affair; occupation; that which is the means of support; property; an estate; meritorious service. A particle denoting that which is already done. A surname.

燄 燄 燄 From *fire* and *flower*. A blaze of fire; splendid; glorious; an imperial name; and hence the first form, (which is that of K'ang-he's dictionary,) is abbreviated to make it *different* from the *name* which would be profaned by being inserted in the pages of so common a book.

皦 皦 皦 Read Yě or Yīh. From *white* and *flower*. White shining flowers; clear; bright.

拽 { To lead; to draw; to pull;
to drag. In Shan-tung
read She, in the same
sense.

腌 { Read Yě and Yen, salt-
ed, dried meat of any
kind.

噎 A stoppage of food in the
throat; an interruption
of breathing, as in sobbing from
grief; a pain in the throat.

中心如噎 Chung sin joo-
yě, like a stoppage at the heart,
—denotes, deep sorrow, or as
we express it, by a weight or
load upon the mind. **噎食**
病 Yě shih ping, Yě is a dis-
ease which affects eating.

鎚 Read Yě, a certain iron
utensil. Something per-
taining to a saddle. Read Tě,
a sort of furnace. Read Kō, a
warm vessel.

YEN.

言 To speak to direct; di-
rect address; to speak of
difficulties, and to converse, is
expressed by **語** Yu; (this idea
is not strictly adhered to;) a
word or sentence; words; dis-
course; to speak; to express; to
ask; to deliberate; a designation
or title. Name of a musical reed;
of a territory; of a hill; of a
man. **食言** Shih yen, to re-
tract what one says; to fail in
one's promise. **人言** Jin yen,
信石 Sin shih, or **砒石** P'e
shih, a certain poisonous mineral,
sometimes used to destroy
insects. **言行錄** Yen hing
lūh, memoirs of a person's say-
ings and actions; biographical
sketches. **言官** Yen kwan,
persons authorised to give in-
formation, advice, or reproof, to

the sovereign. In European
books called censors: in Chinese
they are otherwise called **御**
史 Yu-she. **言不相副**
Yen pūh scāng foo, words which
do not assist each other; a con-
tradictory statement. **言語**
Yen yu, speech; conversation;
language. **言言** Yen yen, a
lofty, large appearance. **言外**
之意 Yen wae che e, the
meaning which is implied but
not expressed. **言** Yen, by the
side is abbreviated by **讠** as
說 becomes **說** Shwō.

唁 To moan or grieve for the
disasters of the living, or
for the loss of one's country.
Also read Nēen.

剛 Yuen, or Yen, to take out
from amongst; to pare off.

One says, to stop or fill up.

咽 The throat. Read Yén, to swallow. Read Yih, **哽咽** Kāng yih, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief; to intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Also read Yin. **咽咽** Yin yin, the sound of a drum.

咽 To swallow down the throat. **咽喉** Yen how, the throat; any important place.

胭脂 Yen che, or **燕脂** Yeh che, a vermillion cosmetic; rouge.

烟 From *fire* and *cause*; that which is caused by combustion. Smoke; igneous vapour. Read Yin, any vapour; fog. **洋烟**

Yang yen, a delicate name for opium. **孖姑烟** Ma koo yen, cigars. **生烟** Sāng yen, tobacco, such as is usually smoked. **熟烟** Shūh yen, tobacco prepared for chewing. **胭脂**

Yen che, rouge, on thin flakes of cotton. **胭脂膏** Yen che kaou, rouge, prepared as paste.

胭脂花 Yen che hwa, a plant called marvel of Peru, or mirabilis. **胭脂葉** Yen che yě, a red monthly rose. **烟瘴**

Yen chang, humid, thick, unhealthy atmosphere. **烟火** Yen ho, fire-works. **烟通**

Yen t'ung, or **筒** Tung, a

chimney; a tobacco pipe, which is otherwise expressed by **烟袋** Yen tue. Tobacco is said to have been introduced with the Yuen dynasty A. D. 1300. **烟霧** Yen woo, vapour; fog; mist. **烟** Yen, or **烟花** Yen hwa, tobacco. **烟頭** Yen t'ow, twist tobacco.

妍 A surname.

妍 Elegant; handsome; pretty; well versed or skilled in. Used locally for the common word *good*. **妍** Yen, and **蚩** Ch'ie, are opposites beautiful and ugly; to like and to dislike.

研 To grind; to rub; to dissolve in water; to investigate to the utmost. The name of a river; and of a certain barrier. **研訊**

Yen sin, or **研究** Yen kew, to examine by grinding torture; —a common practice in China.

弇 To cover over; to screen; to shade; to obscure; to hide by coming between; to turn towards the inside. The name of a hill. **弇兹** Yen tsze, the name of a divinity; to punish by castration; weak and pliable, as hair. A surname. **弇弇** Yen yen, appearance of ruminating in quiet.

劍
井

To punish by castration.

Weak and pliable, as hair.
A surname.

咄

咄咄 Yen yen, the appearance of chewing or ruminating in quiet.

蚺
蚺

A certain large serpent said to be edible; a name of certain barbarians in the south. 蚺蛇 Yen shay, or 南蚺 Nan yen, a large serpent found in the south of China; it has no scales, but has a tooth from six to eight inches long.

奄
掩
俺

Yen or Ngan, to cover over or shelter. See Ngau.

To cover over anything with earth; a pit formed.

Used by the people in the northern part of the empire, for the pronoun I and me. Also read Yen, or according to some, Yě, great.

施

To measure the length of anything; to compare the length of two things.

掩
揜

From *hand* and to *screen*. To gather together and shade; to screen; to shut; to stroke or soothe with the hand; to take and put under shelter. 撫掩 Foo yen, to soothe; to console. 掩門

謝客 Yen mun sēay kh'eh, to shut the door and decline receiving visitors,—in order to apply to study. 掩蔽 Yen pe, to screen; to shelter; to shade. 掩鼻 Yen pe, to stop the nose in order to avoid perceiving the smell of.

晦

From the *sun* and a *screen*. Obscure; dull; dark. Otherwise read Ngan.

淹

The name of a river; to merge or steep in water; to detain long; to impede; the bank of a river. 淹久 Yen kew, a long time. 淹淹 Yen yen, slow; dilatory.

醃

Fish or flesh preserved in pickle or brine. 醃

肉

Yen jow, salted meat.

閤

From to *screen* and a *gate*. Door-keepers of the Imperial harem; eunuchs; applied to the year under certain circumstances. 閤猪 Yen choo, to geld a pig. 閤人 Yen jin, an eunuch.

焉
焉
焉

Name of a certain bird of various colours; rest; repose; doubt. A particle used to close and round a period, and denoting settled opinion; a thought completely closed. The name of a hill; and of an ancient

nation. 已焉哉 E yen tsae,
already settled.

僑 A kind of broker; one
who assists in arranging
commercial transactions, and
who decides the price of the
commodity.

嗎 Hëen, or Yen. 嗎嗎
Hëen yen, joyful or be-
ing glad; to rejoice; to laugh;
laughing. Read Këen, same as
嘍 K'ëen, delight; joy.

媽 Handsome; pretty; smil-
ing; pleasing. A man's
name.

鄢 Name of a place. A sur-
name.

延 A long protracted walk;
to advance from behind;
slow; dilatory; continuing long;
remote; distant; derived from
what is remote; arranged; to
spread far like a creeping plant;
placed in a certain order; to ar-
rive at. The name of a district;
and of a territory. A surname.

遷延 Ts'ëen yen, long-pro-
tracted—labour. **延遲** Yen
ch'ë, slow. **延擱** Yen kô, to
delay; to procrastinate; to lay
bye and neglect.

埏 A limit or boundary to a
piece of ground, or of the
earth; the path to a Chinese
grave. Read Shen, water and
earth blended; to ascend; an

octagon.

𧈧 The name of an animal.

綖 Sort of tassels which hung
down behind and before
in ancient Chinese state caps,
or crowns; they had gems at-
tached to them.

筵 A bamboo mat; a mat of
any kind; those on which
anciently people sat at dinner;
hence, a feast; an entertainment;
a banquet. **經筵** King yen,
a classical feast; the place where
graduates receive royal or Im-
perial instructions. **瓊筵**
Kh'eung yen, a certain banquet
given to the doctors at court.
華筵 Hwa yen, or **盛筵**
Shing yen, complimentary terms
for a feast. **筵宴** Yen yen,
or **筵席** Yen seih, a feast; an
entertainment.

蜨 Read Yen, and Ting.
The names of certain in-
sects.

莚 The name of a plant;
creeping plants. **蔓莚**
Man yen, long; protracted;
spreading far and wide, like
creepers.

彥 An epithet of eminent
men and scholars; one who
is much extolled by literary
men. **彥聖** Yen shing, an
excellent sage.

倖

A counterfeit article.

嘖

Yen, or Ngan, same as

唁 Yen, to mourn or

grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the distresses of one's country; coarse and vulgar; a smiling appearance. 由

也嘖 Yew yay yen, Yew, (one of the pupils of Confucius) is coarse and inelegant. Blunt; abrupt. The old definitions write it 𠵽嘖 Pwan yen, to lose

composure and propriety of countenance; vulgar looking; rude and violent. 諺 Yen, a

proverbial saying, occurs in the same sense.

顏

From *head* and *extolled*.

顏

A high fine forehead; the countenance; colour in general. Occurs in several proper names. A

surname. 顏色 Yen seh, co-

lour of any kind. 顏色和

柔 Yen seh ho jow, mildness and softness of countenance.

諺

From *words* and to be

much extolled. A say-

ing that is much repeated;

a proverb; a straight-for-

ward unpolished saying;

the language of mourn-

ing. 詼諺 Fan yen,

disrespectful. 金用火

試人用財試 Kin

諺
蒼
嘖
唁

yung ho she, jin yung ts'ae she, gold is tried by fire, man is tri-

ed by wealth. 鵬飛不到

名利所牽 Ying fei pūh

taou, ming le so k'een, honour or

profit drag us farther than the

eagle flies;—are two proverbs.

諺言 Yen yen, or 俗語

Sūh yu, a proverb; a common

saying. 諺曰 Yen yuě, the

proverb says. 諺云 Yen yun,

the proverb says.

𠵽

𠵽𠵽 Yen yen, a wrang-

ling appearance; strife.

晏

From *sun* and *repose*. A

serene sky; serene; cloud-

less and mild; the even-

ing; harmony; freshness.

晏

鷄

Name of a bird; a species

of quail.

鷄

蟻

Name of certain insects

and reptiles; a reptile of

the lizard species.

蟻

宴

From an overspreading

shelter and *repose*. Re-

pose; leisure; a feast; an enter-

tainment; a banquet; merri-

ment. 大排筵宴 Ta p'ae

yen yen, to make a great enter-

tainment. 宴樂 Yen lō, to

be merry and joyful. 賞宴

Shang yen, or 賜宴 Tsze

yen, to confer a banquet, as is done occasionally by the Emperor.

偃 To cease; to cause to cease; to lie down; to sleep; prostrate. The name of a place. A surname. A place partitioned off for the offices of nature. **偃豬** Yen choo, marshy ground. **偃服** Yen fūh, to subject. **偃臥** Yen ngo, to lie down; to lie down to sleep. **偃蹇** Yen kh'ēn, stupid; irresolute; proud. **偃息** Yen seih, to desist; to cease.

偃 To conceal; to hide; to put into a state of privacy or retirement; to lay aside; a privy by the road side. **偃** **鼃** Yen chaou, a certain insect.

堰 To stop or dam up water; a dike or dam.

𦏧 } A three-pointed spear.

𦏧 Things leaning against each other.

𦏧 Name of a fish.

𦏧 Name of an animal, said to be of the mus species, but large as a cow, and fond of wallowing in water; a sort of mole or field rat that burrows

in the ground.

𦏧 } From *sweet* and *flesh* and *dog*. Satiated; filled; replenished; fastidious.

𦏧 Read Yě, or Yă, and Yen. Read Yen, sufficient; filled;

to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yen, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. **食𦏧**

Shih yě, or **飽𦏧** Paou yě, satiated; satisfied with food. **令**

人可𦏧 Ling jin kh'o yě, to cause people to dislike one.

𦏧煩 Yen fan, to dislike trouble; the trouble of thinking

or acting. **𦏧翟** Yen teih, to shade; to veil.

𦏧 } A sort of mulberry tree; a wild mulberry.

𦏧 The part commonly opened of the belly of a crab.

𦏧 From *filled* and *demons*. Alarmed in sleep by

frightful dreams. **夢𦏧** Mang yen, a kind of nightmare.

靨 A black spot on the face, or any other part of the body. **靨子** Yen tze, or **黑子** Heh tze, black spots.

閤 Inside the gate of a village, or an inner gate; gate of a lane; to stimulate; to stir up; to excite to a different state from what exists, either to anger or to joy; a fine long appearance; long raiment; handsome. A surname.

閤 **步閤** Poo yen, long flight of steps. Same as the preceding.

炎 Intended to represent *ascending flame*. The flame of fire; the velocity of flame; the light of flame ascending; hot; burning; glorious; luminous. **炎**

涼 Yen lēang, warm, and cool,—applied to the feelings. **炎天** Yen t'een, southern regions.

炎風 Yen fung, a north east wind. **炎炎** Yen yen, luminous; splendid.

焰 Light; flame. Used for the preceding.

焰 Sharp-pointed; to sharpen the point of; to cut off.

刻刻 Yen yen, to rise up, or

move rapidly,—said of a person; light; splendour. Read Shen, the name of a district.

琰 From a *gem* and *flame*. A bright luminous gem; beautiful; resplendent; a sacred name of the reigning Emperor Kēa-kh'ing.

演 A loud laugh.

演 A long stream; constant flowing; long and protracted; to expand; to lead; to perform; to practice; to exercise, as soldiers. **推演** T'uy yen, to promulge widely. **演戲** Yen he, to perform plays. **演習** Yen selh, to practice; to make known. **洩演** Yuen yen, to whirl round and round; an eddy.

演 Long; extended; protracted; to lead.

硯 From *stone* and *to see*. A smooth stone which reflects the light; to rub; a stone on which the Chinese rub their ink; used for **研** Yen. **墨硯** Meh yen, an ink-stone.

睨 The eye; a small eye; an open space, as the port of a ship; a square on a chess-board; to peep out at. A man's name. **針睨** Chin yen, a needle's eye. **睨珠** Yen choo,

the ball of the eye. 眼界

Yen keae, the region taken in by the eye; a distant prospect.

眼角 Yen këö, the corner of the eye. 眼口相引 Yen

kh'ow säng yin, the eyes and mouth drawing or influencing each other,—as a person in convulsions. 眼目 Yen mŭh, an

eye; i. e. a spy. 視線 Yen

sëen, a spy; an informer.

鳥
雁
鴈
駢
鵠

A girt of a horse.

A goose or gander of the smaller sort; a larger sort is called 鴻 Hung. Name of a star. Name of a place; and of a wood. Name of several plants. A surname. 鴈鵠 Yen ngo, wild geese, that come

from the north of China in winter. 鴈來紅 Yen lae hung, plumbago zeylanica,—red flowered. 鴈來白 Yen lae peh, plumbago zeylanica,—white flowered.

贗

A false commodity; an article which is not genuine.

燕
鷺
鷺

A swallow, which the character is thought to represent; to disgrace in some way; a kind of liquor used in ancient times; rest; repose; alone and unoccupied; a

northern region of China in ancient times. 陽燕 T'esh yen,

a shuttlecock kept up by kicking with the feet. 燕京 Yen king, the ancient northern territory. 燕剪 Yen tsëan, the

tail of the swallow. 燕窩 Yen wo, *bird's nests*, which are brought to China, as an article of luxury. 燕語呢喃 Yen yu ne nan, the chattering of a swallow.

嚥

To swallow down. 嚥

不下肚 Yen pŭh hëa t'oo, unable to swallow. 嚥口水 Yen kh'ow shwuy, to drink a mouthful of water.

嫵

Elegant; beautiful. 嫵

婉 Yen yuen, tranquil; yielding.

嚙

Warm; mild; genial.

𪔐

A horse's anus; white hair under the tail.

嚴

Cold; severe; rigorous; commanding; grave; solemn; stern; dignified;

𪔐

majestic; inducing respect; reverence; awe; to

respect; to stand in awe of; an epithet applied to parents; a night-watch; a military guard.

A surname. 法律森嚴 Fä leŭh sän yen, laws, strictly and rigorously referring to every supposable case. 尊嚴 Tsun

an evidence; a proof. 考驗

Kh'au yen, to examine. 微

驗 We yen, a slight indication

or proof of. 效驗 Heaou yen,

meritorious evidences of preced-

ing labour. 應驗 Ying yen,

a correspondence between the

event and the prediction. 驗

貨 Yen ho, to examine goods,—

as is done by custom-house offi-

cers. 驗夢 Yen mung, to in-

terpret a dream. 驗明白

Yen ming peh, to verify clearly.

驗屍 Yen she, a kind of offi-

cial coroner's inquest.

兗 兗州 Yen chow, the
name of a fertile district
in Shan-tung. A surname.

豔 豔 豔 豔 豔 豔 豔 豔 豔 豔
Good; handsome; large;
tall; plump; beautiful;
variegated; luxurious;
self-indulgent; licentious;
dissipated. Name of a
song. Name of a district.
Used for the preceding.

衍 衍 衍 衍 衍 衍 衍 衍 衍 衍
From *water* and *to go*.
Water overflowing; to
inundate; a wide-spread-
ing lake; to spread out;
elegant; to ramble; to

spread to an excessive degree;

prolix repetition,—applied to

sentiment and to style. The name

of a river. A surname. 沙衍

Sha yen, a sand-bank in the

midst of water. 曼衍 Man

yen, extending illimitably. 衍

衍 Yen yen, spreading like a

pleasing gale. 衍沃 Yen yüh,

fine level plain.

覃 Read T'an, large; vast;
extending everywhere.
Read Yen, sharp; keen.

巘 巘 巘 巘 巘 巘 巘 巘 巘 巘
The peak of a mountain;
a hill resembling a boiler.

噉 噉 噉 噉 噉 噉 噉 噉 噉 噉
噉 噉 Yen yung, the
mouth of a fish seen out
of the water; the gaping appear-
ance of a fish respiring.

簷 簷 簷 簷 簷 簷 簷 簷 簷 簷
The eaves of a roof; the
part of a roof, which in
Chinese houses often
hangs considerably over
the outside of the wall.

檐 檐 檐 檐 檐 檐 檐 檐 檐 檐
A transverse beam below
the eaves of a roof.

凖 凖 凖 凖 凖 凖 凖 凖 凖 凖
Stored up; secreted; put
away.

YEW.

友 友 友 友 友 友 友 友 友 友
From *two hands* joined.
Of the same mind and

disposition; to unite cordially;
to blend their influence,—said of

persons or things; to love as brothers; an associate; a companion; a friend; friendly; friendship. **同志爲友** Tung che wei yew, to be of the same will or disposition, constitutes the meaning of Yew. **心友** 古人 Sin yew koo jin, a heart attached to the ancients; i. e. fond of reading the words of the ancients. **朋友** P'ang yew, a friend; an acquaintance. **朋友往來** P'ang yew wang lae, the intercourse of friends. **酒肉朋友** Tsew jüh p'ang yew, a wine and flesh friend; one who professes friendship for the sake of being invited to one's table. **損友** Sun yew, an injurious friend. **益友** Yih yew, an advantageous friend. **良友** Läng yew, a good moral friend. **忘年友** Wang nën yew, forget year friend; i. e. one who pays no regard to the circumstance of age; in contradistinction from those who form friendships from the circumstance of persons being distinguished by literary rank, or actual office in the government, in the same year; which is also expressed by **同年友** Tung nën yew, a friend of the same year. **僚友** Leaou yew, a fellow-officer, either in the civil or military department. **窓**

友 Ch'wang yew, a fellow student. **會友** Hwuy yew, a fellow member of an association. **相好朋友** Sëang haou p'ang yew, an acquaintance; one with whom one is on friendly terms. **義氣朋友** E kh'e p'ang yew, an upright spirited, disinterested friend. **友愛** Yew ngae, fraternal love; the affection of friends. **友邦** Yew pang, a friendly state or country. **友諒** Yew lëang, a famous general who opposed unsuccessfully the rise of the Ming dynasty.

又 } Represents the *hand*; as if to take with the hand.
又 } More; moreover; still more; again; further. **他**
又來 T'a yew lae, he came again. **又不可** Yew püh kh'o, still more improper.
又來 Yew lae, or **你又來** Ne yew lae, you come again; i. e. you are on that topic again! you approach that subject again;—expresses an aversion to enter on the subject in question. **又來了** Yew lae leaou, there you come again,—on a topic I do not wish to converse about. **又是一番光景** Yew she yih fan kwang king, it again assumes a different aspect.

有 From the *left hand* and *moon*. To seize on the moon in an eclipse. To possess; to have in possession; to have done or suffered; existence; affluent; to attain; farther; more; truly; answers to *have you? I have; I am here*. **有限** Yew hēen, limited; not much. **有日思無日** Yew jīh sze woo jīh, in the day of possession think of the day of destitution. **有氣無力** Yew kh'e woo leh, having breath, but no strength, —near to death; just breathing. **自有** Tszew yew, to have of one's-self; or to be of its self. **沒有來** Mūh yew lae, not come to, —that point of excellence. **有理** Yew le, to be possessed of principles agreeable to reason; reasonable. **有禮** Yew le, to be polite. **有年** Yew nēen, a plentiful year. **有莘氏之女** Yew sin she che neu, the daughter of Yew-sin was the mother of the famous **禹** Yu, of whom it is related, she became pregnant by swallowing pearl barley. **有事** Yew sze, occupied; engaged; sometimes implies that the affair is unpleasant. **有數** Yew soo, have number; i. e. not many. **有則**

言有 Yew tseh yen yew, if it be possessed or exist, then say it is possessed, or exists.

侑 To assist; to accompany; to do the honors of the table; to entreat to eat and drink.

以樂侑食 E yō yew shīh, to help the repast by music.

酬酢侑報 Ch'ow tsō yew paou, the host and guests, exchanging cups when drinking; to give mutually; to give and to recompense. **侑卮** Yew che, a certain vessel for wine, used in ancient times.

侑食 Yew shīh, to attend upon guests who are honored.

囿 A garden enclosed with a wall; according to some, a park or piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts; an aviary or menagerie. One defines it merely by what the composition of the character imports, an enclosure having something within; a superficial degree of knowledge is expressed by Yew. **鹿囿** Lūh yew, a deer park. **九囿** Kew yew, a certain division of territory into nine regions.

囿 Yew han, to contain; to circumscribe. **囿於氣習** Yew yu kh'e seih, to restrain or keep in the bad spirit or disposition of a neighbourhood.

宥 To *possess* and *under a shelter*. To be indulgent to; to give scope to, but not set quite at liberty; to relax; profound; close; to assist; to advise or encourage to do. A surname. 赦宥 Shay yew, to forgive. 宥罪 Yew tsuy, to relieve or remit for a time.

尤 From *one* and the sound Yew. Singular; strange; odd; different from; very; excessive; exceedingly; still more. Name of a river; resentful to feeling. 不怨天不尤人 Pūh yuen t'een pūh yew jin, don't repine at Heaven, nor be resentful to man. 蚩尤 Ch'e yew, a certain ancient statesman, now depicted on banners; which appellation is also applied to comets. 尤異 Yew e, still more singular. 尤可怪 Yew kh'o kwae, still more strange or astonishing. 尤物 Yew wūh, a beautiful woman. 尤覺可笑 Yew kēō kh'o seaou, appears still more ridiculous.

吠 The barking of a dog.

疣 From *disease* and *more*. A gathering; a swelling; a protuberant accumulation of muscular substance; a swelling in the neck.

蚘 From *insect* and *monstrous*. Long worms found in the human intestines. 蚘 Ch'e yew, an ancient title of princes and governors.

訖 From *words* and *excessive*. Fault; crime; error; wickedness. A man's name.

由 From; by, or through; the place *from* whence; the means *by* or *through* which; *from*, as it respects authority or power; to let; to *depend* upon a person's permission; to *pass through* the hands of; to enter *by* such a passage; the *circumstances from* which an affair arose. Occurs in many proper names. 萬事由天 Wan sze yew t'een, every affair is from or by the permission of Heaven. 不知其由 Pūh che kh'e yew, not know the cause from whence. 胥由 Seu yew, principal and secondary. 由近以及遠 Yew kin e keīh yuen, to proceed from that which is near to that which is more remote. 由此門進 Yew ts'ze mun tsin, by this door go in. 由來已久 Yew lae e kew, from the time that it began till now is a long period; it has long existed. 由你 Yew ne, allowing you

that. 由得他 Yew teh t'a, let him. 由天不由人 Yew t'een p'uh yew jin, it is from (that is depends on) heaven and not on man. 由于 Yew yu, proceeds from. 緣由 Yuen yew, or 情由 Ts'ing yew, the circumstances from which the affair originated. 從由 Ts'ung yew, or 自由 Tsze yew, from or by.

油

Fear and apprehension.

From *water* and *by* or *through*. The name of a river; oil; oily; glossy; grease; greasy; unctuous; lard; enriching as rains; the pleasing appearance of grain; cordial agreement; a cloudy appearance; oily extracts are called Yew. 薄荷油 P'ö ho yew, oil of peppermint. 油畫 Yew hwa, oil paintings. 油然 Yew jen, dense thick clouds. 油嘴 Yew tsuy, oily lips; smooth flattering speech. 油油然 Yew yew jen, slippery; passing out and in with ease.

柚

柚子 Yew tsze, the name of a fruit; the pumelo; a certain kind of bamboo; an utensil used in weaving.

鼬

An animal of the mus species. Name of a place.

The appearance of feathers and hairs flying about. An ancient surname.

糶
精
咄
叻
右

Composed of *rice* and *from*. That from which rice comes; the ears of paddy.

A low voice; a slight sound.

The right hand; the right side;—in former times it was the place of honour; what is good and honourable; to honour; to give the precedence to. Read Yew, to support the arm; to aid; to assist. A surname. 左右手之右 Tso yew show che yew, the right, of right and left hands. 左右 Tso yew, the left and right; those who attend at the left and right; attendants; assistants. 侍奉左右 She fung tso yew, to wait upon a person. 吩咐左右 Fun foo tso yew, ordered the attendants. 左右翼 Tso yew y'ih, the right and left wings of an army. 左邊手右邊手 Tso p'een show yew p'een show, the left-hand side, the right-hand side. 司右 Sze yew, a certain officer. It is joined with several other

words, forming names of official situations. At different periods of Chinese history, and on different occasions, as whether an affair of mourning or of joy, the left and right have been alternately the place of honour. **右** **左之對** Yew tso che tuy, Yew, is the opposite of Tso, the left. **右堂** Yew t'ang, an assistant officer, inferior to the **左堂** Tso t'ang, who is also an assistant officer. **正堂** Ching t'ang, is the principal officer. **右道** Yew taou, the right way; the true doctrines.

佑 From *mouth* and *hand*; when language fails, to use the hand to assist; man was added in later times. (Shwō-wān.) To aid; to help; to protect. **天道佑之** T'een taou yew che, Providence protects him. **皇天眷佑** Hwang t'een keuen yew, imperial heaven oversees and protects.

祐 The protection of divine beings; the assistance of the gods; the preceding is used in the same sense. **天祐之** T'een yew che, heaven assist him. **神靈庇祐** Shin ling pe yew, divine spirits grant covert and protection.

酉 Matured; finished; completed; elegant,—applied to nature; the eighth moon; evening; full; satiated; old grain fit to make liquor or wine; an astronomical and horary character denoting the hours from five to seven in the evening. Name of a river, and of hills. A surname. **酉時** Yew she, the hours from five to seven p. m.

廍 From a *covering* and *old*. An old house with rotten beams; a disagreeable smell of rot.

櫨 A vast collection of wood, or timber to burn at a sacrifice offered up to **皇天上帝** Hwang t'een shang te, Imperial heaven, the Supreme ruler, or to the spirits that rule in heaven.

卣 A vessel of a middling size, used in sacrificial rites to contain wine.

鹵 Manifestation or action of the air, breath, or vivifying principle, which causes plants and animals to grow, and which pervades universal nature.

倨 To stand by or wait upon,—as an attendant.

適
適
攸

Air or vapour ascending; jocund; cheerful; laughing; merry. The two first are also used for the last character. See below.

厓
檣

Beams that support the eaves of a house.

From *wood* and *wine*. Flexible wood; some say, wood that will not bend; wood collected to burn at a sacrifice. See above. Name of a mountain stream.

猶
猷
猶
猷
猶
猷

From *wine* and *dog*, and from *dog* and *wine*. The two characters are considered strictly the same. Name of an animal of the monkey species. Doubtful; suspicious; an uncertain mode of speaking; a qualified affirmation; as; the same as; like; similar; even; still;—the second character is most used in this sense. To plan; to scheme; to plot; a delineation of; a path; a way; the path of virtue; cheerful. A surname. 大猶 Ta yew, great virtue; that which may be done. 睡猶怒 Shwuy yew noo, angry even in sleep;—said of a pampered dog. 五猶 Woo yew, lower strata of earth. 夷猶 E yew, easy circumstances.

猶與 Yew yu, the names of two animals remarkable for being suspicious; to be suspicious. 猶言 Yew yen, as if it were said. 猶若 Yew jō, as if.

迺

To press or urge; sudden; abrupt; firm; to close; to

terminate; going; a herald. 迺人 Yew jin, a kind of herald in ancient times, who made a kind of itinerant tour in the spring of the year, to preach the will of the chief or sovereign, and to teach the people. Compare with 講 Kēang, and 聖 shing.

薈
蘇

Stinking plants; the smell of old rotten wood.

輶

From a *carriage* and *wine*. A light sort of carriage; light; of little worth. 德輶如毛 Teh yew joo maou, virtue as light as a feather.

幼
幼

From *slender* and *strength*. Young and slender, applied to creatures or to things; small; not having existed long; tender affection. 幼遲 Yew ch'e, young; boyish. 幼志 Yew che, boyish ideas. 幼禾 Yew ho, young grain. 幼學

Yew h'ō, studies at the age of ten. 慈幼 Ts'ze yew, tender affection; regard for. 幼少 Yew shaou, or 幼年 Yew nēen, the years of youth; a young person; a boy; a lad. 幼錢 Yew ts'ēn, a certain coin. 幼亡 Yew wang, died young.

呦 Yew, or 呦呦 Yew yew, the voice or cry of a stag.

泐 The name of a river; of a lake; and of a hill. Glossy, smooth vessels.

恹 A mournful appearance; repressed anger; perverseness of disposition.

爍 } 爍爍 Yew new, having a tendency to dry.

𦨭 } A sort of boat.

𧈧 } 𧈧 Yew mew, the appearance of a dragon in motion; small bees.

𧈩 } A kind of stocking.

黝 From black and young. A light black colour; black, having a tinge of blue.

Read Yaou, to bluster or blacken.

𧈪 𧈪 Yew new, soft; pliable.

攸 } From a pole and water. To travel on the water; to move quickly over its surface; cheerful; jocund; a place; the place which;

that which; who or which, as relative pronouns; an euphonic particle; to be far off; hanging in dangerous suspense. 鬱攸

Yūh yew, the vapour or smoke arising from fire. 得已攸

所 Teh ke yew soo, attain that which he wished. 攸攸 Yew

yew, remote; distant. 攸然 Yew jen, cheerfully. 攸久

Yew kew, a long time.

悠 From heart and the sound Yew. Mournful; sorry; alas! thoughtful; distant; remote; interminable, — applied to heaven; vast; moving onward; at leisure; used also for the preceding. Frequent, reiterated without altering the sense. 悠哉 Yew tsae, to think.

𧈪 } The appearance of water flowing; quick precipitous motion; wishing to progress with celerity.

𧈪 } The waving of a streamer in the wind. Used also

for the following.

游 Name of a stream in the north, that diverges from a famous river; to flow; to float; to swim; to go from home; to ramble; to give one's self up to amusement; appearing gratified; scattered; dispersed. **九游** Kew yew, name of a star. **游學** Yew hëö, to travel in order to learn,—as is done in Europe; the Chinese however do not go beyond their own empire. **游手** Yew show, sauntering idle fellow. **游壻** Yew se, a rake; a whoremonger. **游蕩** Yew t'ang, to ramble about; idle and dissipated.

游 Name of an insect. Otherwise read Lew.
游 From *to walk* and a *waving banner*. To saunter idly; to roam; to wander; to go from place to place in search of amusement; to go with companions. **交遊** Keaou yew, a companion; an associate. **遨遊** Ngaou yew, to roam and wander about. **遊移兩可** Yew e lëang kh'o, to roam between two practicabilities;—indecision. **遊魂** Yew hwän, the wandering soul or spirit. **遊擊** Yew keih, or **遊府** Yew foo, a military officer, such

as is placed at Casa-branca,—title **老大爺** Ta-laou-yay. **遊山** Yew shan, to ramble amongst hills. **遊水** Yew shwuy, to take pleasure in water parties.

誘 To induce; to seduce.

莠 From *plants* and *ornament*. Useless flowers in a corn field; weeds; tares; vicious speech. Name of a place. Read sew, a bitter plant. **除莠安良** Ch'oo yew ngan lëang, to extirpate the weeds and set the good grain at rest, —often applied by the government to their punishing bad people for the sake of the good subjects.

誘 From *words* and *elegant*. To speak to in a pleasing strain; to advise; to put forward; to teach; to lead; to mislead; to seduce; to tempt; to induce, sometimes in a good sense. **哄誘** Hung yew, to cheat and befool with specious pretexts.

引誘 Yin yew, to lead; to entice. **誘惑** Yew hwö, to seduce to mischief or evil. **誘誨來學** Yew hwuy lae hëö, to induce to come and learn (the doctrines of Buddha.) **誘人爲非** Yew jin

wei fei, to seduce people to do what is vicious.

琇
琇

A certain valuable stone.

憂
憂
息
憂

From *head* and *heart*.

Grief that arises from one's own thoughts ;

mournful; sorry; thoughtful; grieved; sombre; melancholy; sick; the sick-

ness occasioned by pregnancy; mourning for the death

of parents. 丁憂 Ting yew,

to cease from holding an office for three years on the death of

parents,—a Chinese usage. 不

必憂 Pūh peih yew, there is no occasion for sorrow. 憂愁

Yew ts'ow, mournful; dejected. 憂心

Yew sin, or 憂慮 Yew leu, an anxious grieved state of mind.

優

Abundant; affluent; superabundant; soft; luxurious ease and quiet; to be more

than competent for; to play; to dally; to trifle with wantonly.

A surname. 伊優 E yew, to cringe and flatter. 優游

Yew yew, a luxurious ease and leisure; to saunter about. 優劣

Yew leuē, are opposites, the first expressing a superabundance, the latter a want. 優優

Yew yew, indulgent; liberal.

憂

A tone of sighing, or of breathing out admiration;

a tone implying doubt or uncertainty. 歔憂 E yew, to sigh,

as oh! alas!

優

Grief; grieved; also some relaxation and apparent

ease.

穰

A sort of harrow for passing over the ground after the seed is thrown in.

幽

From *hill* and *woody vallies*. Umbrageous ;

dark; hidden; deep recess, as in a dark secluded ravine amongst

mountains; a state of retirement; to be put there by authority; to be confined as a prisoner.

幽居 Yew keu, to dwell in retirement. 幽閉 Yew pe,

to be shut up in retirement,—formerly used to denote lacerating

the female organ, as a punishment for adultery; a punishment of the Imperial palace.

幽深 Yew shin, dark and deep; far from view. 幽靜

Yew ts'ing, retired and silent or still. 幽跡 Yew tseih, ob-

scure footsteps or traces of. 幽微 Yew wei, obscure; abstruse;

difficult to perceive; deep and minute. 幽雅 Yew ya, um-

brageous, shady, and elegant,—applied to gardens, &c.

咿 咿 **咿** E yew, the tone or sound of recitative or singing.

麋 } A female of the deer species. A doe; a roe.

繇 } From, by, and through. See the second form above; and under Yaou.

風 Wind.

詠 } Ngo or yew, to interpret; to explain the language of men or of birds and brutes; to induce; to seduce, as birds that are

taught to inveigle others; to convert or change from bad to good; that which is nourished by a root which improves its state. **囿** Yew, or **鳥媒** Neaou mei, a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou-mei, is the common term.

做 **囿** Tso yew, to be a seducer.

芳 } To lead in the right way; to conduct in the path of celestial principles. A surname.

牛 In the dictionaries read Yew, the bos species. Commonly read New, which see.

郵 A post office; a place with a relay of horses for carrying government despatches; a cottage in a field. Used in the sense of **尤** Yew. See above. The name of a district. A surname. **置郵** Che yew, to appoint a post office.

裛 } Rest; repose; a state of enjoyment; affluence; abundance; plentiful; elegantly adorned; beautifully clothed. Read sew, denoting the sleeve of a garment.

YĪH.

一 } One; at once; when once; as soon as; the whole. Used as a verb; to unite in one; sometimes answers to the article A. **壹** Used with words denoting fashion or manner, it

denotes—the same as; all one.

第一 Te yĭh, order one; the first. **畫一** Hwă yĭh, to draw one line; to act by one rule; to treat all in the same manner.

他一聽即答 T'a yĭh t'ing tseih tā, he replied as soon

as he heard. **專** — Chuen yĭh, application to one thing.
不一 Pūh yĭh, not one way or kind only; every kind. **均** — Keun yĭh, all in one; all equally. **萬** — Wan yĭh, one in ten thousand. **逐** — Chūh yĭh, to attend to singly, one after another. **太** — T'ae yĭh, a certain mountain. **一致** Yĭh che, all reverting to the same rule or principle. **一般** Yĭh pwan, the same as. **經** Yĭh king, as soon as—**則** tseh, then. **一口水** Yĭh kh'ow shwuy, a draught of water. **一刻不息** Yĭh k'eh pūh seĭh, not desist a moment. **一件小事** Yĭh kēen seaou sze, a trifling affair. **勞** **永逸** Yĭh laou yung yĭh, after one effort of labour, perpetual repose,—applied to works being once well done, continue a long time without requiring further toil. **一面** Yĭh mēen, one face of things; one statement; at the same time. **品夫人** Yĭh p'ín foo jin, title of ladies, whose husbands enjoy the first rank in the state. **一生** Yĭh sāng, the whole life. **一心** Yĭh sin, the whole heart. **霎時** Yĭh shā she, a moment of time. —

時 Yĭh she, expresses what is done at the spur of the moment; inadvertently; hastily; rashly. **一時冒昧曲順** Yĭh she maou we k'cūh shun, surprised into a rash measure, reluctantly complied. **劑藥** Yĭh tse yō, a dose of physic. **箭路** Yĭh tsēen loo, a bow shot. **一統** Yĭh t'ung, one vast whole; the whole empire; the whole (eastern) world. **一統太平** Yĭh t'ung t'ae p'ing, universal peace. **一體** Yĭh t'e, the whole body; the whole number of persons concerned. **一次** Yĭh ts'ze, one time; once. **一總** Yĭh tsung, **一切** Yĭh ts'cē, or **一概** Yĭh k'ae, all express the whole number of persons or things. **一齊** Yĭh tse, all at once. **一味** Yĭh we, one taste; to be addicted to one thing; pertinacious adherence to one thing. **一樣** Yĭh yang, one fashion. **一一** Yĭh yĭh, one by one; singly.

乙 The curling end of buds; bent; curved; one of the characters of the cycle. Used for the preceding. One; to mark off by a curved line. A surname; the intestines of a fish. **太乙** T'ae yĭh, name of a hill; and of a star. Epithet of the

genii called 仙 Sēen. 甲乙 Kēā yĭh, the first and second characters of the cycle; hence denotes, the first and second place; the better and the worse.

伧 Strong; robust; warlike. 伧伧 Yĭh yĭh, tall; large; strong; martial.

吃 To cut or break asunder.

屹 A crooked winding hill.

飢 A species of a swallow; the twitter of a swallow.

弋 An arrow with a string attached to it, to shoot at flying birds with; to take possession of; to seize territory; to shoot at and draw the shot bird to one; a stick that a bird roosts on; a black colour. The name of a river; of a district; and of an ancient state,—said to be 20,000 le distant from China. A surname. 繳射 Keau shay, or 弋射 Yĭh shay, shoot with an arrow that has a string attached to it, to draw it back again with. 左弋 Tso yĭh, the name of an office. 弋獲 Yĭh hwǒ, to catch or seize a criminal.

找 Defined—to dust or rub with the hand; to wipe. This form is thought erroneous.

杙 The name of a fruit brought from Cochin-China. 杙 Yĭh, or 檣杙 K'euē yĭh, a stake driven into the ground to fasten animals to.

域 A limit; a boundary; a state; a nation; a region; the world; the universe. 門域 Mun yĭh, the threshold of a door. 西域 Se yĭh, the western regions. Central Asia is so denominated by the Chinese and Manchow Tartars. 自域 Tsze yĭh, to limit one's-self. 宇內 曰域中 Yu nuy yuē yĭh chung, Yu nuy (in the world; in the universe) is also expressed by Yĭh-chung. 外國曰 絕域 Wae kwǒ yuē tseuē yĭh, foreign countries are called Tseuē yĭh, regions cut off. 嚠域 Lew yĭh, a limit or boundary, as in fields or land. 墓域 Moo yĭh, the boundary or limits of a grave.

亦 Also; likewise; moreover. 亦 A surname. 這樣亦好 Chay yang yĭh haou, thus also it is well. 亦好 Yĭh kh'o, or 亦好 Yĭh haou, also may; also well, —denotes a qualified kind of assent. 他亦說云 T'a yĭh shwǒ yun, he also said.

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休 A slow and interrupted state of the pulse. A certain disease.

弈 From *both hands* and the sound *Yĭh*. A certain chess board; to play at chess. A handsome pretty appearance; a fine countenance; a curtain. Vulgarly confounded with the following. **博弈** Pō yĭh, to play at chess.

奕 From *great* and the sound *Yĭh*. Large; extensive; of long continuance,—applied to families; following in consecutive order; elegant; beautiful; used in the sense of the preceding for chess. Part of the name of a divinity, denoting to ramble from place to place; mournful; sorry. **遊奕** Yew yĭh, the name of a divinity; to ramble about. **奕世** Yĭh she, or **奕葉** Yĭh yě, an old family, —and which it is hoped will flourish for many generations. **奕奕** Yĭh yĭh, beautiful; also mournful.

失 Commonly read Shĭh, to lose. Read Yĭh, indulgence; excess; the same as the following.

佚 Ease; rest; repose; retirement; to omit; to neglect. A name. A surname. According to Shwō-wān, it denotes the people. One says, it means

suddenly. **驕奢淫佚** Keaou ch'ay yin yĭh, pride, extravagance and voluptuousness.

勑 Licentious.

姝 From *woman* and *to lose*. Used for Chĭh, a cousin. Read Yĭh, licentious; lascivious; lewd.

洸 From *water* and *to lose*; to overflow; excess; lascivious; the name of an animal; of a divinity; and of a bird. Read T'ē, dissipated; licentious; libidinous. **蕩佚** T'ang yĭh, water driven hither and thither; dissipated. **淫佚** Yin yĭh, excess; dissipation; lewd indulgence. **佚陽** Yĭh yang, the name of an animal.

軼 From *carriage* and *to lose*. A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush forward from behind; to pass by; to come forth suddenly; to attack; to invade; to scatter; to disperse; dissipated; fleet as the wind. Otherwise read T'ē, Syn. with **迭** T'ē.

易 Change; alteration. From *sun* and *moon*; because when the one goes the other appears. **易經** Yĭh king, the third of the five Classical books of the Chinese. **易學** Yĭh h'ü, the

science of the Yĭh-king, or the doctrine of Changes, Combinations, and Transmutations; a science in which it is assumed that Chaos was divided into two parts, answering to *male* and *female*, *light* and *darkness*, *spirit* and *matter*; and that from the combinations and reciprocal action of these, result all the effects which take place in the universe. To these two powers, numbers correspond; a unit, and every odd number answers to the male energy; a dual, and every even number to the female. Of these numbers, the Kwa or lines of Fūh-he, are the visible signs, and it being assumed that these signs answer to the things signified; and from a knowledge of all the various combinations of numbers, a knowledge of all possible occurrences in nature may be previously known. On this sandy foundation many of the Chinese opinions are built, and hence the phrase 定數 Ting soo, a fixed number; denoting that it is decreed, or fixed by a philosophical necessity;—the science of numbers, which some think the only road to truth, has been abused more than most sciences, to mislead mankind. 易卦 Yĭh kwa, the *signs, forms, or species* of all things in nature;

something like the 'intelligible numbers' of Pythagoras; 'the archetype of the world,'—the 'monad, duad,' and so on, of which nothing either certain or important is now known; some call them 'the symbolical representations of the first principles and forms of nature,' which phraseology answers pretty nearly to the language made use of by the Chinese, but what is really meant, in either case, is not so easy to determine.

場 A dike which separates fields from each other; a boundary; a limit; the border or frontier. To be distinguished from 場 Ch'ang.

煬 } Flame. Read Seih, dry.

蜴 } Name of an insect.

益 } From *water* and a *vessel*.
To pour in more and more; to add to; to increase; to introduce; to benefit; that which is advantageous; beneficial; in a higher degree; abundant; full; the appellation of a certain quantity; twenty-four taels. Names of a plant; of a fruit; and of a district. 有益 Yew yih, advantageous; beneficial.

無益 Woo yīh, of no advantage; useless. 進益 Ts'in yīh, gradual advancement,—as in learning. 利益 Le yīh, pecuniary advantage; interest on money advanced. 益麵子 Yīh mēn tsze, a name of a gall, otherwise called 五梧子 Woo pei tsze. 益甚 Yīh shin, in a still higher degree.

噤 The seal character is said to represent the *mouth* and the *veins* of the neck. The breath or voice stopped by grief; to sob; a contraction of, or a pain in, the throat; the throat. 噤不嘎 Yīh pūh sha, the throat not hoarse. Read Yūh, and repeated, to imitate the sound of vehement laughter. 下噤 Hēa yīh, to pass down the throat. 不齟噤 Pūh seh yīh, not roughen the throat. 疾笑噤 Tseih seaou yūh yūh, vehement laughing (with a noise like) Yūh-yūh.

溢 From *water* and *to add to*. A full vessel; to overflow; to spread around; to inundate; a handful; a certain measure. 洋溢 Yang yīh, to overflow the proper limits and extend elsewhere.

鑑 Name of a quantity or weight. Some say twenty, others thirty 兩 Léang or

taels. Some of the preceding characters are used also for this.

諡 From *words* and *to add to*. The appearance, and the noise, of laughing.

齧 From *teeth* and *again*. To ruminate; to chew the cud.

啞 The noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. See Ya.

夜 Commonly read Yay, night. The ancient form of arm. Read Yīh, the name of a place.

掖 From *hand* and *under the arm*. To take a person by the arm and throw him to the ground; to support and raise him up again; to support or lead by the arm; used for the armpit; apartments situated by the side of larger halls. Name of a district. 扶掖 Foo yīh, to hold up. 誘掖 Yew yīh, to lead on by persuasion, and to support by the arm.

液 Saliva or secretion from the nose; to disperse; thick dregs; applied also to a lake. A surname. 淫液 Yin yīh, continued in uninterrupted succession. 玉液 Yūh yīh, is applied to fine spring water.

腋 Under the arm; the armpit. 腋下 Yīh hēa, or

肘腋 Ch'ow yĭh, under the armpit; the side; near to one.

邑 } From an *enclosure* and a *scal*. A place where many are assembled and live together, where there are different ranks. A city; a royal city, or the city of a prince; an accumulation of the breath; a shortness of breathing. Used also for **悒** Yĭh.
盛邑 Shing yĭh, your affluent city,—the language of compliment. **邑宰** Yĭh tsae, the local magistrate.

伣 Strong robust appearance; ploughman-like trudging along.

呬 Yĭh or Yǎ, **歇呬** Yang yĭh, or **鳴呬** Woo yĭh, short breathing from palpitation or grief. **心呬** Sin yĭh, a palpitation of the heart. **僂呬** Ngae yĭh, to pant.

悒 Disquieted; discomposed; mournful.

挹 To take hold of and remove out of one vessel into another; to pour out of and into. **挹注** Yĭh choo, to transfer liquids from one place to another.

浥 From *water* and *city*. Wet; moist; damp; dewy; water running down.

億 One hundred thousand; according to others, an indeterminate number. Yĭh also denotes, repose; quiet. **供億** Kung yĭh, to supply with, and give repose to; to calculate; to contrive; to scheme, which is also expressed by **億度** Yĭh tō, to gamble. **心億則樂** Sin yĭh tseh lö, when the heart is at quiet, pleasure is enjoyed. **億兆之君師** Yĭh chəou che keun sze, an instructor of myriads of ages, said of ancient sages raised up by heaven to teach mankind.

憶 From *heart* or *mind* and *thought*. To think; to consider; to reflect; to remember; to recollect. **追憶** Ch'uy yĭh, to recal to recollection.

櫜 Name of a wood used in making bows.

總 } An ornamental border on the lower part of shoes; an ornament around the foot of a vase.

輿 } The noise made in hammering when building a house, or beating solid a mud wall; respect; veneration.

翊 To erect and wing. To flap; to assist. **翊翊** Yĭh yĭh, respectful.

翼

翼

From *feathers* and *separated apart*. Wings, literally or figuratively; the wings of a bird, or the wings of an army; bright; shining; manifesting respect; bold; daring; enjoying leisure; elegant; affluent; cordial; to assist. A surname. Name of a country. Name of a star. 左翼 Tso yih, the left wing or flank. 右翼 Yew yih, the right wing or flank. 翼翼 Yih Yih, denotes respectful; also jocund.

翌

日

Clear; bright; to-morrow. Used also for wings. 翌 Yih jih, to-morrow.

煜

A man's name.

稵

To plough; to cultivate.

驛

From *horse* and *to spy*. Post, or post horses; government despatch; a post horse (there is no post in China for the people). To proclaim the praises of a person; incessantly going and coming. A surname. 驛站 Yih chen, the government posts; post stages. 驛驛 Yih yih, the appearance of grain growing up. 駱驛 Lō yih, constant intercourse, backwards and forwards.

射

Commonly read *Shay*, to shoot with an arrow. Read Yih, the name of an ancient office; a teacher. 僕射 Pō yih, or 僕主 Pō choo, in ancient times, a sort of drill-serjeant.

蜮

蜮

A short fox-like animal having three feet, and which resides in the water near the shore; when the shadow of a man falls on the water, it shoots forth sand and kills him; hence used to denote a malicious crafty man.

睪

睪

From the *eye* placed transversely and *happy*, or *fortunate*; to take a sly peep; to spy; to endeavour; to find out an offender; to lead; to draw out; to give opportunity to; to pass life jocundly. Name of a hill. Read Neih, in the same sense. Read Chih, a certain fragrant plant.

罍

To revolve; to return to; the vapours of the earth ascending to heaven in disconnected portions; obscure.

嶧

Name of a hill; name of a city; connected together.

懌

From *heart* and *to peep*. Pleased; gratified; to like.

瘵

To infect with disease.

斲
鐸
繹

To open; to put off; to dislike; to put an end to; to destroy; to ruin.

From *silk* and *to draw out*. To unfold or draw out silk; to arrange; to put in order; to state or explain; to lay before; to proceed in due order. The name of a hill, of a tortoise, and of a sacrifice; name of a city; to do to the utmost degree; to end; to fill; great. Used for 驛 Yih, 抽繹 Ch'ow yih, to unfold.

韞
譯

韞韞 Yih hwō, a certain ornamental piece of leather for the hilt of a sword.

From *word* and *to look narrowly*. To translate; to transfer from one language to another; a translator or interpreter; the word was introduced during official intercourse with the Tartars. 繙譯 Fan yih, to translate. 傳語官 Ch'uen yu kwan, or 譯官 Yih kwan, an official translator.

逸
効

From *to run* and a *rabbit*. To run away as a horse; to give up restraint; ease; leisure; retirement; luxurious ease; idle; acquiescence; to lose; to run to excess. 逸致 Yih che, easy, gentle style or man-

ner. 逸民 Yih min, deserving, accomplished people, not in office. 逸士 Yih sze, a retired scholar, one who aims at no situation in the government. 逸則淫 Yih tseh yin, ease induces vicious excess. 逸逸 Yih yih, to go backwards and forwards in a certain order.

骨

Read Yih, and Tseih, to whisper.

揖
拊
搥

To raise the folded hands to the breast and make a bow; to resign; to yield; to advance. Used for several other characters; the third character is otherwise read E. 三揖 San yih, the name of a certain office. 作揖 Tsō yih, to make a Chinese bow.

抑
抑
抑

From *a hand turning a seal*. To place the hand upon and settle; to bow down; to oppress; to urge peremptorily; to stop; to cause to desist; to rule; to drive back; to alter or reverse the tone or sentiment; the particle *or*; an euphonic particle at the commencement of a sentence; close; compact; beautiful. 抑或如此 Yih hwō joo tsze, or perhaps thus. 抑損 Yih sun, to keep down; to repress.

壹
弋
一

One; devoted to one object; united in one; sincere; pure and uncorrupted. A surname. 統壹 Tung yĭh, all united in one. 專壹 Chuen yĭh, devotedly; applied to one end. 德壹 Teh yĭh, sincere virtue. 寧壹 Ning yĭh, tranquil uniform state.

噎

A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing,—as in sobbing, from grief; a pain in the throat. 中心如噎 Chung sin joo yĭh, like stopping at the heart; denotes—deep sorrow, as we express it by a weight or load upon the mind. 噎食病 Yĭh shĭh ping, Yĭh, is a disease which affects eating.

啁
噉

嘔噉 Ngow yĭh, to vomit; to retch.

佾

A kind of band of musicians arranged in squares, used when sacrificing in the temple of ancestors. In ancient times, each group consisted of eight persons; the Emperor chose 八佾 Pā yĭh, or sixty four. The highest officers of the state were allowed six

groups, inferior officers four, and the literati two. 佾生 Yĭh sāng, one of those performers.

役

To serve; a servant. See Yŭh.

埶

The door of a furnace; the hole in a small furnace, such as are common with the Chinese.

疫

From *disease* and a *weapon*, or a *police runner*. A disease in which demons are the instruments; plague; pestilence; distemper. 瘟疫 Wān yĭh, sudden pestilence. 疫氣之流行 Yĭh kh'e che lew hing, the spreading of plague or pestilence.

勸

Labour; fatigue.

啖

Repeated Yĭh yĭh, the voices of many persons.

嚙

Read Heĭh or Yĭh. 嚙 Heĭh seĭh, the hurried vociferating noise of a crowd of persons.

圜

A descending sound, the noise of something falling or rushing down.

憾

Yĭh or Yŭh, wounded; pained; the mind deceived.

YIN.

吟 To sigh; to moan; to chaunt; a tuneful pronunciation; to recite verses in a singing tone; recitative. A surname. Read Kin. **噤吟而笑** Kin kin urh seaou, a kind of half-suppressed laugh. Read Yin, a protracted singing pronunciation. **呻吟半晌** Shin yin pwan lēang, sunk in murmuring contemplation half an hour. **呻吟牀褥** Shin yin ch'wang jūh, to moan, lying on a bed or couch. **沉吟** Ch'in yin, to ponder; to think. **吟哦** Yin ngo, to recite verses; to chaunt. **吟詩** Yin she, to recite verses. **吟吟** Yin yin, moaning.

因 { From *to enclose*, and **大** Ta, *great*. That which is **回** great, within a circle; a cause; because; for the sake of; on account of; the circumstance from which; to influence or engage to do; to rest or lean upon; to continue as before; to conform to what exists. A surname. Occurs denoting, to disperse. **事非無因** Sze fei woo yin, the affair is not without a cause. **為何因** Wei ho yin, for what cause? Often precedes or begins the

mention of a circumstance which follows in course, or as a consequence of what has been said, —in which case it answers to *then; next; and*. **凡事必有因** Fan sze peih yew yin, every affair must have a cause. **因諸** Yin choo, name of an ancient prison. **因之** Yin che, availing one's-self of what previously existed. **因以為利** Yin e wei le, for the sake of gain. **因何緣由** Yin ho yuen yew, for what reason? because of what original circumstances? **因乘** Yin shing, to multiply, —in Chinese arithmetic. **因甚事** Yin shin sze, because of what affair? **因此之故** Yin ts'ze che koo, for this reason; for this cause. **因緣** Yin yuen, cause; reason; producing certain effects. **有因** Yew yin, in the religious sense, the same as **有緣** Yew yuen. See Yuen. **今日相會有因有緣** Kin jih sāang hwuy yew yin yew yuen, our meeting to-day is providential.

因 Cold appearance.

因 { From *vapour* and *cause*.
氣 Warm genial air or va-

pour. 氤氲 Yin yun, warm genial vapour formed by the junction of heaven and earth, and from which, according to the Chinese theory, creatures emanated; the generative or productive stimulus.

姻
媾
媿

From *woman* and *because of*. The person made for man; a bride; the bridegroom is called 婚 Hwan, from *woman* and *dusk*; because he came in an-

cient times in the evening of the day for his bride. The families of bride and bridegroom.

婚姻 Hwan yin, marriage.

姻親 Yin ts'in, the relations of a new-married couple; on their cards they style themselves 姻

弟 Yin te. 姻緣 Yin yuen, the secret cause in providence which brings lovers together.

姻

Completed; perfected.

茵

A certain kind of bamboo; the mat in the bottom of a cart or other carriage.

茵

A tiger's skin spread out; any cushion to lie on.

綢

綢緼 Yin yun, warm genial air. See 氤 Yin.

Yin yun, is also applied to hemp; according to some to the male plant, and according to others to the female plant.

裯

Certain garments; those near one's person; several folds of garments.

褥

褥褥 Yin jüh, 褥

褥 Yin jüh, and 綑

綑 Yin jüh, a mat; a mattress; a cushion or skin on which to lie down.

駟

A parti-coloured horse; spots of white and black.

听

Wide-mouthed; gaping and laughing. The an-

cient form of 晒 Shin, to smile or laugh, which is also expressed by 听 嘍 Yin tsze, or re-

versed, Tsze yin. 听然而

笑 Yin jen urh seaou, gaped and laughed.

塗

Slime; mire; mud. 塗

泥滓 Yin ne tsze, the

slime of mud; viscous mire.

訢

Yin or Hin, pleased; cheerful; joyful; laughing with joy; cordial respect. Occurs in various proper names. Read He,

欣

nature agitated to effervescence, from a sensation of joy. 欣喜 Yin

欣

he, joyful; pleased. 欣

欣

欣然 Yin yin jen, pleased and delighted.

齒

The root of the teeth; the gums; shewing the teeth; grinning angrily. Read Jen,

to smile and shew the teeth.
斷斷 Yin yin, the appearance
 of grinning and wrangling.

斲 } The edge of a weapon; to
 cut down wood; an uten-
沂 } sil for planing wood; the
 side of any utensil. The
 second character is com-
 monly read E, the name of a
 river.

𠂔 Walking; appearance of
 walking. Read Yew,
 doubtful; hesitating.

引 From a bow and a line.
 To draw a bow; to draw;
 to lead; to induce; to seduce;
 to shew the way to; to intro-
 duce, as at court; to quote from
 a book; to recommend each o-
 ther; to pull; to expel; a rope
 with which a cow or a hearse
 is pulled along; a measure of
 an hundred cubits. **小引**

Seaou yin, a small introduction
 to a book. **道引** Taou yin,

to repress anger. **橋引**
 K'eaou yin, a particular mode
 of curing disease. **引水人**

Yin shwuy jin, a pilot. **引**

見 Yin kēen, to introduce per-
 sons to an audience of the Em-
 peror. **引用書目** Yin

yung shoo mūh, an index or
 list of authors quoted. **引動**

人心 Yin tung jin sin, to se-
 duce the heart of man by the

allurements of pleasure or any
 promised good. **引道** Yin
 taou, to lead the way; to go be-
 fore, either to point out, or to
 clear the way. **引水於井**
 Yin shwuy yu tsing, to draw
 water out of a well. **引進**
 Yin tsin, to bring forward. **引**
頭 Yin t'ow, a person who
 stands forward for any public
 subscription.

紉 A cow's halter; a rope
 or cord fastened to a cow's
 nose to lead it by.

蚓 }
蟪 } **蚯蚓** K'ew yin, a worm.

𦍋 }
𦍋 }
𦍋 } From leather and to draw.
𦍋 } That which is applied to
 the shoulders of an ox or a
 horse, in order to draw anything
 after them.

音 The sounds emitted by
 any sonorous body; sound;
 news or intimation of. **聲音**
 Shing yin, Shing are the notes
 of music; Yin, the sounds of
 different substances. **土音**
 T'oo yin, a local tone or brogue.
八音 Pā yin, the sounds emit-
 ted from eight different sub-
 stances. **通音信** T'ung yin

sin, to communicate information

to. 翰音 Han yin, a fowl.

切音 Ts'ëë yin, the sounds of syllabic spelling. 音韻

Yin yun, Yin is an initial sound;

Yun, a final sound. 音樂

Yin yǎ, melody; music.

暗 To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. 暗

噫 Yin e, an accumulation of wind, causing eructation.

惇 From *heart* and *melody*. Peaceful; tranquil; still; retired; harmonious agreement.

窖 From *a cave* and *sound*. A cellar under ground; a cellar for keeping wine; a secluded place for rearing the silkworm. 窖突 Yin t'ü, black; dark.

瘖 From *disease* and *sound*. A complaint which disables from speaking; dumb. The name of an insect. 瘖聾 Yin lung, a deaf person.

聲 From *voice* and *sound* united. Complete harmony.

尹 From *hand* and something *pulled*. To grasp; to rule; to introduce. The name of an office. A surname. Sincere; faithful. 府尹 Foo yin, the officer placed over the dis-

trict in which the court resides. —a situation of great respectability, is allowed *eight* chair-bearers, and is called 王 Wang, king.

男 From the reverse side of Shin, *the body*. To turn round the body; to return; to revert to what is right.

殷 From *turning to virtue* and *a weapon*. Diligent; abundant; flourishing; affluent; complete; large; numerous; in the middle; right; correct. Name of an ancient dynasty. 殷實 Yin shih, substantial; sincere; faithful,—applied to a man, as a merchant. 殷勤 Yin kin, very attentive, and sincerely friendly; complete in every part. 殷祭 Yin tse, a sacrifice offered, when mourning is put off. 殷殷 Yin yin, abundant; flourishing; also mournful.

慇 From *heart* and *diligent*. Mournful. 慇懃 Yin kin, as diligent and attentive as possible. 慇懃 Yin yin, a grieved mind.

壑 To stop or dam up water, or to cause it to flow in a different channel from what is natural to it; to cause it to flow to the west; hence the character is formed from west and earth.

湮
堙

Cold appearance.

To stop, close or fill up;
to raise a mound; an earthen
mound or hill.

湮
湮

From *water* and to *stop*
up. Name of a river; to
fall; to be drowned or lost
in water.

陞
陞

To stop or fill up a pas-
sage.

禋
禋

A clean pure sacrifice.

閘
閘

From a *gate* and a *dam*
or *stoppage*. The inner
gate of a city; to stop up; to
draw together; to contract. A
surname.

垠

Derived from an *earth-*
en bound or *limit*, rest-
ing in its own place; a bank; a
limit; a boundary. 一望無
垠 Yih wang woo yin, no limit
to the prospect. 無垠 Woo
yin, unlimited; infinite.

銀

Silver; money. A sur-
name. 黃銀 Hwang
yin, yellow money; gold. 水
銀 Shwuy yin, quicksilver. 紋
銀 Wán yin, the fine silver
called *sycee*. 碎銀 Suy yin,
dollars cut to pieces. 銀礮
Yin choo, vermillion made from

native cinnabar. 銀礮種

Yin choo chung, cinnabar. 銀

海 Yin hae, *silver seas*,—the
eyes. 花邊銀 Hwa pēn

yin, 番面銀 Fan mēn yin,

or 芽菜銀 Ya ts'ae yin,

flower-edged money; foreign-

facéd money; all express the

Spanish dollar. 銀水 Yin

shwuy, the difference in the

value of silver under differ-

ent circumstances; to make

up this difference is called 補

銀水 Poo yin shwuy. 銀

單 Yin tan, a money contract;

a bond. 白銀 Peh yin, or

銀子 Yin tsze, silver. 銀

匠 Yin tsēang, or 打銀 Ta

yin, a silversmith.

齧

The gums. Read Kān,
to craunch.

寅

An ancient punishment

which consisted in taking

off the knee-pan; a hora-

ry character denoting

from three to five P. M.

寅

Bold; strong; practised; re-
spectful.

寅

Respect; reverence; ven-

eration; to advance; con-

tinued succession; remote;

distant. 打幹事 Ta

kan sze, or 寅緣 Yin

yuen, to aim at promotion by

every possible means; to in-

寅

trigue. 同寅 Tung yin, or
 寅弟 Yin te, fellow officers.
 寅緣 Yin yuen, the influence
 produced by bribery.

續 Long; protracted; to draw
 or lead.
戢 A certain long weapon;
 a sort of spear. Read
 Yen, a man's name.

全 From *claws* and *illicit*
access. To approach near
 in search of.

姪 From *woman* and *fami-*
liar approaches. Lux-
 urious ease; lounging; stage am-
 usements; lewd; obscene.
 Used in common with the fol-
 lowing.

淫 From *water* and *near ap-*
proaches. To drench;
 excess of any kind; sex-
 ual excess; to debauch;
淫 lewd; lewdness; lascivi-
 ous; lustful; obscene; error; to
 continue long. Name of a tree.

萬惡淫爲首 Wan ngō
 yin wei show, of all vices lewd-
 ness is the chief. 造淫書
 必入地獄 Tsaou yin shoo
 peih jūh te yūh, those who
 make obscene books will surely
 go to hell. 天道禍淫
 T'een taou ho yin, providence
 annexes misery to lewdness.
 姦淫 Kēen yin, or 邪淫
 Sēay yin, lewdness, generally.

淫婦 Yin foo, a vicious lust-
 ful woman; lewd; lascivious
 wanton female. 淫人妻女
 Yin jin ts'e neu, to debauch
 men's wives and daughters. 淫

亂 Yin lwan, confusion and
 anarchy. 淫書 Yin shoo,
 obscene books. 淫祀 Yin
 sze, an excessive sacrificing, ex-
 presses sacrificing either to that
 which does not exist, or which
 is not a proper object of sacri-
 fice; superstitious sacrificing.

淫祀無福 Yin sze woo
 fūh, superstitious sacrifices pro-
 cure no happiness. 淫祀無
 益 Yin sze woo yūh, in super-
 stitious sacrifices there is no ad-
 vantage. 淫詞 Yin ts'ze, or

淫談 Yin t'an, obscene con-
 versation, or written obscenity.

淫淫 Yin yin, distant; remote.

霖 From *clouds* and *drench-*
ed. Long and excessive
 rain; rain that continues more
 than ten days.

陰 Obscure; sombre; one of
 the two supposed forms
 of matter which succeed-
 ed chaos; the grosser mat-
 ter; the opaque; the in-
 ferior; the female in na-
 ture; that of which visi-
 ble existences were made,
 and the 魄 P'eh, or animal
 spirit. The north side of a hill;

misfortune which arises from unknown causes. 隱辟 Yin p'ei, to retire into obscurity.

隱書 Yin shoo, a private book for inserting one's doubts in order to think and enquire about them. 隱惜 Yin sei, to keep secret any knowledge; —Confucius concealed nothing.

隱疾 Yin tsei, a secret disease. 隱微 Yin wei, hidden; abstruse; not easily perceived or penetrated.

隱逸 Yin yih, retired, eminent literary characters. 隱壅於上聞 Yin yung yu shang wän, inferiors prevented from stating their case to superiors; superiors, chiefly the Emperor, not allowed by those at court, to hear the complaints of the people.

櫨

The hidden beams which support the roof of a house; the roof itself; tranquil and at repose.

櫨括 Yin kwö, to surround and contain; a certain instrument used by carpenters.

癰

癰疹 Yin ch'in, a cutaneous disease; small pustules or blisters.

狺

From *dog* and *words*. The barking of a number of dogs.

崑
硯

High, dangerous precipice or mountain; any lofty, dangerous place; the ridge of a hill. 嶽崑 Kh'in yin, or 嶽崑 K'in yin, a high and dangerous eminence.

胤

Ying or Yin. From *flesh*, *back to back* and *reiterated*. A continued succession of children and grandchildren; a continued line of inheritance or posterity; a consecutive line of heirs; practiced; accustomed. A surname.

印

From *the nails of the hand* and *a credential*.

A credential held by those who exercise government; an official seal; a stamp; to seal; to stamp; to impress; to take an impression on paper from an engraved surface. A surname. The national seal is called 璽 Se, and is made of some precious stone; others are made of gold, silver, or copper; some are square and others oblong, which varieties are intended to mark the difference of rank. The seal of a private individual, or of a magistrate acting in his private capacity, is not commonly called Yin, but 圖書 T'oo shoo, 圖章 T'oo chang, or 圖記 T'oo ke. 官印 Kwan yin, 符印 Foo yin, or

印信 Yin sin, a seal of office; an official credential. **打印** Ta yin, **用印** yung yin, **給印** Kêh yin, or **蓋個印** Kae ko yin, to affix a seal. **掌印** Chang yin, to keep the seal, or the keeper of the seal. **封印** Fung yin, to shut up the seal; i. e. to desist from the ordinary business of the public courts, in the last month of the year. **交印** Keau yin, to deliver over the seal to a successor. **接印** Tsê yin, to receive the seal of office. **烙印** Lō yin, to seal or sear with a heated iron, for the purpose of recognizing an animal or thing. **五印度國** Woo yin too kwō, five Indian nations, mentioned by Chinese travellers to India. **印板** Yin pan, blocks or plates with letters engraved on them for printing. **印色** Yin seh, the red pigment used with seals. **印箱** Yin sēang, box of the official seal, which is generally covered with yellow cloth. **印書** Yin shoo, to print books. **印送** Yin sung, or **印施** Yin she, to print and present; to print books and to give them away. **印度** Yin too, Hindoo; India. **印把子** Yin pa tsze, the part of a seal

grasped by the hand. **印務** Yin woo, the business of the seal; that is the management of official documents, or official duties. **開印** Kh'ae yin, to open out the seal; or recommence public business, after ending the new year's holidays, which commonly continue about a month from the 20th of the 12th moon, to the 20th of the 1st moon.

嫫姻 Relating to marriage; marriage. See above under the second form.

吠吠 Two dogs eating and growling together; dogs barking at each other.

飲飲 From *to eat* and *to breathe*. To withhold the breath and suck in; to drink; to wash or cleanse the mouth; secret; concealed; to receive the impulse of.

鄉飲酒 Hēang yin tsew, certain village feasts observed in ancient times. **飲合巹** Yin hō kin, to drink of the union cups, — certain cups employed in marriage ceremonies. **飲箭** Yin tsēn, to receive an arrow. **飲食不在珍饈** 一飽便好 Yin shīh pūh

tsac chin sew, yih paou pëen
haou, eating and drinking does
not consist in superior excel-

lence of food,—to have hunger
satisfied is enough. 飲酒 Yin
tsew, to drink wine.

YING.

荊
映

To cut or pare off; to
pierce or stab.

From *sun* and *midst*.

The sun just past noon;
clear; bright; shining openly;
to illumine mutually. 映日
Ying jih, clear daylight.

映

From *eye* and *midst*. To
look; to see; dulness of
sight; an angrily resentful look.

英

From *flowers* in the *midst*
of. Flowers without fruit;

leaves; foliage; flourishing; lu-
xuriant, the high road of justice
and truth; great talent and vir-
tue; excellent; hills appearing
piled on each other; an instru-
ment of music. Name of a coun-
try. A surname. 英傑之

人 Ying kěe che jin, a noble
disinterested man. 英雄 Ying
heung, a person of generous and
exalted principles; a manly per-
son; a hero. 英吉利國

Ying-keih-le kwō, the English
nation; England; English. 英

吉利國人 Ying-keih-le
kwō jin, an Englishman. 英

英 Ying ying, the appearance
of clouds; luxuriant vegetation.

瑛

From a *sun* and *flourish-
ing*. The lustre of stones
or gems.

嫻

Careful, attentive man-
ner; good-looking, cleanly
appearance. A woman's name.

Name of an ancient state. 嫻

嫻 Yin ming, a young woman.

嫻嫻 Yin moo, the appear-
ance of a poor rustic wench.

塋

A grave or tomb. 先

人墳塋 Sēen jin fun

ying, the tomb of parents. 塋

穴 Ying heuē, the pit or grave
into which the coffin is put.

甕

甕

甕

甕

甕

甕

甕

A pitcher or other vessel
with a long neck, and
that will stand the fire.

營

From a *house* and *splend-
id*, abbreviated. A

dwelling in the public market-
place; to estimate; to make; to
do; to go round about in pur-
suit of a livelihood; an entrench-

ment; a cantonment. The name of a district. 經營 King ying, east and west, and round about,—the occupations of travelling merchants. 屏營 Ping ying, a state of irresolution. 營室 Ying shih, the name of a star. 營汎 Ying sin, a military outpost or station. 營營 Ying ying, to go backwards and forwards. 軍營 Keun ying, or 營伍 Ying woo, the army.

榮 Ying or Yung, a certain sacrifice offered to the sun, moon, stars, and gods, in order to expel evil.

剗 To cut down the wood on the side of hills.

縈 To wind round.

湮 A small river. One says, a clear stream.

鶯 A certain bird known by various names; variegated feathers.

盈 From numerous additions and a vessel. A full vessel; full; the quantity completed; overflowing; as a local word.

denotes anger. Name of a state; and of a district. 罪盈 Tsuy ying, iniquities full,—no longer respite granted by heaven. 盈滿 Ying mwan, a selfsufficient audacious state of mind,—said to be particularly offensive to heaven. 盈縮 Ying shùh, are opposites,—to stretch over, and to draw in.

孕 Pregnant; with child,—applied also to brute animals. 牲孕 Sǎng ying, a pregnant victim,—is not eaten. 孕婦 Ying foo, a pregnant woman.

楹 From wood and full, or sufficient. A post; a pillar; a support. 絜楹 Kh'ě ying, smooth and glossy. 桓楹 Hwan ying, refers to the coffins of princes.

嬰 From two pearls and a woman. An infant at the breast; a sucking child; a female infant; 孩 Hae, is a male child. To add to; to rush against; to surround as with a cord; to bind; certain ornaments of a woman's head-dress. Name of a hill. A certain pitcher. A surname. 嬰孩 Ying hae, or 嬰兒 Ying urh, a

child; an infant. 嬰抱 Ying
paou, an infant in its parent's
embrace.

嚶 The voice of a bird; the
harmonious songs of
birds.

廕 From *an infant* under a
shelter. To rest in a tran-
quil state. Name of a district.

攬 From *hand* and *a child*.
To take hold of with the
fingers; to toss things about;
to throw things into confusion;
to rush against; to provoke.

櫻 The name of a fruit. 櫻
桃 Ying t'au, or 含桃
Han t'au, a cherry. 朱桃
Choo t'au, or 朱櫻 Choo
ying, a very red cherry.

瘰 瘰 瘰 瘰
From *disease* and *a child*.
A swelling in the neck or
throat, arising from ha-
bitual irritability. The
name of a place.

嬰 An ornament or valuable
stone that hangs from a
lady's neck.

嬰 嬰 嬰 Ying ch'ang, the
eyes without lustre.

罍 An earthen vessel or pit-
cher with a narrow
mouth, and swelling out in the
middle. 罍子粟 Ying tsze
suh, the poppy, - so named from

the form of the fruit being like
the Ying earthen vessel. Vul-
garly called 鶯粟 Yung-suh.

纓 From *silk* and *a child*.
The strings that come
under the chin and tie on a cap;
ornamental strings that hang
about the neck or fall down up-
on the breast; strings; tassels;
sashes; the ornamental plaits of
a petticoat. 香纓 Hëang ying,
a kind of sash worn by fe-
males.

鸚 鸚 鸚 From *child* and *bird*.
鸚 鸚 Ts'ang ying, a
bird that is heard in spring and
is silent in summer. 鸚 鸚
Ying woo, or 鸚 Woo, the par-
rot, a bird that can speak; in
the time of the Han dynasty,
sent from Canton as an article
of tribute.

蠅 A disagreeable big-belli-
ed insect, which soils
things and makes black white,
and white black; hence used to
denote specious intriguing flat-
terers, who change the real state
of things and introduce confu-
sion. Name of an animal which
destroys these insects or vermin.
A man's name.

鯽 鯽 } A small sort of fish;
鯽 鯽 } spawn.

影 { From *light* and *feathers*.
The shadow of. Occurs

潁 { in several proper names.
漏影 Low ying, the
name of a sword. 仄影

Tseh ying, the name of a fan.

影響 Ying hēang, shadow
and echo. 影隨形響應

聲 Ying suy hing, hēang ying
shing, shadow follows the sub-
stance, and echo corresponds to
the sound—so regularly do re-
wards and punishments follow
virtue and vice.

雍 From *fleet*, *man*, and
wings. A pair of hawks
which go where man bids them;
in allusion to which the follow-
ing characters are formed.

應 To answer; to respond.

應 { From to *obey man's di-*
rection and *heart*. That
which is right and proper;
that which *should* or

應 { *ought* to be; to answer;
to respond; to correspond to.
Name of a place; and of a musi-
cal instrument. A surname. 自

應 Tsze ying, it is proper for
me. 照應 Chaou ying, to
oversee and take care of. 應酬

來往 Ying ch'ow lae wang,
visiting backwards and for-
wards. 應酬大 Ying ch'ow
ta, having a great deal of inter-

course with people— a large
circle of relations and acquaint-
tances. 應承 Ying ch'ing, to

promise. 應找銀兩 Ying
chaou yin lēang, a sum due; a
balance in favor. 應門 Ying

mun, the Imperial gate. 應當

Ying tang, what should be;
ought. 理應 Le ying, what

in reason is proper to do. 答

應 Tā ying, to answer a person.

應 To answer.

應 { From to *respond* to and
words. To answer ver-
bally; to enquire of. Same as
the two preceding.

膺 { The breast; near or rela-
ted to; to sustain; to re-
ceive; a girth of a horse;
to bind or fasten.

應 { The bird that answers to
man's bidding; the hawk
or falcon; also the eagle; ap-
plied to the cockatoo, and to
the owl. Originally written
without *bird* below. 神鷹
Shin ying, the eagle.

贏 { The first springing forth
of; to expand; an ancient
imperial surname. A wo-
man's name. Name of a
famous archer. 黔羸

Kh'een ying, name of a creat-
ing or transforming divinity.

淫 Ying or Ching, foeces; dregs. Name of a stream.

Flowing together.

籛 } A certain sort of cage.

瀛 } A certain famous lake; the sea. Name of a hill; and of a district.

贏 } Having an overplus of gains; making a boisterous noise like keen clamorous traders; rich; powerful; to overcome; to conquer in war or in play.

乃 } **贏輸** Ying and shoo, are opposites—to win, to lose; victory and defeat.

迎 To walk forth.

迎 From *to go* and *one's self*. To meet or receive what comes; to occur. Read Ying, to go forth in order to meet; to calculate what will occur, as in astronomy. **失迎** Shih ying, to fail of meeting with. **迎送** Ying sung, to go out to meet a visitor, and to go forth with him when leaving. **迎接** Ying teë, to go forth to meet a visitor.

硬 Ying or Ngäng, stiff and untending as a stone.

凝 Ning or Ying, to congeal; to freeze; to coagulate; to finish; to perfect; to fix; to settle; stern; rigorous appearance; water cooling and congealing in order to form ice. **凝結** Ying kěë, to congeal; to freeze. **凝命** Ying ming, to preserve the decree of heaven in one's favour by proper conduct,—said of princes. **凝神遠視** Ying shin yuen she, to look to a distance with great earnestness.

嚶 嚶嚶 Ying ying, the voice of any brute animal.

穎 } From a *spoon*, *grain*, and *head*. A head or ear of grain hanging down with its own weight; a spike of grain; a sharp spike or point of an instrument; the point of a pencil; very superior literary talent. A surname. A ring. **毛穎** Maou ying, a pencil. **脫穎而出** T'ö ying urh ch'üh, to come through like the point of an awl when put into a bag.

倂 From *man*, *fire*, and *to join the hands*. To accompany a bride to the house of her husband, preparatory to an entertainment.

儼 To direct; to moderate.

Yŏ.

約 From *silk* and *to take* or *adopt*. To bind round as with a cord; to bind with an agreement; to contract; to retrench. Yŏ, occurs in the sense of *to divide*, as **八約以四爲二** Pă yŏ e-sze wei urh, eight divided by four is two. An agreement; a bargain; a contract; to restrict; to keep in order; to cause to bind. **儉約** Kēen yŏ, retrenchment; economy. **立約** Leih yŏ, to make an agreement. **退約** T'uy yŏ, to draw back from an agreement. **大約** Ta yŏ, for the most part; nearly about; generally speaking. **約信** Yŏ sin, to make a promise or take an oath. **約束** Yŏ shŭh, to restrain; to bind by rules or promises. **約我同他去** Yŏ wo t'ung t'a kh'eu, engaged, or made an appointment with me to go with him. **約言** Yŏ yen, a compendium.

葯 Name of a plant.
虐 Yŏ, or Nŏ, and Yih, springing upon like a tiger; treating cruelly; tearing to pieces. **暴虐** P'au yŏ, cruel; tyrannical. **虐民** Yŏ min, to op-

press and use cruelly the people.

瘡 From *disease* and *cruel*. A cruel disease in which the patient is tormented with the extremes of hot and cold. **瘡疾** Yŏ tseih, or **瘡寒** Yŏ han, intermittent fever; fever and ague.

樂 Read Yŏ, a generic term for all sorts of music and any instrument; it is much *talked* about by ancient Chinese writers. A surname. Read Lŏ, joy; delight. **樂器** Yŏ kh'e, an instrument of music.

藥 From *plant* and *to harmonize*. Medicinal plants; medicines; to heal; an ingredient;—applied to various compositions made up as medicines are. **火藥** Ho yŏ, gunpowder. **釐藥** Han yŏ, solder for joining metals. **藥珠** Yŏ choo, seed or ounce pearls brought from the Soo-lo island; the best are called **上** Shang Yŏ-choo. **藥方** Yŏ fang, a medical prescription. **藥家** Yŏ kēa, an apothecary; apothecaries. **藥家枳殼** Yŏ kēa che kŭh, the medicine Che-kŭh of the apothecaries. **房藥** Fang yŏ, any aphrodisiac stimu-

lant, such as opium.

嶽
嶽
嶽
岳

From *hill* and the sound Yŏ. Five high, admired and revered mountains in China are called 五嶽 Woo yŏ. The name of a district. ▲ surname. 嶽嶽 Yŏ yŏ, the appearance of long horns. 岳父 Yŏ foo moo, a wife's father and mother.

獄

From *two dogs* and to speak or *bark*. Defended or guarded by two watch dogs; a prison; a rocky glen. Name of a star.

獄

刑獄 Hing yŏ, imprisonment. 斷獄 Twan yŏ, to decide cases in law, and set the confined at liberty. 地獄 Te yŏ, *the prison of the earth*—a place of punishment after death for wicked human beings; hell. 獄吏 Yŏ le, a jailor. 獄訟 Yŏ sung, litigations.

龠
龠
龠
龠

From *three degrees* and to *modulate*. A musical instrument with three tubes. Name of a certain measure.

鸞
鸞
鸞
鸞

A sort of eagle.

漚
漚
漚
漚

To boil; a certain kind of soup made of flesh and herbs. 漚漚 T'an yŏ, an appearance of being waved and agitated. 漚漚

漚
漚
漚
漚

Shin yŏ, water running with velocity.

趯
趯
趯
趯

From *to walk* or *foot*, and the *tail of a pheasant*.

躍
躍
躍
躍

To hop like a bird; to skip and leap as an expression of joy; to advance with celerity; to frisk about as fish do. 距躍 Keu yŏ, to leap over. 躍躍 Yŏ yŏ, with speed; with celerity. 踊躍 Yung yŏ, or 跳躍 T'eaou yŏ, to leap for joy; to run with promptness and celerity to do.

禴
禴
禴
禴

Certain sacrifices at the four seasons.

禴
禴
禴
禴

鑰
鑰
鑰
鑰

The bolt of a door; a lock. 鑰匙 Yŏ she, lock and key; the key of a lock.

鑰
鑰
鑰
鑰

YU.

圩

A bank; a dike raised against the water, as on

the Yang-tsze-kéang, and other large rivers. Islets in the rivers

being sometimes lower than the surface of the water, are thus preserved from inundation; seasons occur however, when they are entirely overflowed. A hollow place with banks around; that which appears as such. 圩岸 Yu ngan, a bank; a dike. 圩 Yu, or 圩場 Yu ch'ang, a public market-place, where sheds are constructed, and let out by the day to any person who chooses to take thither any commodity for sale.

于 Represents the air extending itself. In; through; to; at;—in which sense it is Syn. with 於 Yu, which is now commonly used. To speak; to say; to go; great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. 于于 Yu yu, the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented. Also read Heu. 覺其于于 Kěō kh'e yu yu, he felt himself satisfied. 于嗟 Yu ts'ay, an exclamation, denoting admiration. 于摺尾 Yu chě we, at the end of an official document. 憚于騎射 T'an yu kh'e shay, afraid of

(unwilling to attend to) horsemanship and archery.

奸 Decorous intercourse between different persons. This character is dubious.

宇 From a cover or a concave and air expanding. To cover, or spread over and shelter, as the wings of a fowl, or as a house; wide; extensive; extending to every point above and below the canopy of heaven. 眉宇 Mei yu, the

arch made by the eyebrows;—its expansion denotes joy. 宇宙 Yu chow, an overshadowing canopy, and a containing space below; the universe. 宇下 Yu hēa, under the canopy of heaven. 宇內 Yu nuy, in the world; in the universe.

汙 Commonly read Woo, foul; dirty. Read Yu, the name of a river. Crooked; winding.

盂 From steam or vapour arising out of a vessel. A vessel to contain rice, or wine, or water. They say a prince is like a vessel, the people like water; the water is moulded by the shape of the vessel. Name of a book; of a plant; of a hill; and of a district. A certain hunt. A

surname. 飯孟 Fan yu, a rice vessel. 孟蘭勝會 Yu lan shing hwuy, 7th moon, 1st to 15th day;—a certain religious holiday.

杆 } A vessel for drinking water with; a large selfsufficient appearance. Name of a place. Used for the preceding.

朽 } From silk and expanding vapour. Curling; weak: bending; a string. A surname. The name of a hill.

芋 } An edible plant with a large leaf and a solid root. 芋莠 Yu sew, resembles an onion, and is boiled and eaten with sugar. Read Heu, luxuriant herbage; large; great, applied to good men. Name of an office.

迂 } Yu, or Heu. From to roam and curling vapour. Winding; ambiguous; vague; to induce a vague and dissipated mode of thinking; wide; large.

迂迴 Yu hwuy, vague and difficult to understand. **迂久** Yu kew, a long time. **迂遠** Yu yuen, vague and remote; indeterminate perception.

坎 } A small bank; a low wall; a collection or assemblage on a heath or common.

於 } Anciently intended to resemble a bird. Now used only in the following senses:—*In* a place, or *on* such a day or time; *In*, referring to the producing an effect. After **莫** Mō, and an adjective, answers to *than*. **助**

於勸戒 Tsou yu k'eu en keae, to assist in hortatory discourses.

莫孤於自恃 Mō koo yu tsze she, none more orphans than those who presume to trust entirely on themselves. **易於**

消化 E yu seaou hwa, easy of digestion. **於十年** Yu shih nēen, in the tenth year.

於三年正月初一日 Yu san nēen ching yuē ts'oo yf h jth, on the first day of the first moon of the third year.

Read Woo, an exclamation, **於歎美辭** Woo t'an mei ts'ze, Woo is an exclamation expressive of the admiration of excellence.

啞 } The appearance of laughing; a pleasing smile.

淤 } Muddy water; plants growing amongst the mud; the purulent matter of a sore.

余 } Yu, or Too, I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname.

Read Too. 接余 Tsëe yu, a certain water plant. 比余 Po yu, ornaments for the hair. 余月 Yu yuě, the fourth moon.

飫
餽
餽
蝓
餘

To eat excessively; to gormandize; gluttonous; to confer upon.

蝓螽 Chen yu, a sort of toad. See Chen.

From *to eat* and the sound Yu. Leavings of food;

residue; exceedings; overplus of anything; spare ground or room. The name of a country. Name of a boat or other vessel. Name of a plant. A surname.

其餘 Kh'e yu, as to the rest; the rest; what further remains.

言餘嘴 Yen yu tsuy, to say more than enough. 餘暇

Yu hëa, the leisure one may enjoy after having attended to indispensable duties. 餘孽復

萌 Yu nêe fuh ming, the old roots spring up again;—used figuratively of any vice or evil.

餘剩 Yu shing, overplus; enough and to spare. 餘子

Yu tsze, certain sons of great officers. 餘地 Yu te, spare ground,—having something over.

予

To give; to give mutually, is thus represented by

the seal character; to confer; to grant; to praise. Used for I and Me. 賦予 Foo yu, to implant, as heaven implants right principles in the human mind. 賜予 Ts'ze yu, to confer; to bestow. 予生長吳間 Yu sāng ch'ang woo kën, I was born and brought up in (the state) Woo.

仔

A female ruler, or officer of government, of whom there was one during the dynasty Han, called 健仔 Tsëe yu; to dilate.

好

An appellation of what is excellent and good. 姪

好 Tsëe yu, a certain female officer.

囹

To detain; to hold fast; to keep possession of; to imprison; that by which a criminal is detained.

敵

To stop or prohibit. A certain musical instrument.

語

From *my* and *words*. To speak of difficulties; to state or tell to; to converse with; to discuss; to teach; words; speech; discourse; expressions; phrases; language. Name of an ancient state; and of a certain territory. 暗語 Ngan yu, a dark ambiguous expression. 言語 Yen yu,

words; speech; language. **起語**

Kh'e yu, words or phrases which begin a paragraph. **接語**

Tsëe yu, connective particles or phrases. **轉語** Chuen yu, words or phrases which give a turn to the sense. **視語**

Ts'in yu, are those particles which blend man intimately with the principal words. **少語**

Sbaou yu, to speak little. **語言多反覆**

Yu yen to fan fūh, verbiage and tautology.

齟齬 Distorted irregular teeth.

齟齬 Tseu yu, distorted teeth; teeth that do not stand opposite each other; incoherent and contradictory statements.

魚 Intended to resemble a fish. Fish of any kind. The name of a horse. The name of a place. A surname. **金魚** Kin yu, gold fish. **銀魚** Yin yu, silver fish. **蠹魚** Too

yu, insects that corrode books.

魚齒 Yu ch'e, the name of a hill. **魚鰓** Yu ch'e, the fins of a fish;—particularly of a shark, which are eaten by the Chinese.

魚狗 Yu kow, the kingfisher bird. **魚蚶** Yu keae, anchovy.

魚子 Yu tsze, fish roe; spawn. **魚子醬** Yu tsze

tsëang, pickled fish roe. **捕魚** Poo yu, or **打魚** Ta yu, to fish.

漁 To fish; to take everything that comes to net; to seize without selection. The name of a river. A surname.

漁人 Yu jin, a fisherman. **漁樵問對** Yu ts'eaou wān tuy, a dialogue between a fisherman and a woodman.

禺 Repeated **禺禺** Yu yu, walking alone; solitary; none to associate with.

禺 Name of a foreign place on the east.

隅 Name of a hill. **隅夷** Yu e, the region of the rising sun.

隅 From heart and the sound Yu. Pleased; cheerful.

愚 From monkey and mind. The capacity of a monkey; simple; uninstructed; ignorant; silly; stupid. Used in letters for I, and for your most obedient humble servant. **天愚**

T'een yu, the name of a divinity. **愚拙** Yu chuē, simple and stupid; ignorant and unskilful. **愚蠢** Yu ch'un, simple; foolish; ignorant. **愚民**

Yu mīn, the simple people; the poor; the multitude; the mob (as some people call the

many.) **愚俗** Yu sūh, the foolish customs of the vulgar.

愚弟 Yu te, your humble younger brother.

寓 From *a covert and a monkey*. To attach to, as a monkey does to a branch; a shelter; a temporary lodging; to lodge; to cast upon the care of; to pertain or belong to. **旅寓** Leu yu, a stranger; one who lodges in a strange place. **寄寓** Ke yu, to be attached to, as a sycophant plant. **寓所** Yu soo, the place where one lodges.

遇 From *to walk and a monkey*. To meet with unexpectedly; to occur; to happen, as by chance; to fall in with; to wait till a thing occurs. **遇着** Yu chō, to meet with; to happen. **遇艱難時** Yu kēu nan she, when distress and difficulties are met with. **遇時一肚氣** Yu she yih t'oo k'e, always appearing angry; morose. **遇赦不赦** Yu shay pūh shay, not be pardoned when a general pardon does occur. **遇有議處事件** Yu yew e ch'oo sze kēen, if any affair occur which requires to be consulted about.

隅 From *a mound and a monkey*. A corner; a

nook; an angle; having angles; —denotes rigid integrity. Name of a hill. **堂隅** Tang yu, the corner of a hill. **海隅** Hae yu, a bay on the coast. **廉隅** Lēen yu, uncorrupted integrity.

禹 Name of a person famous in Chinese history for having drained off the water after the deluge; expanded; easy state. Certain insects.

偶 A sort of monkey; a female monkey; the beginning of. The name of a hill. Occurs in the names of places; of a divinity; and of a fish. **偶中** Yu chung, the hours from nine to eleven in the morning.

瑀 A certain stone of an inferior kind.

萬 Certain plants. The name of a tree. A surname.

吳 Woo, or Yu, to talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate; in which senses it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. **不吳不噉** Pūh woo, pūh ngaou, not clamorous, not insolent. **吳三圭** Woo-san-kwei, a famous general who first fought against the Manchow Tartars, then implored their aid against a native rebel, and after fighting for them several years, closed his life as a

rebel against Kh'ang-he.

俣
𩇛
娛

Large features; large person; large appearance.

Desirous to laugh.

Joy; delight; to exult.

虞
虞

From a *tiger* and *certain genii*. A white tiger with black fur, is called 騶

虞 Tseu yu; its disposition is gentle, and it eats only animals that die a natural death. To consider; to weigh; anxious thought; impediment; detriment to; to be at rest; prepared for. Name of an office; of a territory; and of an ancient state. A surname. 疎虞 Soo yu, remiss; want of precaution. 可保無虞 Kh'o paou woo yu, can ensure that no impediment shall arise. 無虞 Woo yu, or 不虞 Pūh yu, some unanticipated detriment, or injury to. 虞美人 Yu mei jin, lychnis coronata. 虞人 Yu jin, an officer who has charge of the Imperial park.

嘯

嘯 嘯 Yu yu, the appearance of a numerous group of stags and other animals; bucks, does, and so on. Also a laughing appearance.

麀鹿嘯嘯 Yew lūh yu yu,

numerous were the herds of does and bucks.

麋
𩇛

A male deer. 麋麋 Yu yu, a flock of deer.

A store or granary on those rivers on which corn is transported from place to place; a granary or store, but not in a house; collected together, but open to the heavens.

𩇛

Read Kwei, a sort of basket which the character is intended to resemble, Read Yu, a moment of time. A surname. Name of an ancient state, 須臾 Seu yu, a moment; momentary.

庾

From a *shelter* and a *moment*. A stack of grain in the fields; a place to store up grain in the fields or on the rivers;—a granary in a city is called 倉 Ts'ang. Abundant; affluent; a large or numerous accumulation of. Name of a measure; of a star; and of a bow. 大庾 Ta yu, the great stack,—a well-known mountain on the frontier of Canton province; it is otherwise called Mei-ling.

𩇛

From *disease* and a *basket*. Disease arising from anxious disappointment; to be starved to death by hunger and cold in prison.

莢 Choo yu, a medicinal plant, applied to poisons. Name of a territory.

諛 From *words* and *momentary*. Speech that pleases but for a while; to flatter; to adulate; flattery; adulation. **諛**

諛 Cl'én yu, to flatter; flattery.

阿諛奉承 O yu fung ch'ing, to flatter and to cajole.

腴 From *flesh* and *a basket*. Big-bellied; soft; flabby; the lower part of the belly; anything fat and rich; the entrails of pigs and dogs. **膏腴** Kaou yu, rich fertile land.

羽 Birds with long tails; the wings of a bird; feathers; one of the notes in music; a sort of sceptre anciently held in the hand by posture-makers. Name of a hill; of a star; of an office. A surname. **羽毛**

扇 Yu maou shen, a feather fan. **羽紗** Yu sha, camlets.

羽屬 Yu shüh, the feathered tribe; birds generally.

雨 Water falling from the clouds in drops. Clouds and rain; rain; to rain.

霽 Name of an insect. **矢** 石雨下 She shih yu hëa, a shower of arrows and stones. **穀雨** Küh yu, a term answering to the 22nd of

April. **淫雨** Yin yu, an excessive rain of long duration.

要下雨 Yaou hëa yu, it is going to rain. **雲雨** Yun yu, clouds and rain,—used in

an indelicate sense for the commerce of the sexes. **雨水**

Yu shwuy, February 21st. **雨**

師 Yu sze, the name of a willow which indicates a sensibility to the approach of rain. **下**

雨 Hëa yu, or **落雨** Lō yu, to rain.

俞 From *to put together*. a boat, and *water*. To hollow out a tree in order to form a boat; the vulgar form is from *boat* and *knife*. To answer; to assent to, as,—yes; good; well. A surname. Occurs in the sense of **愈** Yu, more; still more. Read Shoo, the name of a state. **允俞** Yun yu, to assent to; to promise. **俞俞** Yu yu, mild, easy, respectful appearance.

匱 A certain measure containing sixteen Tow. Read Tow, an earthen vessel.

喻 To be manifested to; to manifest; to declare; to instruct; to proclaim; to explain by metaphor or comparison; to comprehend the value of; to be affected by. Read Shoo, a surname. **區喻**

K'eu yu, appearance of cordiality and satisfaction; smooth and pleasing language. 區喻受之 K'eu yu show che, received him or it with cordiality and pleasure. 曉喻 Heaou yu, a clear and full exposition, or declaration of. 家喻戶曉 K'äa yu hoo heaou, families informed, and houses enlightened; i. e. made clearly to understand. 地方官亦咸喻之 Te fang kwan yih han yu che, the local magistrates too, all fully understood, or made it known. 審喻之 Shin yu che, to investigate deeply, and explain perspicuously; to cause him to understand thoroughly. 教喻 Keaou yu, instruction. 善喻 Shen yu, a good mode of instruction. 借喻 Tsëay yu, and P'e yu, metaphor or comparison; a supposition for the sake of illustration.

埵
媼
愉

A grave.

From *woman* or *heart* and to *assent*. Born of rich parents; delicately brought up; effeminate; luxurious; addicted to pleasure; specious and artful; irrational; illicit behaviour. The second character denotes, to please; to be pleased: joy; delight; gratification manifested

in the countenance. Read Tow, to steal ease; to act carelessly. 嫵色 Yu seh, a happy, pleasing countenance.

愈

From *to assent* and *heart*.

To do heartily; to overcome; to get the better of; to remove or heal disease; to advance; still more; in a greater degree; better. Used for several other characters. 憂心愈愈 Yew sin yu yu, mourning still more and more. 全愈 Ts'euen yu, completely cured. 無益之言不如不言之爲愈也 Woo yih che yen, püh joo püh yen che wei yu yay, better not speak at all, than say what is useless. 愈久愈難 Yu kew yu nan, the longer the more difficult.

揄

From *hand* and to *assent*. To lead; to draw forth and seize; to extol.

揄

Read Tow, to hang down as the hair or the hands.

Read Choo, subverted. 邪揄 Yay yu, a crowd in the streets, raising their hands and laughing out aloud. 揄揚 Yu yang, to praise; to extol.

榆

A tree of which the Chinese distinguish ten varieties, the leaves of all which are alike; said to be the elm. Name

of a plant, when chewed, said to be a soporific. 桑榆 Sang yu, the appearance of evening; and of the evening of life; old age. 白榆 Peh yu, name of a star.

翳 An ornament for the face or forehead; a turban for the head; napkin.

瑜 A certain stone. A man's name.

瘉 Disease; to cure disease; convalescence; lightsome. Occurs denoting, virtuous.

逾 To pass over; to exceed; to advance; distant; remote in respect of time.

踰限久踰 Ts'oo hëen kew yu, the first time appointed is long past. 踰限 Yu hëen, to exceed a limited time.

蓓 蓓 Foo yu, appearance of flowers; flowery.

蓓 蓓 Yu ts'ze, a fungous, otherwise called *Mûh-urh*.

綸 Certain ornamental garments; queen's garments adorned with feathers. Beautiful; handsome.

寄 To bore a small aperture in wood; to open; a hole; a small hole by the side of a door, or in a wall. Read Tow, in a similar sense; a deep hole;

a close stool.

覲 From to look at and to assent. To desire to obtain. 窺覲 Kw'ei yu, or 覬覲 K'e yu, to peep; to spy; to look at wistfully; to desire to attain; to covet. 覲心 Yu sin, a covetous disposition.

諭 From words and to assent. Words which demand assent; orders; official notifications of the will of government; to proclaim to; to interrogate. Name of an office; of a district. A surname. An order from a superior, whether from the Emperor to his ministers or governors of provinces; from these inferior officers, or from the father of a family, or the master of a house to those below him. In reference to the Emperor, its opposite is 奏 Tsow; in other cases 稟 Pin is the opposite of Yu. The Emperor insists on calling whatever he writes to foreign princes an *Yu* or mandate. He allows their papers to be called 表 Peaon or 疏 Soo. Letters from the sovereign of England were translated by 書 Shoo, the usual word for letter amongst equals. 聖諭 Shing yu, See Shing. 面諭 Mëen yu, a verbal order. 譬諭 P'e

yu, to make a comparison—is sometimes written thus. 諭

育 Yu che, the Emperor's will.

闢 From *door* and *to hollow out*. To peep and spy through a door. 闢闢 Kwei yu, to peep through a door.

與 } From *one spoonful* poured into a *mortar* on a *stand*. To put many together; a class or sort; a banditti; to add or give to; good; to comply or promise; to employ; to use; together with; with; by; to; and; to reckon; to wait for.

Name of a place; of a person; and of a hill. Occurs used for 歟 Yu.

你與他說 Ne yu t'a shwō, speak to him. 夫與

婦 Foo yu foo, husband and wife. 一介不與 Yih keae

pūh yu, not give a straw. 我

與你 Wo yu ne. I with you; I promise you. 黨與 Tang

yu, a confederacy. 相與 Sāng

yu, mutual intercourse of

friends. 於國人交止與

信 Yu kwō jin keaou che yu

sin, in having intercourse with

one's countrymen, the appropriate duty is truth. 容與

Yung yu, appearance of self-

enjoyment and indulgence.

噀 The tone occasioned by using effort.

俛

俛

懃

急

旗

歟

欵

璵

輿

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輿

Attentive; observant; to rely on.

懃懃 Yu yu, to walk with hasty steps; to walk with a respectful easy gait.

A banner with a bird depicted on it; to wave.

From *to give* and *to breathe*. A slow aspiration importing rest and tranquillity; a dwelling on with interest and satisfaction;—in these senses it is a particle rounding a sentence.

Name of a stone.

From a *wheel* or *carriage* and a *mortar* held up with *two hands*. That part of a cart or carriage which sustains the load; the containing part; to sustain, —applied to the lap of the earth; a travelling vehicle. 堪輿先生

Kan yu sēn sāng, a person who professes to select proper places of interment. 乘輿 Shing

yu, the Imperial baggage carts,

堪輿 Kan yu, heaven and

earth. 地輿圖 Te yu t'oo,

a map of the globe. 權輿

K'ueu yu, the commencement

of. 輿人 Yu jin, a cartwright.

輿宅 Yu tseh, a tomb or grave.

譽
吝

From words and to give. To give the meed of praise which is due; to extol; to speak highly of; affirmed of that which is superex-

cellent. The name of a star. 美

譽 Mei yu, or 楊譽 Yang

yu, to praise; to commend. 好

面譽人者亦好背而

毀之 Haou mēen yu jin chay,

yih haou pei urh hwuy che,

those who are fond of praising

people to their face, are also

fond of backbiting them.

鸞
鵠

Certain birds that flock together.

偃

To bend forward as a mark of respect; hunch-backed.

嘔

Ngow, or Yu, to be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river.

See Ngow.

嫗

A mother. 胞嫗 Heu yu, the genial fructifying influences of nature. 萬石嫗

Wan shih yu, name of an ancient mother of five brothers, all eminent statesmen.

御

To direct; to control; to advance. Occurs in the

books of Füh.

御
御
御
卸
御
卸

From a knot, noon, to stop, and to walk. A

charioteer unloosing his

horses from the carriage;

to extend to and fill every

place. Wherever the em-

peror stops is expressed

by Yu. To descend to

a place; an appellation of

whatever pertains to, or

whatever is done by the

Emperor; to advance to; to wait upon; to rule. 不能御婦

人 Püh näng yu foo jin, im-

potency. 臨御 Lin yu, to take

the reins of government. 御藝

Yu e, the art of a charioteer.

御馬 Yu ma, to manage a

horse. 御門辦事 Yu mun

pan sze, to attend at the gate of

the palace for the performance

of business;—denotes sitting in

the hall of audience. 御史

Yu she, Imperial informers,

advisers and remembrancers.

They are said to be the Em-

peror's ears and eyes. Compare

with 言 Yen. 御前 Yu

ts'een, in the Imperial presence.

禦

To oppose; to stop; to hinder; to cause to desist

or cease; to sacrifice. 守禦

Show yu, to defend. 禦饑

Yu ke, to satisfy hunger. 防

禦 Fang yu, or 抵禦 Te yu,

to guard against.

御籐 { A fence composed of wat-
tled bamboo.

豫 { From *to give or grant*,
and *an elephant*. An ele-
phant; a tranquil, cheer-
ful, easy, secure state; all
預 arranged and prepared

for whatever may occur; previ-
ously arranged; prepared for;
provided against; to deliberate
about. Name of a district. A

surname. **悅豫** Yuě yu,
pleased; delighted. **猶豫**

Yew yu, a monkey and an ele-
phant—two mistrustful animals;
irresolute; undecided. **豫機**

務 Yu ke woo, to take a share
in the councils of state; to form
a part of the ministry. **豫備**

Yu pē, prepared for; early and
already arranged. **豫先** Yu

sēen, previously. **豫言** Yu

yen, to foretell; to predict; a
prediction. **暇豫** Hēa yu, or

逸豫 Yih yu, quite at ease
and at leisure; without occupa-
tion.

蒨 Name of a plant.

噢 **噢咿** Yu e, inward feel-
ing of pity, of commiser-
ation, or grief. **噢咿** Yuhew,

the tone of disease; the moan-
ing of a sick person.

馭 { From *hand* and *horse*.
A horse-keeper; a chari-
oteer. See the second
御 form of this character a-
bove.

裕 { From *garments* and *a*
valley. Plenty; affluent;
generous; indulgent; li-
beral. **優裕** Yew yu,
袞 rich; affluent. **寬裕**

Kh'wan yu, enlarged; expand-
ed; magnanimous. **饒裕** Jaou

yu, rich; affluent. **裕政** Yu
ching, liberal government. **裕**

後光前 Yu how kwang
ts'ēen, to enrich one's posterity,
and shed glory on one's pro-
genitor. **裕國** Yu kwō, to
enrich the country.

飫 { From *hand* and *to feed*.
To entertain people with
meat and drink.

圉 { A horse-keeper; one who
feeds and attends a horse.

The appellation given to the
month in a certain season. A
surname. The name of a mud-
gate in ancient history. The
name of a place. The name of a
hill; and of a city. The name of
a musical instrument. A dig-
nified martial appearance, is
expressed by Yu. The limits
of a territory; to oppose; to

withstand. 牧圉 Mǔ and Yu, a cow-herd, and a horse-keeper. (Tso-ch'uen.) 守圉 Show yu, to defend the limits or boundary of a country. 以固我圉 E koo wo yu, to strengthen my frontier. 圉圉 Ling yu, a prison. 圉師 Yu sze, one who has the care and breeding of horses. 圉圉 Yu yu, a wearied, embarrassed appearance.

𦣻 From a mortar and two hands. To raise up with both hands.

垤 A small bank; a low wall; a collection or assemblage

in a heath or common.

籲 From a wind instrument and head. To make a trumpet of one's head; to cry out in agonies of distress; to invoke with importunity; to cry out from pain suffered in the head; in concert with many. 朝夕籲天 Chaou seiŋ ya t'een, morning and evening call upon heaven in fervent supplication. 無辜籲天 Woo koo yu t'een, the guiltless invoking heaven. 籲衆 Yu chung, calling out in direct terms in concert with many.

YUĚ.

曰 From mouth and a line representing the breath coming out. To speak; to say; said; to call or denominate; is called; is designated. 子曰 Tsze yuĚ, Confucius said. 書曰 Shoo yuĚ, the book says:— it is written. 一曰 Yih yuĚ, one (person or authority) says; also when enumerating many things, means one is called so and so.

剗 To separate entirely; to cut off the feet, as a punishment. 剗足曰剗 YuĚ tsūh yuĚ fei, to cut off the feet

is called Fei.

月 Intended to represent the moon. The moon; a lunar month. A surname. A foreign state. 閏月 Jun yuĚ, an intercalary month. 正月 Ching yuĚ, the first month of the year. 臘月 Lǎ yuĚ, the last month of the year. 月成 YuĚ ch'ing, that which is to be done, or has been done during the month. 月弦 YuĚ hŋen, the first and last quarters of the moon. 月紅 YuĚ yuĚ hung, the Chi-

these monthly rose. 月月 Yuě yuě, monthly. 月益 Yuě yīh, monthly increase. 月桂 Yuě kwei, a monthly rose;—there are two varieties. 月難 Yuě nan, the month's difficulty; i. e. to die in child-bed. The Chinese deem this so unlucky that they do not like to hire the house where it has occurred. 月餅 Yuě ping, moon cakes; cakes made like the moon, used at a term in the 8th moon. 月水 Yuě shwuy, or 月經 Yuě king, the menstrual discharge.

戊絨

A formidable axe or hatchet. Name of a star.

From *silk* and *a star*.

Variegated colours; certain ornamental trappings of a horse and carriage. Certain fine cloth.

越

From *to walk* and *a hatchet*. To pass over; to overstep; to exceed; more; to scatter; to be vague; to lose or be lost. Name of a cloth. A hole in the lower part of an instrument. An ancient name of the modern Füh-këu province.

越分 Yuě fun, to overstep one's proper rank or sphere. 越好 Yuě haou, better. 越訴 Yuě soo, to appeal to higher courts by passing over the inferior ones. 越宿 Yuě sūh, to pass

a night. 越越 Yuě yuě, or 越發 Yuě fā, more and more; in a greater or more intense degree. 越有越謙 Yuě yew yuě kh'ëen, the more he has the more humble he is.

鉞悅

A certain large hatchet.

The name of a star.

From *heart* and *a plentiful supply of*. Pleased; gratified; made glad; delighted; delightful. A surname. 心中 Sin chung, 喜悅 He yuě, or 心悅 Sin yuě, the mind quite gratified and pleased.

悅意 Yuě e, to gratify the wishes. 悅服 Yuě fūh, to submit with pleasure. 悅目 Yuě mūh, to please the eye. 悅心 Yuě sin, to please the heart.

說

Commonly read Shwō, to speak; to say. Read Yuě, in the sense of the preceding.

閱

From *a statement hung up in a door*. To inspect and take an account of; to review, survey or examine. To read. 閱閱 Fā yuě, families of rank and fame. 細心閱看 Se sin yuě kh'an, to look over and examine with care. 閱卷 Yuě keuen, to examine literary essays. 閱歷 Yuě leih, to have passed through service. 閱兵 Yuě ping, to review

troops. 閱世 Yuě she, to have seen the world.

軛 Part of the harness of a carriage, said to be that which corresponds to a yoke.

粵 From *a recess* and *expanding vapour*. A particle that ushers in the expression of one's thoughts; to say; an aspiration of concern; the particle *in*. A classical name of the province Canton, still used by the Vice-governor and commissioner of duties. 粵西 Yuě se province, otherwise called Kwang-se. 粵東 Yuě tung, the province Canton. 兩

粵 Lëang yuě, the two Yuě; i. e. the two provinces just named. 粵撫臺 Yuě foo t'ac, the Vice-governor of Canton. 粵海關 Yuě hae kwan, the Hoppo of Canton.

嚶 To speak; to say; speech.

噦 The breath rising. To belch; to rift. Read Hway, the voice of a bird. Wide; spacious and light,—said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient dictionary Yun-hwuy says,—the board on the chin. One says,—the jaw-bone.

YUEN.

合 } Yen or Yuen. From *a mouth*, or *pass*, and *water*. A watery track of land situated amongst hills; a marsh; a swamp; appearing as if spoiled.

元 The first cause; invisible and operating principle.

The origin; the commencement; great; the first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname.

百姓曰元元 Peh sing yuě yuen yuen, the people are called Yuen-yuen. 勿藥以傷

元氣 Wüh yǒ e shang ynen kh'e, do not drug yourself so as

to hurt your constitution. 元始 Yuen ch'e, the origin. 元服 Yuen fūh, the garments or dress put on before marriage; a cap or bonnet. 元氣 Yuen kh'e, answers nearly to the word *constitution*, used in reference to the human body. 元氣不好 Yuen kh'e pūh haou, a bad constitution. 元日 Yuen jīh, the first day of the year. 元年 Yuen nēen, the first year of any reign. 元寶 Yuen paou, a piece of silver of the value of fifty taels, used chiefly

in the region of Peking; gilt paper burnt to the gods and departed spirits. 元宵 Yuen

seau, a soup basin. 元神 Yuen

shin, the natural spirits, in medical phraseology. 元帥

Yuen shwae, a military commander-in-chief. 元首股

肱 Yuen show koo kwäng, the head, legs, and arms; i. e. a prince and his ministers. 元

夕 Yuen seih, the evening of the first day of the year. 元旦

Yuen tan, the morning of the first day of the year. 元

子 Yuen tsze, the eldest son; the first ancestor of a family.

(MS. Dictionary.) 元陽 Yuen yang, original constitution or power of virility. —

元 Yih yuen, the space of 129,600 years. 元月 Yuen

yuě, the first moon of the year.

會元 Hwuy yuen, the first amongst that class of literati, called 進士 Tsin-sze. 解

元 Keae yuen, the first of the Keu-jin. 狀元 Chwang yuen, the first of the Han-liu.

阮 Name of a hill; of a certain barrier; and of an ancient state in Shen-se. A surname.

院 From *mound* and *completely round*. A sur-

rounding wall, forming a courtyard; a dwelling of a magistrate; a public court, or palace; a mansion; a college; a temple of the priests of Buddha, or of the Taoü sect; an hospital; joined to the titles of some of the

higher officers, as 撫院 Foo yuen, a Vice-governor. 書院

Shoo yuen, a college. 白鹿

書院 Peh lüh shoo yuen, the College of the White Stag Valley, a romantic place on the Poyang lake, where Choo-foo-tsze taught. 一宅分爲二院

Yih tseh fun wei urh yuen, one house divided so as to have two court-yards. 瘋院 Fung

yuen, an hospital for lepers. 瞽

目院 Koo mūh yuen, an hospital for the blind. 老人院

Laou jin yuen, an hospital for aged persons—who are friendless. These are all government establishments which are miserably attended to. 發瘋院

Fā fung yuen, a lazarethouse. 院

郎中 Yuen lang chung, an office of the fifth degree of rank.

龜 A certain large tortoise, of which various fabulous things are said. 天龜

T'een yuen, a certain star.

水 Deep water.

宛 From *evening* and *a knot*.
宛 A knot making a person uneasy on his couch, and causing him to turn; to turn one's-self over when lying down; to turn round; to yield or give way. The second is a vulgar form.

冤 From *a hare* beneath a *cover*, not only unable to run, but made to stoop.
冤 To cause to stoop; to force; to crouch; to injure; to oppress; to ill-use; to cause resentment.
冤 **冤而死** Han yuen urh sze, died from a feeling of resentment for injuries received.
訴冤 Soo yuen, to state one's grievances. **擊冤** Keih yuen, or **鳴冤** Ming yuen, to strike the drum in order to call attention to individual injuries. **伸冤** Shin yuen, to straighten that which is bowed down; to grant a person justice; to right a person. **洗冤** Se yuen, to wash away injuries or resentments;—to take ample revenge.
冤讐 Yuen ch'ow, or **冤仇** Yuen ch'ow, an enmity to. **冤枉** Yuen wang, to ill-use; to charge falsely. **冤結** Yuen kē, an involvement in difficulties arising from the malice or artifice of others. **冤逼良**

民 Yuen peih lēang min, to accuse falsely and oppress virtuous people. **冤屈之事** Yuen keih che sze, oppression; ill-treatment.

宛 To bend down plants and cover one's-self; to yield; to comply. See Wan.

婉 To rejoice and make merry; to advise' and admonish.

婉 Read Yuen and Wan. From *woman* and to *bend*. Yielding; obedient; accommodating. **委**

婉 Wei yuen, obliging speech. **婉轉** Yuen chuen, winding and turning;—trying to oblige and please all parties. **婉容** Yuen yung, a yielding manner; complaisant behaviour.

浣 Water whirling round; an eddy.

碗 A vessel to contain rice.

怨 From *the mind turning on knots*. Dissatisfaction; resentment; hatred to; enmity to; ill-will; repining. Read Wān, **怨財**

Wān ts'ae, private gains hoarded up. **報怨** Paou yuen, to take revenge. **怨恨** Yuen hān, hatred and dislike to; dissatisfied with and hating. **怨**

貧 Yuen p'in, to repine at po-

verty. 怨心 Yuen sin, a feeling of malignant dissatisfaction.

怨天 Yuen t'een, to repine at heaven or providence.

琬 A certain stone sceptre, or court ornament. A man's name.

畹 Twenty Chinese acres of land; some say thirty.

眚 A vacant eye; an eye without lustre or light; a well without water.

苑 } Read Yuen or Yüh, grass; pasture; luxuriant herbage or foliage; delicate, soft, flexible plants. 牧馬苑 Müh ma yuen, pasture for horses.

莞 A kind of grass or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Also read Kwan and Han. 莞茜仁 Yuen tsëen jin, coriander seeds, used in making curry. Some write 园栗 Yuen süh, mixed with cakes as a charm on the 8th of the 4th moon. 莞茜 Yuen tsëen, or 莞菱 Yuen suy, coriander.

鴛 The male of a certain bird. 鴛鴦 Yuen yang, a pair of faithful birds, much employed to be emblems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness.

原 Seems to be derived from a high shelter as of a mountain, and 泉 Ts'euén, a spring issuing from its foot. High level ground; a waste; a common; origin; source; beginning; commencement; the real natural state of a thing or of an affair; to examine into the origin of; to trace back to the beginning; again; an iteration of; a second; the same as the first; to remit; to forgive. A surname.

The name of a district. 平原 P'ing yuen, a large level uncultivated tract of country.. 田

原 T'een yuen, an extensive cultivated tract. 推原 Tuy yuen, to search into the original cause of; to analyze. 鑒原

Këen yuen, to see thoroughly into the causes and circumstances of an affair. Said by way of compliment to the discernment of any other person.

會詔原之 Hwuy chaou yuen che, issued an order to forgive them. 爲原廟 Wei yuen meau, made a second temple.

原主 Yuen choo, the original lord; i. e. the owner; the proprietor. 原差 Yuen ch'ae, a police runner. 原意 Yuen e, the original intention; the first motive. 原告 Yuen kaou, one who originates an accusa-

tion; a plaintiff. **原故** Yuen koo, the originating cause. **原來** Yuen lae, it happened, or proved to be. **原諒** Yuen lēang, to excuse, or put a favorable construction on. **原來如此** Yuen lae joo ts'ze, really, or in point of fact, thus. Often said when all disguises are laid aside, or the truth clearly perceived. **原不該** Yuen pūh kae, strictly, or by rights ought not. **原不想** Yuen pūh sēang, originally, or really at bottom, did not mean, &c. **原本** Yuen pun, the origin; originally. **原序** Yuen seu, the original preface. **原造** Yuen tsaou, to frame originally; to create. **原頭** Yuen t'ow, the original; the head. **原委** Yuen wei, the origin and end; all about a person or thing. **原無成心** Yuen woo ch'ing sin, no premeditated design. **原宥** Yuen yew, to forgive. **原由** Yuen yew, the causes from which a thing proceeds; the circumstances of an affair.

原 Knowledge and talents employed on the side of what is vicious and unprincipled.

嫵 姜嫵 Kēang yuen, a female, famous in ancient story.

愿 From *heart* and *original*. Man's mind as it came from its Creator; a respectful, sincerely reverential, moral, pious feeling; sincere; moral; virtuous. Used for **原** Yuen and for **願** Yuen, to wish; to desire. **愿恪** Yuen lō, sincere respect; reverence and veneration; grave and respectful deportment. **愿意** Yuen e, to desire; to wish.

源 To measure; to estimate.

源 From *water* and *origin*, or *three springs*, issuing from below a mountain.

源 A source or spring of water; the source of a river.

源 The name of a river. A source, figuratively. A

surname. **百源** Peh yuen, the source of all rivers. **河源**

Ho yuen, the source of *the river*; viz. the Yellow river. **絕**

流不如塞源 Tseuē lew pūh joo seh yuen, to cut off the streams is not so effectual as to stop up the source. **源流**

Yuen lew, the source and flow; the rise and progress of. **源**

源而來 Yuen yuen nrh lae, incessant and regular in coming, as water from a spring.

綵 From *silk* and *origin*. A red and yellow colour

produced by the first dip in a dye; a red colour.

諛 From *words* and *a spring*.
A regular constant flow of language; pleasing harmony. A man's name.

願 From *origin* or *source* and *head*. A large head; to stretch out the head as in looking for with expectation; the direction of the heart to an object; to desire; to wish; that to which the heart is directed; an object of desire; each; every; a short appearance of the face; a vow. **發願** Fä yuen, to make a vow. **還願** Hwan yuen, to pay a vow. **誠願** Ch'ing yuen, a sincere wish or desire. **願意** Yuen e, a wish; a desire; to wish for. **願天下人安樂** Yuen t'een hëa jin ngan lö, wish all the men in the world repose and delight.

驪 A horse with a white belly.

𦣻 From *mouth* and *flesh*.
A small insect; empty or vacant; to stir up; to excite; to toss about.

員 A numeral of things of value; hence from *pearl* shell. Numeral of officers of the government, whether civil or military; round; to circulate, or

to extend to every part. The name of a place. Read Yun, beneficial to; advantageous. Read Yün, **伍員** Woo yün, a man's name. A surname. **幅員** Füh yuen, a certain kind of cap. **文武官員** Wän woo kwan yuen, civil and military officers. **一員好官** Yih yuen haou kwan, a good officer. **生員** Säng yuen, a person possessing the literary rank called Sew-ts'ae. **委員** Wei yuen, an officer sent on a special errand; an official messenger. **員差** Yuen ch'ae, or **員役** Yuen yü, a police runner. **員弁** Yuen pëen, civil and military officers. **員外郎** Yuen wae lang, a certain office of the fifth rank.

𦣻
圓

A small insect or reptile.

Round; a circle; a sphere or globular figure; a dollar; to make round. **方圓** Fang yuen, square and round. **銀子十圓** Yin tsze shih yuen, ten round pieces of silver; ten dollars. **中圓** Chung yuen, or **半圓** Pwan yuen, half a dollar. A quarter of a dollar is expressed by **一錢八** Yih ts'een pā, one mace eight (candareens), which are

equal to a quarter of a dollar.

團圓 T'wan yuen, a complete circle; the full moon; altogether; the whole. **圓桌子** Yuen

chō tsze, a round table. **圓方**

之對 Yuen fang che tuy, round is the opposite of square.

圓光 Yuen kwang, a round mirror, by which it is said some persons can find out stolen goods, and so forth. **圓夢** Yuen

mun, round dreams; the same as **占夢** Chen mung, dreams of divination. **圓的扁的**

Yuen teih pēn teih, globular and flat.

削
out.

To take or cut out from the midst of; to hollow

娟
嫵
嫵
嫵
嫵

From *woman* and to *excite*. One who excites admiration; beautiful; elegant; delicate; slender.

A woman's name. **便**

娟 Pēn yuen, a light airy appearance. **聯娟**

Lēn yuen, a delicate curve, like the new moon.

連娟 Lēn yuen, delicate; slender. **嫵娟** Shen yuen, a

beautiful female. **娟娟** Yuen yuen, sombre; deep; remote.

愼
娟

From *heart* and *round*. An agitated mind; grief.

A certain insect; alone; to work or stir up. A

man's name. Used for the preceding.

捐

From *hand* and to *employ*. To give forth from one's own store; to give or throw away; to contribute to; to give to the service of the Emperor; to obtain office by paying a contribution. By the Canton people read Keuen, in all the following cases. **捐官**

Yuen kwan, to purchase office.

捐貢 Yuen kung, to pay a contribution to government. **捐**

瘠 Yuen tseih, to die of sickness. **捐題銀兩** Yuen t'ō

yin lēang, to subscribe to a public contribution.

沿
沿
沿
沿

From *water* and a *pass*.

To flow down by water; to sail along the shore;

to go with the stream; to accommodate one's-self to

others; to make a tour or circuit; to alter for specific

reasons. **沿途** Yuen t'oo, the whole circuit or course of a journey.

瘡
鉛

Yuen or Yun, disease; sickness.

From *metal* and *soft swamp*, or that which

easily melts. Lead and similar soft base metals;—the Chinese distinguish various sorts. Name of a district. A man's name.

白鉛 Peh yuen, tutenague.
 黑錫 Heh seih, or 黑鉛 Heh yuen, common lead. 胡鉛 Hoo yuen, 鉛華 Yuen hwa, or 鉛粉 Yuen fun, white lead. They say it is made by suspending the metal in a winejar closely stopped; in nineteen days it is converted to a powder. 鉛罐 Yuen kwan, a lead cannister, such as tea is put into. 鉛刀無一割之利 Yuen taou woo yih kō che le, a leaden knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke.

爰 From 受 Peaou, *to reach up or down from one hand to another*, and 于 Yu, *to endeavour to extend to*. To lead from one place to another, or from one subject to another; slow; mournful; to remove; to change. Forms part of the name of a sea bird. A surname. 爰爰 Yuen yuen, slowly; leisurely.

媛 From *woman and to lead*. A beautiful woman who draws admirers after her. 嫵媛 Ts'ang yuen, the appearance of standing and waiting upon. 嬋媛 Shen yuen, the appearance of drawing or pulling towards; to draw the affections after.

援 From *hand and to lead*. To lead; to draw; to pull up to a higher place; to assist; to elevate; to rescue; to deliver; to save; a certain sword-like weapon. See Hwan. 手援 Show yuen, to lead with the hand. 鈎援 Kow yuen, or 鈎梯 Kow t'e, a scaling ladder for passing over city walls. 援救 Yuen kew, to rescue; to save; to reform the world. 援結 Yuen kē, to unite or draw many persons together; to bring forward; to quote. 援拔 Yuen pā, to raise up; to draw out of—as out of the water; to elevate or draw forth people's talents. 援兵 Yuen ping, auxiliary troops coming up to afford relief,—as to a besieged city. 援接 Yuen tsē, to go forth to meet and lead to a place. 援引 Yuen yin, to lead; to draw.

表
袁
表
遠
遠

From a robe. Long garments or robes. Name of a district. A surname.

From *to walk and long robes*. Remote; distant, in time or place. Read Yuén, to remove to a distance; to put away from

one; to consider remote. **不遠千里** Pūh yuen ts'ēn le, not consider a thousand le far (when some object is to be attained). **敬鬼神而遠之** King kwei shin urh yuen che, respect demons and gods, but put them to a distance,—affect not familiarity with spirits. **遠及兒孫** Yuen keih urh sun, may (calamity) extend remotely to my posterity,—an imprecation. **遠近** Yuen kin, far off and near at hand; to put to a distance; to approach near to. **遠離之** Yuen le che, put it far off. **遠遠跟隨** Yuen yuen kǎn suy, to follow at a great distance. **永遠** Yung yuen, for ever; eternal. **遙遠** Yaou yuen, very remote; far off.

園
園
園

A place where trees, vegetables, or flowers are planted; a garden; a garden hedge. **圃園** Poo yuen, an orchard. **菜園** Ts'ae yuen, a vegetable garden. **花園** Hwa yuen, a flower garden. A gardener is sometimes called **花工** Hwa kung, a flower workman. **田園廬墓** T'ēn yuen loo moo, fields, gardens, mat sheds and tombs. **戲園** He yuen, a play-house; a garden appropriated to theatrical

exhibitions. Such places exist in Peking. **游花園** Yew hwa yuen, to saunter or ramble in a garden. **御園** Yu yuen, an Imperial garden. **圓明園** Yuen ming yuen, the round and splendid garden;—some suppose in allusion to the encircling heavens, and the orb of day; formerly a well-known summer residence of the Tartar Emperors of China.

轅

From a carriage and a long garment. The various poles extending from a carriage, or transverse poles to which the animals are attached which have to draw it; the poles of a carriage; a yoke to draw. A surname. An ancient king of China, when he went forth to hold assemblies of the states placed all the carriages of his retinue with their poles inwards, and arranged in two lines to form a passage or an avenue to his own apartments where he gave audience; from which circumstance the gateways leading to the cantonments of the army, and the gates to public offices, are called **轅門** Yuen mun, carriage-pole gates. **東轅門** Tung yuen mun, the eastern gate of a public office; **西轅門** Se yuen mun, the western gate of a public office.

軒轅 Hsien yuen, title of an ancient monarch.

猿 }
 獼 } A monkey.

咽 The throat. Read Yen, to swallow. Read Yih.

哽咽 Kǎng yih, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief; to intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yuen. 咽咽 Yuen yuen, the sound of a drum.

垣 A wall of a lower class. The name of a star. The name of an ancient city. The name of a stone. A surname. Also read Hwan. 牆卑曰垣高曰墉 Ts'ëang pei yuë yuen kaou yuë yung, a wall when low, is called Yuen, when high is called Yung. 踰垣而避之 Yu yuen urh pe che, passed or leaped over the wall and avoided him,—said of a person who was solicited to accept of office.

淵 From water whirling between two shores. An eddy; a whirlpool; a deep abyss. The name of a river. A surname. 天淵之隔 T'ien yuen cheh, as remote as heaven and the deep. 家學淵源

K'ea h'eo yuen yuen, a family devoted to letters for many generations.

抗 }
 抗 } To move; to agitate; to push; to infer.

鳶 }
 鳶 } Name of a bird of prey of which there are several species;—its cry indicates wind. A man's name.

圓 Hwan' or Yuen. Read Hwán, to circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. Read Yuen, round; globular; complete; perfect. See Hwan. 圓法 Yuen fā, the Chinese copper coin.

緣 }
 緣 } From silk and a pig. A border or selvage of silk stitched on to the margin of the collar of a garment, or to the sleeves, as an ornament; to accord with something previously existing; to continue in succession; to be influenced by something previously existing; to connect as cause and effect; a cause; to climb. 緣分 Yuen fun, and 有緣 Yew yuen, express a cause existing from the arrangements of fate or nature for the meeting of persons, or the occurrence of events, ren-

dered prosperous by supernatural influence;—conveys something of the sense of the words 'Providential meeting,—marriages are made in heaven,' and so on. 無緣 Woo yuen, is the opposite idea. *Yew yuen*, also denotes some secret or undivulged cause, some sinister influence. 黃緣 Yin yuen, a connexion with the influence procured with magistrates by bribery. 與佛有緣 Yu fūh yew yuen, having a relation to Buddha; devoted to him, and enjoying his blessing and providential care. 前世有緣 今世結 Ts'een she yew yuen kin she kēē, those (men and

women) who have had some relation in a former state of existence, are united in marriage in the present life. 天定良緣 T'een ting lēang yuen, heaven decrees happy marriages. 為何緣故 Wei ho yuen koo, for what reason? 緣由 Yuen yew, the causes or circumstances of any affair. 緣領 Yuen ling, the collar of a garment. 緣木 Yuen mūh, to climb a tree. 緣事 Yuen sze, on account of an affair. 緣飾 Yuen shih, to put on an outside gloss or external colouring,—applied to persons in a bad sense, denoting external show merely.

YÜH.

玉 { The word *Yüh*, in its strict and proper sense denotes the chrysoprased; it is applied also to the corundum stone, and to any valuable stone. Beautiful; precious; valuable; rich,—applied to food; harmony in the seasons. Name of a river. A star. A wood. A herb. 水玉 Shwuy yüh, crystal. 玉池 Yüh ch'e, a kind of crucible used by the sect Taou, an ornamented vessel. 玉繩

Yüh ch'ing, the name of a star. 玉燭 Yüh chūh, the harmony of the seasons. 玉成 Yüh ch'ing, to complete anything well. 玉莖 Yüh häng, the membrum virile. 玉皇 Yüh hwang, or 上帝 Shang-te, the most honourable in heaven,—language of the Taou sect. 玉菓 Yüh kwo, or 荳蔻 Tow kh'ow, nutmeg. 玉門關 Yüh mun kwan, a pass in western Tartary, in about 53° N. L.

玉輅 Yŭh loo, the imperial carriage. 玉蘭 Yŭh lan, the magnolia *Yulan*. 玉樓 Yŭh loo, the shoulders. 玉石 Yŭh shih, the corundum stone. 玉繡球 Yŭh sew kh'ew, hoya camosa. 玉牒 Yŭh t'ē, the imperial genealogy.

浴

From *water* and *a valley*.

To bathe in a stream.

Name of a river. To fly up and down, as swallows on the surface of water.

沐浴 Mŭh yŭh, to bathe.

浴佛誕 Yŭh fŭh t'an, the anniversary of the bathing of Buddha, the 8th day of the 4th moon. This day embraces all the sages of the Buddha sect, or all the manifestations of Buddha; it is a kind of All-saint's day. 浴室 Yŭh shih, a bathing house.

欲

From *a valley* and *to breathe*. To breathe after;

to wish; to hope for; to

desire; to be desirous of;

to covet; to lust. 天理

欲

人欲 T'ēn le jin yŭh, heavenly principles and human desires,—reason and passion. 物

欲 Wŭh yŭh, the desire of possessing external objects or gratifications. 欲修道 Yŭh

sew taou, to be desirous of cultivating a virtuous course of life.

慾

From *desire* and *heart*.

The operation of passion; desire, in a bad sense; in an excessive degree; lust; licentious passions.

嗜慾 She yŭh, to relish and lust after. 口鼻

耳目四支之慾 Kh'ow pe urh mŭh, sze che che yŭh, the desires of the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes—all proceed from the heart; hence the character

is formed from *heart*. 慾想 Yŭh s'ang, lascivious thoughts.

太

The posture of a child in a natural and easy parturition. See Tŭh.

育

From *a child* in the *womb* and *flesh*. To bear;

to nourish; to cause to increase; to grow; to train up virtuously; to educate well. Name of a place. 覆育 Fow yŭh, to

overspread and nourish. 育德 Yŭh teh, to nourish virtue.

育嬰堂 Yŭh ying t'ang, a kind of foundling hospital for poor children, whose mothers

die in childbirth, or when they are infants. 鞠育 Keŭh yŭh,

or 養育 Yang yŭh, to nourish; to bring up.

嘔

To vomit; noise made in retching or vomiting.

塿

Fat, fertile earth.

𠵹

The sound of the voice.

𠵹

From *to breathe* and the sound Yü. An exclamation arising from fright or alarm.

昱

From *sun* and *erect*. The light or splendour of the sun.

煜

From *fire*, *sun* and *erect*, or *to nourish fire*. The glow of fire; shining; resplendent; moral lustre.

𠵹

Commonly read Ngaou, a corner or deep bay. Read Yü, a bank under water.

𠵹

𠵹 𠵹 Yü e, inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief. 𠵹 𠵹 Yü hew, the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

𠵹

Read Yu, or Ngaou, a bay; land near to a shore or coast. See Ngaou.

𠵹

A bank or cliff immediately opposed to the water.

𠵹

Read Ngaou, a bay; deep. The name of a river.

𠵹

From *fire* and *deeply seated*. Internal heat; warmth. Read Ngaou, in a similar sense. The second character denotes, being warmed by the sun.

𠵹

The name of a plant.

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From *benevolent*, *heat*, and *hand*. Heat, applied with the hand for useful purposes. See Wei. To smooth silk from rumples

or puckers by the application of heat; a kind of smoothing iron; to fix plaits by a smoothing iron. Read T'ang, by the Canton people. 𠵹斗成裙襖 Yü tow ch'ing k'eun chë, the smoothing iron fixes the plaits of a petticoat. 𠵹斗 Yü tow, or 火斗 Ho tow, a smoothing iron.

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Name of a fruit tree, of the plum or cherry species. 𠵹李 Yü le, a small plum.

The name of a place; elegant. A surname. 𠵹 Yü yü, richly elegant.

A sound; a noise; a guttural sound.

A pool of water in a valley at the foot of a mountain. Name of a district and of a pass.

An utensil for writing with; a style; a pencil or pen, called by various names in the different nations of ancient China. To narrate; forthwith; then; accordingly; but; from; or other particles which the scope may require on beginning

a sentence. Occurs denoting, to skip or hop over; levity of deportment.

毓 } To cause to grow; to bring up a child in virtuous habits; to nurse; to nurture; to educate; to soothe.
毓 } Same as 育 Yü. See above. 郁毓 Yü yü, abundant; luxuriant.

拗 Commonly read Ngaou, to drag with the hand. Read Yü, to press down; to subdue or suppress; to suppress anger.

穡 Appearance of a plentiful crop of grain.
噦 Elegance and variety of colours; luxuriant. 噦 Yü yü, abundant; plentiful.

噦 }
噦 } The sound of the throat; a guttural sound.

噦 }
噦 } Dangerous; the voice or note of a bird.

噦 }
噦 } To sell. 徵價 Ching yü, to prepare goods and publish them for sale.

噦 Read Chü, a sort of gruel. Read Yü, natural food; that which nature

supplies spontaneously; to nourish; to sell. A surname. 鬻踊 Yü yung, to sell. 鬻妻溺女 Yü ts'e neih neu, to sell wives and to drown daughters,—done in some parts of China. 鬻子 Yü tze, a son.

鬱 } Certain fragrant herbs prepared and used in sacrifice; luxuriant free-growing trees and plants; the feelings highly worked up; vexatious; anxious thoughts; putrid. Name of a river. A surname. The second form is most frequent.
抑鬱 Yü yü, repressed feeling. 鬱勃聲 Yü pō shing, a gurgling noise, like water coming out of a narrow-mouthed vessel. 鬱陶 Yü t'au, high-wrought anxious feelings.

鬱 Fragrant plants.

役 } Read Yü, or Yü. From a man or to go with a weapon; those persons sent, in ancient times to defend the frontier. To be sent on government service; to serve; arranged in order; to supplicate. 戍役 Shoo yü, to serve on the frontier. 厮役 Sze yü, to serve, or servants generally. 衙役 Ya yü, the inferior attendants, in public

courts; police runners. 役役
Yüh yüh, incessant solicitation.

役使 Yäh she, to serve; to
be at the call of another.

YUN.

云 The original form of 雲

Yun, a cloud, or the va-
pour of the mountains and rivers
rolling round; in after ages Yu,
Rain, was added instead of Yun,
and Yun taken to express—to
say; to move round. 人云

亦云 Jin yun yih yun, men
say, also say; i. e. what other
men say, I will affirm, or say
the same; I will not contradict.

萬物云云 Wan wüh yun
yun, the abundance or plenitude
of the universe. 紛云 Fun
yun, commotion; activity; bus-
tle. 云云 Yun yun, thus and
thus; et cætera; the conversa-
tion of many persons. Yun
yun also occurs as the name of
a hill; also, as denoting; abun-
dant; luxuriant. A surname.

紜 From silk and curling
clouds. Numbers thrown
into confusion. 紛紜 Fun
yun, or 紛紛紜紜 Fun
fun yun yun, all in a state of
confusion.

耘 From an instrument of
husbandry and to move
round. To weed out nui-
sances from a field; to
weed; to remove what

does harm. 春耕夏耘
Ch'un kang hëa yun, in spring
plough, and in summer weed.

芸 From plants and curling.
Plants budding forth; fra-
grant herbs, said to expel
insects from books; ap-
plied to various plants.

Used for the preceding. 芸
香 Yun hëang, said to resem-
ble frankincense.

雲 From rain and curling
vapour. Atmospheric va-
pours; clouds; a cloud; fog a-
bout hills and rivers; the fructi-
fying principle of nature. Name

of an ancient gate; of a lake,
and of a district. A surname.

雲漢 Yun han, a name of the
milky way. 雲氣 Yun kh'e,

a kind of halo. 雲母 Yun
moo, or 雲母屑 Yun moo

che, talc. 雲南 Yun-nan, a
province on the south west cor-
ner of China; the capital of the
province is designated by the

same name. 雲師 Yun sze,
and 雷師 Luy sze, denote the
spirit that presides over clouds
and thunder. 雲集 Yun

tse'p, assembled like clouds.

雲梯 Yun t'e, a kind of scaling ladder; it is fixed on wheels and is run alongside city walls. Yun-t'e, the cloud ladder, is used figuratively for rapid literary promotion. 雲雨 Yun yu, commerce of sexes.

勻 From *to infold* and *two*. A small number or quantity. One says, equal; even; equally blended.

筠 The strong tough peel of the bamboo, the bark of the bamboo. They say, that having no heart its strength is in its skin.

畇 From a field and *equalized*. 畇畇 Yun yun, fields properly laid out; and divided into acres or patches.

尹 Yun or Yin. See Yin.

允 Sincerely; faithfully; honestly; without deceit or guile; to accede to; to assent; to promise. A surname. 中允 Chung

yun, name of a certain office. Read Yuen. 允吾 Yuen ya, a certain district. Occurs in the sense of 云 Yun, to say.

允殖 Yun chih, expresses a numerous population. 允若 Yun jō, sincere and complaisant; the disposition softened and ameliorated. 允諾 Yun

nō, 允准 Yun chun, or 允俞 Yun yu, all express *acceding to; granting; promising what is requested*.

狁 Forms part of an opprobrious epithet, anciently applied to the Tartar tribes.

鈇 A weapon held in the hand by statesmen when attending on the sovereign; an ancient usage.

隕 To fade; to fall; to perish; to die; to fall as a withered leaf in the evening.

Certain bamboos.

簋 鄩 Name of an ancient state, and of a territory. A surname.

邨 From a mound or a stone and round. To roll down; to fall from a higher place; to fall in ruins; to fall in a terrifying manner—as

from Heaven, or into a deep abyss; the falling of tears. 星

隕如雨 Sing yun joo yu, stars fell like rain. 隕于深

淵 Yun yu shin yuen, to fall into a deep abyss. 隕自天 Yun tsze t'ëu, to fall from heaven.

嘯 The voice of a bird.

韻 } From *sound* and *round*.
韵 } Sounds which harmonize
 and make rhyme; a final
 sound; the last syllable of
 a line or verse; answers
 to a line. **八韻** Pā yun, eight
 lines all rhyming. **韻書** Yun
 shoo, books on the tones; dic-
 tionaries arranged according to
 the tones, in which syllables of
 the same sound are brought to-
 gether.

溫 } Benevolent; kind-heart-
 ed; warm, humane feel-
 ing. See Wān.

氤 } From *warm* and *air*. Va-
 pour; generative influ-
 ence. See 氤 Yin. **氤氣**
 Yun kh'e, essential genial va-
 pour; procreative influence.

煨 } Fire and steam without
 smoke; genial warmth;
 vapour; warm steam.

經 } A collection or assem-
 blage of; applied also to
 difficult astronomical cal-
 culations. Same as 氤
 Yun. See Wān.

醞 } Incense. See Wān.

醞 } From *warmth* and *new*
wine. To ferment liquor.

醞釀 Yun jang, to ferment.

醞藉 Yun tseih, to cherish
 and keep working in the mind,

like fermentation.

暉 } A large mouth; mouth
 large and teeth ugly.

暉 } From *heart* and *an ar-*
my. To plan; to deliber-
 ate; faithful; sincere. A sur-
 name.

暈 } From *sun* and *an army*.
 Vapours or halo by the
 side of the sun; curling up and
 accumulating, as warmth, fog
 and clouds.

運 } From *an army* and *to go*.
 To move; to agitate; to
 turn round; to go from place to
 place; to revolve in a circle; to
 circulate; to transport from one
 place to another. **天運** T'een
 yun, the apparent motion of the
 sun and stars. **運籌** Yun
 ch'ow, to revolve and devise;
 forecast and deliberation. **運**
河 Yun ho, the river for the
 transportation of grain; the
 great canal. **運脚** Yun k'ō,
 the expense of transporting or
 carrying. **運白鉛** Yun peh
 yuen, to transport white cop-
 per. **運用** Yun yung, to turn
 to one's own use what one reads,
 in contradistinction from mere
 copying or quoting in the same
 words. **運於掌** Yun yu
 chang, to move round on the
 palm of the hand,—expresses
 what is easy.

YUNG.

用 From *knife* and a *splinter*. To form for some use; that which may be used; to use; to employ; to employ to effect any end or purpose; hence,—by; with; to exercise any feeling of the mind; to partake of food; the necessary expense. A surname. **費用** Fei yung, or **使用** She yung, necessary expenditure. **無用** Woo yung, useless. **有用** Yew yung, useful. **日用** Jih yung, daily supply of necessities. **功用** Kung yung, meritorious service. **利用** Le yung, useful commodities. **喜怒之用** He noo che yung, the exercise of joy and anger. **用意** Yung e, to employ the mind; to study. **用人** Yung jin, to employ persons, whether in domestic or national affairs. **用過飯** Yung kwo fan, have you dined? or taken any other meal. **用心** Yung sin, to apply the mind to. **用鐵片自殺** Yung t'ě p'een tze shă, killed himself with a piece of iron.

冗 Scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people without any fixed habitation. See Jung.

永 Represents *streams* and *flowing*. Ever-flowing; perpetual; everlasting; eternal; distant; remote; applied to time, for ever; always. Name of a district. A surname. **永福** Yung fūh, eternal happiness. **永苦** Yung kh'oo, everlasting suffering. **永久** Yung kew, a very long time; for ever; always. **永宅** Yung tseh, an eternal mansion; the grave. **永遠** Yung yuen, existing to a remote period; everlasting.

泳 From *water* and *perpetual streams*. Constant wandering; always flowing; to dive and walk about under water.

咏 To sing; to chant; to recite.

詠 From *words* and *perpetual*. The voice emitted for a long time, as in singing; to sing; to recite in a monotonous tone; the song of a bird. **詠歌** Yung ko, to sing a song. **詠詩** Yung she, to recite poetry.

囀 囀囀 Yung yung, the voice of a multitude of persons.

容 From a covering and a valley, both of large containing capacity. To contain; to bear with; to endure; the external expression of the feeling with which one receives anything; external carriage; manner; countenance; officers who preside over ceremonies. A district. A surname. **儀容** E yung, the various attitudes, bows, &c., which court ceremony requires. **從容** Ts'ung yung, easy, graceful carriage. **輕容** Kh'ing yung, thin light silk. **容止** Yung che, a person's carriage; demeanour; address. **容臭** Yung ch'ow, little perfume bags, worn by ladies. **容人之過** Yung jin che kwo, to bear with people's faults. **容貌** Yung maou, the external appearance or countenance of a person. **容納** Yung nă, to receive and contain; physically or morally. **容體** Yung t'e, the whole of a person's figure and manner. **容容** Yung yung, spread out and flying about.

俗 **俗華** Yung hwa, name of a certain official situation, filled by a female during the dynasty **漢** Han. **俗俗** Yung yung, to become easily habituated to; also disquieted;

uneasy from disease. Read Yung, one says, it denotes elegant.

喀 **唾喀** Chung yung, desirous of vomiting.

塔 **堦塔** Chung yung, a disquieted appearance.

榕 Name of a tree which sends down roots from its branches, the ficus indicus, or banyan tree, called **不死木** Pūh sze mūh, the immortal tree.

溶 From water and to contain. To fill; to contain with ease; gentle flow; a state of ease and leisure.

輅 } A carriage in motion.
輦 }

蓉 **芙蓉** Foo yung, a plant of which there are several species,—said to change the colour of its flowers thrice in one day.

鎔 From metal and to contain. The mould which contains melted metals; to fuse metals; to melt. **鎔鑄** Yung choo, to melt; to fuse metals. **鎔鑄入範** Yung choo jūh fan, to pour the metal into the mould. **鎔化** Yung hwa, to melt and transform into another shape.

塋Ying, or Yung, a grave or tomb. **先人墳塋**Sēen jin fun ying, the tomb of parents. **塋穴** Yung heuē, the pit or grave, into which the coffin is put.**榮**
榮

From the glow of two fires spread over wood.

The name of a tree. The beams which support the wide-spread eaves or

wings of a Chinese house; gay; splendid flowers; honour; rank; glory. Name of a district. A

surname. **光榮** Kwang yung, splendid and glorious. **榮華**Yung hwa, glorious and flourishing. **榮辱** Yung jūh, ho-nour and disgrace. **榮枯**

Yung kh'oo, flourishing and fading; prosperity and adversity,

—a real friend is the same in both cases. **榮祿** Yung lūh,

honours and emoluments.

嘑
嘑**啼嘑也** T'e yung yay, to cry; to weep.

From three fires and a covering. A splendidly

illuminated house. The name of a star and of a plant. Name

of a district. **榮臺** Yung t'ae, or **火山** Ho shan, a burningmountain. **榮榮** Yung yung, splendid; luminous; glorious.**榮**

Ying or Yung, a certain sacrifice. See Ying.

澗Small rills of water. **澗****澗** Ting yung, small streams. **澗澗** Ying yung, an eddy or whirlpool.**𡵓**

A deep lake; marshy ground.

瑩

Ying or Yung, the lustre of gems; bright; shining; clearness of perception. A

man's name. **聽瑩** Ting yung, to listen to specious tales, and be deceived.**縈**

To wind round; to wind or roll up.

螢A shining insect, said to be bred amongst rotten herbs, known by a great variety of names. **螢火****螢**

Yung ho, the glow-worm,

or fire-fly. **螢光照讀** Yung kwang chaou tūh, to read with the light of the glow-worm,—from poverty.**營**

Read Ying, a cantonment, &c. Read Yung, to explain and discuss.

甬The issuing forth of plants growing freely, as water issues from a spring: passing through; containing; constant. Name of a measure. The part of a bell by which it is suspended. **甬道** Yung taou, the middle and principal path leading into a hall or public court.

俑 To commiserate. Also read Yung, a wooden image made with springs, so as to move, and appear as much like a living person as possible. In high antiquity straw was tied up and made to represent imperfect human beings, and so interred with the dead as attendants upon them. In the *middle age*, as the Chinese say, that is, about the time of Confucius, the **俑** Yung, or more perfect representation of men was invented and used. **誰人作俑** Shwuy jin tsō yung, who is the wicked inventor?

勇 From *rising up* and *strength*. Strong; bold; brave; fearless; resolute; intrepid; daring; decided; to employ or exert the whole powers; to advance impetuously; courage. The character *Yung* is commonly worked very large on the breast and back of Chinese soldiers' coats. **奮勇** Fun yung, ardent courage; brave impetuosity. **小勇** Seaou yung, a hasty and passionate appeal to strength and violence. **大勇** Ta yung, a rational and dignified courage. **好勇** Haou yung, to be fond of what is bold and daring, is considered praiseworthy, or not so, according to

the justice and importance of the cause. **知恥近乎勇** Che ch'e kin hoo yung, to know shame (to have a sense of shame or honour) is near to bravery. **勇者不懼也** Yung chay pūh keu yay, Yung denotes not being afraid. **勇猛爭先** Yung mǎng tsǎng sēu, to struggle forward in battle with irresistible impetuosity.

涌 Retching; a desire to vomit.

湧 From *water* and *rising up*. To rise up or bubble forth as water from a spring. The name of a river.

涌 From *heart* or *strength* and *rising up*. Brave; bold; adventurous.

蛹 The silkworm in its second stage of existence.

The three stages are called **蠶** **蛹** **蛾** Ts'an, yung, and ngo; the first and last *Ts'an-ngo*, are commonly joined together to denote, the silkworm generally.

衢 From *to walk* and *a path through*. A lane.

雍 Harmonious agreement of sounds, and of the people. The name of a district. A surname. To assist; to collect or crowd

邕

together. 列辟雍 Lë p'ih yung, to be one of a certain low purchased rank. 和雍 Ho yung, peace and harmony.—amongst the people. 雍正 Yung ching, name of an Emperor, K'een-lung's predecessor.

雍 雍倖 Yung h'ang, un-submissive; unsubdued.

雍 The voice or note of a bird. 雍雍 Yung yung, the harmonious notes of birds; the sound of musical instruments; a kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

雍 To stop or close up, as the channel in which water runs; to prevent information reaching a person; to add to, as mould and water to plants. The name of a medicinal plant or fruit. 芡實 Kh'een shih, the fruit of the Kh'een, otherwise called 雞雍 Ke yung, and 雞頭 Ke t'ow, a fowl's head. 下流雍塞 H'ia lew yung seh, the channel by which the water flows up is stopped. 河水雍 Ho shwny yung, the waters of the river are stopped. 道路雍 Taou loo yung, the road stopped up—by the crowd of passengers, or other cause. 賢路雍 H'een loo yung, the road (to court) is stopped against virtuous men. 翳雍

E yung, and 蔽雍 Pe yung, express—to screen from; to obscure or put between, to prevent a person seeing. 奸臣 壅 K'een ch'in yung, a bad minister conceals occurrences from his sovereign,—which is also expressed by 壅於上 聞 Yung yu shang wän, to prevent the person above hearing. 左右壅 Tso yew yung, concealed by those on the right and left—by attendants. 人君有五壅 Jin keun yew woo yung, a sovereign is liable to five species of concealment.

擁 From *hand* and *to bring together*. To grasp hold of; to embrace; to carry a child in the bosom; to crowd round in the character of attendants; to screen.

擠擁 Tse yung, to crowd round rudely. 擁護 Yung hoo, to crowd around in order to protect and defend. 擁塞 Yung seh, to stop up.

糴 Dressed food; to cook a morning meal: harmony; concord. 糴飧不斷 Yung sun p'ih twan, a constant supply of the morning and evening meal. 糴人 Yung jin, a cook.

淵 淵淵 Ch'ung yung, or 沖淵 Ch'ung yung, a deep wide expanse of water;

noiseless.

融

融

Steam or vapour rising up; blending and mixing in an undistinguishable mass; knowledge become a part of one's own mind; long; clear; bright. Name of a district. A surname. **祝融** Chūh yung, a god of fire. **融** **徹** Yung ch'ě, a thorough comprehension of. **融風** Yung fung, the north-east wind. **融** **會貫通** Yung hwuy kwan t'ung, most thoroughly versed in, and acquainted with. **融和** Yung ho, harmoniously blending together. **融洽** Yung heā, to instil into; to blend with; to unite or combine with.

喁

喁 Yung, or **驗喁** Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. **魚口開翕喁喁也** Yu k'ow k'ae heh yung yung yay, a fish's mouth opening and respiring. See Ngow.

顒

A large head; a fine dignified appearance; a commanding, elevated, and at the same time benevolent, kind look; reiterated in the same sense.

庸

From a covering and to use. To use or employ persons for domestic and ordinary purposes; constant; com-

mon; ordinary; simple; rude; cordial; agreeing; popular merit. Occurs denoting, how? The name of a place. A surname. **奇詭** Kī'e kwei, a turgid affectation of singularity. **無庸** Woo yung, there is no use or occasion for. **中庸** Chung yung, the constant (golden) medium;—name of a well-known Chinese classic. **庸腐** Yung foo, common and rotten; a very ordinary style of writing. **庸碌** Yung lūh, incapacity; very inferior talents. **庸材** Yung ts'ae, ordinary talent.

傭

From *man* and *common*. To serve for hire; to engage to labour for daily hire. Read Chung, equal; even; to treat in the same manner; impartial. Occurs in the sense of—to do; to use. **家傭** Kēa yung, persons hired for domestic use. **買菜傭** Mae ts'ao yung, a person who sells vegetables. **傭人** Yung jin, a person hired; an hireling.

墉

A wall for defence or shelter; a little city; a low wall; the northern wall of a hall; to form a mud wall by tying planks together and beating down the earth between them. **小城曰墉** Seaou ch'ing yuě yung, a little city or wall

for defence is called Yung. 乘其壙 Shing kh'e yung, to ascend the city wall. 以伐宗壙 E fā tsung yung, to attack the city Tsung. 築土壘壁曰壙 Chüh t'oo luy peih yuē yung, to beat down earth, and raise a wall is expressed by Yung.

橐 Name of a wood; a stand for weapons.

鄘 A foreign country in the south; a city. A surname.

鏞 A large bell.

雝 Name of a small bird; harmonious notes of birds; reiterated, in the sense of pleasing harmony and agreement. The name of a place. A surname. 容雝 Yung yung, a cheerful happy countenance.

囀 The voice of birds.

靡 From a covering and harmony. Concert; agreement. The name of a plant;

and of a district. 辟靡 Peih yung, the hall where the sovereign teaches; an imperial school or college.

癰 From *disease* and *to stop*. A stoppage of the humours; a swelling; a large offensive sore. Name of a place. 癰疽 Yung tseu, a large swelling; an extensive virulent ulcer on the back.

邕 A square city with a ditch around its walls; to fill or stop up a stream of water; cordial agreement; harmony. The name of a place.

囀 The voice or note of a bird. 囀囀 Yung yung, the harmonious notes of birds. The sound of musical instruments. A kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

彤 From *flesh* and *feathers*. Unbroken succession. Name of a sacrifice which is daily performed. A surname of an ancient queen. Read Chin, the motion of a boat or ship.

THE END.

LIST OF THE RADICALS OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Characters formed by 1 stroke of the pencil.

1. 一 Yīh, one.
2. 丨 Kwǎn, to descend.
3. 丶 Choo, a point.
4. 丿 P'ēh, bent out.
5. 乙 Yīh, one.
6. 乚 Keuē, hooked.

Characters formed by 2 strokes.

7. 二 Urh, two.
8. 亠 Tow, (undefined.)
9. 人 Jin, a man.
10. 儿 Jin, walking.
11. 入 Jūh, enter.
12. 八 Pǎ, eight.
13. 冂 Keung, a wilderness.
14. 冃 Mēih, to cover.
15. 冫 Ping, an icicle.
16. 几 Kē, a niche; a bench.
17. 凵 Kh'an, a receptacle.
18. 刀 刂 Taou, a knife.
19. 力 Leīh, strength.
20. 勹 Paou, to fold up.
21. 匕 Pe, a spoon.
22. 匚 Fang, a vessel.
23. 匸 He, to conceal.

24. 十 Shīh, ten.
25. 卜 Pūh, to divine.
26. 卩 卮 Tsēē, a knot.
27. 厂 Han, a precipice.
28. 厶 Sze, private.
29. 又 Yew, again.

Characters formed by 3 strokes.

30. 口 Kh'ow, the mouth.
31. 凵 Hwuy, an enclosure.
32. 土 T'oo, the ground.
33. 士 Sze, a scholar.
34. 攴 Che, to follow.
35. 攴 Suy, to go slowly.
36. 夕 Selh, the evening.
37. 大 Ta, great.
38. 女 Neu, a daughter.
39. 子 Tse, a son.
40. 宀 Mēen, a shed.
41. 寸 Ts'un, an inch.
42. 小 Seaou, little.
43. 尢 尢 允 Wang, lame.
44. 尸 She, a corpse.
45. 艸 Ch'e, a bud.
46. 山 Shan, a hill.
47. 川 川 川 Ch'uen, a
48. 工 Kung, work. [stream.

49. 己 Ke, self.
 50. 巾 Kin, a napkin.
 51. 干 Kan, a shield.
 52. 么 Yaou, slender.
 53. 广 Yen, to protect.
 54. 久 Yin, a long journey.
 55. 井 Kung, folded hands.
 56. 弋 Yih, an arrow.
 57. 弓 Kung, a bow.
 58. 彘 Ke, a pig's head.
 59. 彡 San, hairs.
 60. 彳 Chih, a step.

Characters formed by 4 strokes.

61. 心小小 Sin, the heart.
 62. 戈 Ko, a lance.
 63. 户 Hoo, inner door.
 64. 手扌 Show, the hand.
 65. 支 Che, a branch.
 66. 攴 P'ü, a tap.
 67. 文攴 Wän, an ornament.
 68. 斗 Tow, a peck.
 69. 斤 Kin, a hatchet.
 70. 方 Fang, a square.
 71. 无 无 Woo, not.
 72. 日 Jih, the sun.
 73. 日 Yuě, to speak.
 74. 月 Yuě, the moon.
 75. 木 Müh, wood.
 76. 欠 Kh'een, to pant.

77. 止 Che, to stop.
 78. 歹 戔 Tac, wicked.
 79. 爿 Shoo, to kill.
 80. 毋 Woo, a denial.
 81. 比 Pe, to compare.
 82. 毛 Maou, hair.
 83. 氏 She, a clan.
 84. 气 Kh'e, vapour.
 85. 水 冰 Shwuy, water.
 86. 火 火 Ho, fire.
 87. 爪 爪 Chaou, claws.
 88. 父 Foo, a father.
 89. 爻 Heau, to imitate.
 90. 爿 Chwang, a bedstead.
 91. 片 P'een, a splinter.
 92. 牙 Ya, the grinders.
 93. 牛 牛 New, a cow.
 94. 犬 犬 Kh'euen, a dog.
 95. 玄 Heuen, sombre.

Characters formed by 5 strokes.

96. 玉 王 Yüh, a gem.
 97. 瓜 Kwa, a melon.
 98. 瓦 Wa, a tile.
 99. 甘 Kan, sweet.
 100. 生 Säng, to live.
 101. 用 Yung, to use.
 102. 田 Tëen, a field.
 103. 疋 疋 Seu, a foot.
 104. 疒 Neih, sickness.

105. 𢇛 Pō, to straddle.
 106. 白 Peh, white.
 107. 皮 P'e, the skin.
 108. 皿 Ming, a vessel.
 109. 目 Mūh, the eye.
 110. 矛 Maou, a spear.
 111. 矢 She, a dart.
 112. 石 Shih, a stone.
 — 113. 示 示 She, to manifest.
 114. 肉 Jow, to creep.
 115. 禾 Ho, grain.
 116. 穴 Heuě, a cave.
 117. 立 Leih, to stand.

Characters formed by 6 strokes.

118. 竹 𦵏 Chūh, bamboo.
 119. 米 Me, rice; paddy.
 120. 糸 𦵏 Sze, silk; thread.
 121. 缶 Fow, a jar.
 122. 网 𦉳 𦉴 𦉵 Wang, a net.
 123. 羊 Yang, a sheep.
 124. 羽 Yu, wings; feathers.
 125. 老 Laou, old man; aged.
 126. 而 Urh, a whisker; and.
 127. 耒 Luy, a plough.
 128. 耳 Urh, the ear.
 129. 聿 Yih, a pencil.
 130. 肉 月 Jūh, flesh.
 131. 臣 Ch'in, minister of state.
 132. 自 Tsze, self; himself.
 133. 至 Che, to reach to; at.

134. 臼 Kew, a mortar.
 135. 舌 Shih, the tongue.
 136. 舛 Ch'uen, to disturb; error.
 137. 舟 Chow, a boat.
 138. 艮 Kān, disobedient.
 139. 色 Seh, colour.
 140. 艸 艸 Ts'aou, herbs.
 141. 走 Hoo, a tiger.
 142. 虫 Ch'ung, an insect.
 143. 血 Heuě, blood.
 144. 行 Hing, to go; to walk.
 145. 衣 衣 E, clothes.
 146. 𠂔 Ya, to cover.

Characters formed by 7 strokes.

147. 見 Kēn, to see.
 148. 角 Kěō, a horn.
 149. 言 Yen, a word.
 150. 谷 Kūh, a valley.
 151. 豆 Tow, pulse.
 152. 豕 Che, a hog.
 153. 豸 Ch'e, a reptile.
 154. 貝 Pei, pearls.
 155. 赤 Ch'ih, carnation colour.
 156. 走 Chow, to walk.
 157. 足 足 Tsūh, the foot.
 158. 身 Shin, the body.
 159. 車 Ken, a wheel; carriage.
 160. 辛 Sin, bitter.
 161. 辰 Shīn, an hour.

162. 走 Ch'ō, to go and stop.

163. 邑 Yih, a city.

164. 酉 Yew, new wine.

165. 采 Püen, to distinguish.

166. 里 Le, a village.

Characters formed by 8 strokes.

167. 金 Kin, metal; gold.

168. 長 Ch'ang, long.

169. 門 Mun, a door.

170. 阜 Fow, a mound.

171. 隹 Tae, at a certain point.

172. 隹 Chuy, short tail of a bird.

173. 雨 Yu, rain.

174. 青 Ts'ing, azure.

175. 非 Fei, false; not.

Characters formed by 9 strokes.

176. 面 Mëen, the face.

177. 革 K'eh, untanned leather.

178. 韋 Wei, back to back.

179. 韭 Kew, leeks.

180. 音 Yin, a sound.

181. 頁 Hëh, the head.

182. 風 Fung, the wind.

183. 飛 Fei, to fly.

184. 食 Shih, to eat.

185. 首 Show, the head.

186. 香 Hëang, fragrance.

Characters formed by 10 strokes.

187. 馬 Ma, a horse.

188. 骨 Kwüh, a bone.

189. 高 Kaou, high.

190. 髟 Peaou, long hairs.

191. 鬥 Tow, to fight.

192. 鬯 Ch'ang, fragrant wine.

193. 鬲 Leih, a perfume pot.

194. 鬼 Kwei, an evil spirit.

Characters formed by 11 strokes.

195. 魚 Yu, a fish.

196. 鳥 Neaou, a bird.

197. 鹵 Loo, salt; insipid.

198. 鹿 Lü, a stag.

199. 麥 Meh, wheat.

200. 麻 Ma, hemp.

Characters formed by 12 strokes.

201. 黃 Hwang, yellow.

202. 黍 Shoo, millet.

203. 黑 Heh, black.

204. 黹 Ch'è, to embroider.

Characters formed by 13 strokes.

205. 黾 Mang, a toad.

206. 鼎 Ting, a tripod.

207. 鼓 Koo, a drum.

208. 鼠 Shoo, a mouse.

Characters formed by 14 strokes.

209. 鼻 Pe, the nose.

210. 齊 Tse, even.

Characters formed by 15 strokes.

211. 齒 Ch'è, the teeth.

Characters formed by 16 strokes.

212. 龍 Lung, a dragon.

213. 龜 Kwei, a tortoise.

Characters formed by 17 strokes.

214. 龠 Yō, a pipe.

AN

INDEX OF THE CHARACTERS

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS DICTIONARY

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

一 Yih	丙 Ping	丨 Kwán	丶 Choo	ノ P'eih	乙 Yih	一 1
丁 Ting	𠂇 Tēn	𠂇 Kew	𠂇 Choo	乚 Füh	九 Kew	丨 2
𠂇 K'aou	𠂇 Ch'ing	𠂇 Ya	九 Wan	父 E	乞 Kh'eih	丶 3
七 Ts'eih	𠂇 Tew	中 Chung	凡 Fan	乃 Nae	也 Yay	ノ 4
丈 Chang	𠂇 Ping	𠂇 Kae	丹 Tan	久 Kew	𠂇 Ke	乙 5
三 San		丰 Fung	主 Choo	𠂇 T'ö	𠂇 Ch'ä	
上 Shang		𠂇 Kwan		𠂇 Yaou	𠂇 Keaou	
下 Hëa		𠂇 Ch'uen		之 Che	𠂇 Joo	
不 Püh		𠂇 Ch'an		𠂇 Cha	𠂇 Kan	
𠂇 Mēen				𠂇 Hoo	𠂇 Kēen	
𠂇 Kae				𠂇 Tsze	𠂇 Lwan	
丑 Ch'ow				𠂇 Fä	𠂇 E	
且 Ts'ëay				𠂇 Kwae		
丕 P'ei				𠂇 Shing		
世 She						
丘 Kh'ew						

* The Figures which occur in the page, denote the number of strokes in each character independent of the Radicals.

6	丁	Keuě	二	Urĥ	一	Tow	人	Jin	令	Ling	伀	Yao
7	了	Leaou	于	Chō	亡	Wang	△	Ts'ěih	以	E	伎	Kh'e
8	电	Keuě	于	Yu	亢	Kang	什	Shĭh	以	4	伏	Fūh
9	人	子	云	Yun	交	Keaou	仁	Jin	伀	Fan	伐	Fā
	事	子	互	Hoo	亥	Hae	仿	Lĭh	伀	Yaou	休	Hew
		事	五	Woo	亦	Yĭh	付	Ting	伀	Yang	伀	Chě
			井	Tsing	亨	Hāng	仆	Foo	仔	Yu	伀	Ho
			亘	Seuen	亨	Hāng	仇	Kew	伀	K'een	伀	Hēen
			互	Kāng	亢	Lew	今	Kin	伀	Wān	伀	5
			况	Hwang	享	Hēang	介	Keae	仲	Chung	伀	Chūh
			些	Sēay	京	King	仍	Jing	伀	Ts'ze	伀	Peĭh
			亞	Ya	亭	Ting	仔	Tsze	伀	Pe	伯	Peh
			亟	Keĭh	亮	Lēang	仇	Wūh	伀	T'un	伀	Yang
					毫	Pō	仕	Sze	伀	Woo	伀	Koo
					直	Tan	他	T'a	伀	T'an	伀	Yĭh
					臺	We	仗	Chang	伀	Kēen	你	Ne
							仗	Chang	伀	Yew	伀	Ne
							参	Chin	伀	Keae	伀	Kwa
							付	Foo	伀	Fung	伀	P'wan
							仙	Sēen	伀	Jin	伀	Ling
							仁	Hung	仿	Fang	伀	Chow
							全	T'ung	企	Kh'e	伸	Shin
							仞	Jin	企	Teaou	仞	Sze
							仞	Ts'ēen	仞	Sin	仞	P'ang
							仞	Yĭh	仞	K'ang	似	Sze
							仞	Fō	伊	E	伽	Kēa
							仞	Teĭh	伊	Keĭh	仞	P'ei
							代	Fan	伀	Woo	伀	E
							代	Tae	伍		伀	

征 Ching	佢 Hwan	來 Lao	俚 Lēang	俛 Mēen	俺 Ngan
佃 T'ēen	侶 Hō	僕 E	倅 Heaou	倅 Foo	俺 Yen
但 Tan	倅 Hēang	侈 Ch'e	倅 Ch'ing	保 Paou	倅 Pe
佇 Choo	倅 Yih	例 Le	便 Pēen	倅 Yu	倅 P'e
佈 Poo	倅 Yang	侍 She	倅 Laou	倅 Sze	倅 Chang
倅 Woo	倅 Sūh	倅 Choo	倅 Yu	倅 Hēh	倅 Che
倅 K'ew	倅 Peh	倅 Heuē	倅 Ch'ē	倅 Kēh	倅 Yin
倅 Chaou	倅 Chow	倅 Yew	倅 He	倅 Sin	倅 P'ing
倅 Ts'ze	倅 Ting	倅 Leūh	倅 P'ing	倅 Sew	倅 Ts'uy
倅 Wei	倅 Chuy	倅 Mow	倅 Ts'ūh	倅 Tsung	倅 Lēang
倅 Te	倅 Kēh	倅 Lun	倅 Chō	倅 Foo	倅 Ts'ew
倅 Choo	倅 Ch'ih	倅 T'ung	倅 Ngo	倅 Ts'ze	倅 Yuen
倅 Tao	倅 Urh	倅 Kung	倅 Kew	倅 Keu	倅 Lao
倅 Yew	倅 Wang	倅 E	倅 Shūh	倅 Yē	倅 Ts'ang
倅 Tēen	倅 P'ing	倅 Joo	倅 Tseun	倅 P'ae	倅 Ko
倅 Ho	倅 Keih	倅 7	倅 Yih	倅 Tsēen	倅 Kwan
倅 T'o	倅 Hān	倅 Woo	倅 Foo	倅 Woo	倅 Pei
倅 Shay	倅 Hwō	倅 Lung	倅 Tsou	倅 Hwān	倅 Shūh
倅 T'oo	倅 Kwūh	倅 Shin	倅 Seaou	倅 Hin	倅 Le
倅 Yu	倅 Teaou	倅 Woo	倅 Pe	倅 Peaou	倅 Mun
倅 Fūh	倅 Heaou	倅 How	倅 Le	倅 T'ang	倅 Taou
倅 Tsō	倅 Ts'ze	倅 Ch'ow	倅 Yung	倅 T'ēen	倅 T'an
倅 Ning	倅 Yih	倅 Chin	倅 King	倅 Shūh	倅 K'ēh
倅 Tung	倅 Sze	倅 Ying	倅 Kēen	倅 Che	倅 Ch'uy
倅 6	倅 She	倅 Tsin	倅 Sūh	倅 Fe	倅 Hing
倅 P'ei	倅 Hing	倅 P'ei	倅 Foo	倅 K'ung	倅 Ch'ang
倅 Urh	倅 K'an	倅 Leu	倅 He	倅 Fung	倅 T'ang
倅 Hwuy	倅 Ch'ih	倅 俚	倅 Le	倅 Ya	倅 How
倅 Tsuen	倅 Kae	倅 Ch'ē			倅 E

人
イ

供 Kh'e	偉 Wei	僕 T'ūh	僑 Ma	傲 Chen	傲 ¹² P'ēē
倜 Teih	侍 Ch'e	僭 Seu	傍 P'ang	僂 Chay	登 Tāng
涼 Lēang	偈 Kh'ēē	僇 Ts'ung	僊 He	傲 Ngaou	僕 Tsun
借 King	偶 Yu	偏 Peih	僊 T'ang	傳 Ch'uen	僂 Peh
倜 Tsēay	偈 Jay	僇 Sēē	僊 Kēē	偏 Yu	像 Sēang
倡 Ch'ang	倜 Te	僇 Seih	俱 Ming	債 Chae	債 T'uy
倜 Tsēē	倜 Wei	倜 Ts'eih	僊 Chow	債 Ch'wang	僊 K'eaou
倜 Fang	倜 Seun	倜 Seun	僊 He	債 Shang	僊 Urh
倜 Che	倜 P'ēen	倜 Sze	僊 K'ēen	僊 Neaou	僊 Keun
倜 Chih	倜 K'ēen	倜 Twan	僊 Kh'ēō	僊 Yen	僊 K'ēen
倜 Keuen	倜 Yen	倜 Ts'eh	僊 Shen	僊 Ts'e	僊 Tseih
倜 Keu	倜 Fung	倜 Ching	僊 San	僊 Chae	僊 T'an
倜 Ts'ēen	倜 E	倜 Ngow	僊 Pe	倜 Sha	僊 Keu
倜 Ts'ing	倜 Ūh	倜 Che	倜 Saou	倜 Chang	倜 Tsun
倜 Ne	倜 Chay	倜 T'ow	倜 Heaou	倜 K'ing	倜 Pūh
倜 Chō	倜 Keae	倜 Kwei	倜 Yung	倜 Ch'au	倜 He
倜 Lun	倜 Mow	倜 Tsow	倜 Yaou	倜 Chih	倜 Laou
倜 Wei	倜 Te	倜 Sow	倜 T'ā	倜 Sēē	倜 Ch'ang
倜 Wo	倜 Tso	倜 Han	倜 So	倜 Low	倜 Kwang
倜 Ko	倜 Ch'a	倜 Soo	倜 Ung	倜 Pe	倜 Jen
倜 Hwān	倜 T'ing	倜 Tseih	倜 Ts'uy	倜 P'eaou	倜 Leau
倜 Tung	倜 Yē	倜 Hwā	倜 Peih	倜 Kin	倜 Kh'e
倜 Yen	倜 Chan	倜 Ts'ang	倜 Han	倜 Lēen	倜 Chuen
倜 Yew	倜 Ts'caou	倜 Foo	倜 Koo	倜 Lūh	倜 Chan
倜 Chung	倜 Ts'ew	倜 Jung	倜 Yung	倜 Man	倜 Wei
倜 Ts'ēen	倜 How	倜 Leih	倜 Ts'an	倜 Ping	倜 Hwuy
倜 Ch'un	倜 K'ēen	倜 K'ēen	倜 Ts'aou	倜 Ts'ēen	倜 Ch'uen
倜 Yaou	倜 Fow	倜 Kēang		倜 Sēen	倜 T'ēē
倜 Kēa	倜 Foo				
倜 Juen					

俾 Tan	儂 Fung	對 Tuy	覷 ¹⁶ Ch'in	儻 ²¹ Heaou	兀 Jin	人 9
僂 Keaou	僂 Ts'ow	儗 T'ae	懷 Kwei	儻 Luy	兀 Ūh ²	人 9
儻 Heih	儻 Ngae	儻 Ch'wang	儻 Neaou	儻 Nang	允 Yun	人 10
儻 Tsew	儻 Sae	儻 Ch'ow	儻 Heae		元 Wan	
無 Woo	儀 E	儻 Yin	儻 T'ang		元 Yuen ³	
儻 Säng	儻 Püh	儻 Chae	儻 Lung		兄 Heung ⁴	
儻 Hēen	儻 Chō	儻 Lan	儻 Choo		充 Ch'ung	
儻 Fun	儻 Tseun	儻 Yu	儻 K'een ¹⁷		充 Ke	
儻 Yang	儻 Nung	儻 E	儻 Ts'an		兆 Chaou	
儻 Hēen	儻 Shen	儻 Ngae	儻 Chan		兄 Heung	
儻 Joo	儻 Yih	儻 Ts'in	儻 Jang		先 Sēen	
儻 Ngō	儻 T'ā	儻 K'een	儻 Hwäng		光 Kwang ⁵	
儻 Tseau	儻 Tang	儻 Mäng	儻 Shüh		克 Kh'eh	
儻 Tsēen	儻 Kēen	儻 Woo	儻 Ch'ē ¹⁸		克 Ch'ung	
儻 T'ung	儻 Kiug	儻 Näng	儻 Fung		兌 Tuy	
儻 Lin	儻 Hwan	儻 Chang ¹⁵	儻 Luy		兎 T'oo	
儻 Min	儻 Heuen	儻 Ts'ē	儻 Le ¹⁹		兎 Mēen	
儻 Tuh	儻 Kwae	儻 Pēen	儻 Yin		兎 Urh	
儻 Kēang	儻 Kēen	儻 Leu	儻 Lo		兎 T'oo	
儻 Ts'au	儻 Yung	儻 Luy	儻 Sēen		兎 Sze	
儻 Yē	儻 Kene	儻 Tseun	儻 Tsan		兎 Yen ¹⁰	
儻 Ts'oo	儻 Tan	儻 Kwang	儻 No		兎 Sin	
儻 Sō	儻 Keaou	儻 Paou	儻 Ch'ung		兎 King ¹²	
儻 Kēa	儻 Pin	儻 Yūh	儻 Tang		兎 T'ow	
儻 Hwuy	儻 Teau	儻 Peaou	儻 Nēen		兎 King	
儻 P'ēih	儻 Joo	儻 Tsan	儻 Yen			
儻 Seh	儻 Tsung	儻 Chih				
	儻 Tsäng	儻 Yew				

11 入	入 Jüh Jih	八 Pā	冂 Keung	冂 Meih	冂 Ping	凵 Koo
12 八	內 ² Nuy	公 ² Kung	冂 ² Maou	元 ² Yung	汀 ² Ting	凌 ² Ling
13 冂	全 ⁴ Ts'uen	六 ⁴ Lüh	冂 ³ Yen	元 ³ Yin	汀 ³ Ling	率 ³ Hing
14 冂	兩 ⁶ Léang	兮 ⁴ He	冉 ³ Jen	采 ⁶ Me	冬 ³ Tung	率 ⁴ Ts'uy
15 冂	俞 ⁷ Yu	共 ⁴ Kung	冊 ³ Ts'eh	冠 ⁷ Kwan	冰 ⁴ Ping	准 ⁴ Chun
		兵 ⁵ Ping	再 ⁴ Tsae	冠 ⁸ Kwan	冂 ⁴ Hoo	冂 ⁴ Tsǎng
		其 ⁶ Kh'e	冂 ⁵ Keung	冂 ⁸ Ts'eu	冲 ⁷ Ch'ung	冂 ⁵ Han
		具 ⁶ Keu	冂 ⁵ Kaou	冂 ⁸ Yuen	决 ⁵ Keuē	清 ⁵ Ts'ing
		典 ⁹ Tēn	冂 ⁷ Maou	冂 ⁹ Ming	况 ⁵ Hwang	凉 ⁵ Léang
		兼 ⁹ Kēn	冂 ⁷ Chow	冂 ⁹ Mung	冶 ⁵ Yay	冂 ⁵ Teaou
		翼 ¹⁴ Ke	冂 ⁷ Kow	冂 ⁹ Chung	冷 ⁵ Lǎng	冂 ⁹ Tung
			冂 ⁹ Heu	冂 ¹⁰ Foo	冂 ⁵ P'wan	冂 ⁹ Kēn
			冂 ⁹ Shing	冂 ¹⁰ Ch'a	冂 ⁵ Füh	冂 ⁹ Tēē
			冂 ⁹ Ching	冂 ¹⁴ Too	冂 ⁵ Keung	冂 ¹⁰ Yin
			冂 ⁹ Mēen	冂 ¹⁴ Meih	冂 ⁶ Hwō	冂 ¹⁰ Leth
				冂 ²⁰ Tēen	冂 ⁶ Tsēen	冂 ¹⁰ Ch'wang
					冂 ⁶ Yin	冂 ¹¹ Lēen
					冂 ⁶ Hung	冂 ¹¹ E
					冂 ⁶ Keung	冂 ¹¹ Lew
					冂 ⁶ E	冂 ¹² Pēh
					冂 ⁷ Lēē	冂 ¹² Sze
					冂 ⁷ K'ew	冂 ¹² Kēē
					冂 ⁷ Tsin	冂 ¹³ Nung
					冂 ⁷ Hēē	冂 ¹³ Shwang
					冂 ⁸ King	冂 ¹³ Kin
					冂 ⁸ King	冂 ¹³ Lin
					冂 ⁸ Ts'e	

<p>14 凝 Ying 鼎 Ting 15 質 Chih 奐 Yen 17 僭 Tseou 20 濫 Yen</p>	<p>几 Ke 3 瓜 Yew 瓜 Chin 6 凭 P'ing 刼 Keih 9 鳳 Hwang 10 凱 Kh'ao 12 堯 Täng</p>	<p>口 Kh'an 2 凶 Heung 凸 T'üh 凹 Yaou 3 出 Ch'üh 6 函 Han</p>	<p>刀 Taou 刁 Teaou 刃 Jin 2 刃 Ch'wang 分 Fun 刈 Kew 刈 Teaou 切 Ts'ëë 切 Ts'e 刈 E 3 刈 Kh'e 刊 Yih 刊 Kan 刊 Ts'een 刈 Teih 刈 K'wan 刈 Ts'un 4 勿 Wän 刈 Teaou 刈 Ke 刈 Shan 刈 Chung 刑 Hing 刈 Keuë 刈 Pin 刈 Ke 刈 Wan 刈 Yuë</p>	<p>列 Lëë 5 刳 K'ow 刳 Füh 刳 Ts'eu 刳 Ch'oo 刳 Ts'oo 刳 H'een 刳 P'e 刳 T'een 刳 Teaou 刳 Che 刳 Shan 刳 Ling 刳 P'wan 刳 P'ëë 刳 K'ëë 刳 Paou 刳 Le 6 刳 Kwä 刳 Tseuen 刳 Taou 刳 K'euén 刳 Fow 刳 Ch'wang 刳 Kwei 刳 To 刳 Kh'oo 刳 Teaou</p>	<p>剝 To 剝 Urh 剝 Che 剝 K'ëä 剝 Shwä 剝 Ch'ä 剝 Ts'ä 剝 Ts'ze 剝 K'eh 剝 K'ëä 7 剝 T'e 剝 Yuen 剝 King 剝 Tsin 剝 Tseh 剝 Tuy 剝 Ts'ö 剝 S'ö 剝 Keh 剝 Lă 剝 Ts'ëén 8 剝 T'eih 剝 Ts'ö 剝 Fei 剝 Teaou 剝 P'ow 剝 T'äh 剝 Ch'an</p>	<p>几 16 口 17 刀 18 刳</p>
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18 刀
力

剗 Chuē
剗 Ts'ze
剗 Ya
剗 Kang
剗 Wan
剗 Pō
剗 Ke
剗 Lēō
剗 K'ing
剗 Shen
剗 Yen
剗 Chē
剗 T'wan
剗 Ying
剗 Chā
剗 Ts'ā
剗 Shing
剗 T'e
剗 Tseou
剗 Juen
剗 To
剗 Tsēen
剗 Yen
剗 ūh
剗 Ch'ung
剗 Kwa
剗 T'ow
剗 Ngō
剗 Fūh
剗 Foo

10
剗 Kō
剗 Kae
剗 T'ūh
剗 Woo
剗 Ts'uy
剗 Ch'wang
剗 Kang
剗 Ch'a
剗 Ts'an
剗 Ch'an
剗 T'wan
剗 Chuen
剗 Tāng
剗 Ngaou
剗 Se
剗 Ts'ung
剗 P'eaou
剗 Yaou
剗 Sēō
剗 Seuē
剗 Ngow
剗 Tseou
剗 Chā
剗 Ch'ing
剗 Ch'ing
剗 Keuē
剗 Tseou
剗 Chan
剗 Tsun

剗 Hwā
剗 Ts'ang
剗 Heih
剗 Tseuē
剗 Ch'ung
剗 Yew
剗 Keih
剗 Tseou
剗 P'eih
剗 Keae
剗 Lew
剗 Kwae
剗 Kwei
剗 Kēen
剗 Joo
剗 Tsan
剗 Kēen
剗 Tseu
剗 Hwō
剗 Tse
剗 Ying
剗 Kēen
剗 Ts'an
剗 E
剗 Ts'een
剗 Hēen

17
剗 Ts'an
剗 Ch'an
剗 Le
剗 Me
剗 Mo
剗 Chen
剗 Ch'an
剗 Le

力 Leih
力 Yā
功 Kung
功 Kēa
劣 Leuē
劣 Chin
劣 Kin
劣 Heē
劣 Kwei
劣 Fūh
劣 Peih
劣 Tso
劣 Tsou
劣 Yih
劣 Noo
劣 Kēē
劣 Keu
劣 Shaou
券 K'euēn
劬 Tuy
劬 Heaou
劬 Mow
劬 K'wang
劬 K'wa
劬 Keih
劬 Tsō
劬 Hae
劬 Hēh

7
劬 K'eh
劬 King
劬 Pō
劬 Ch'ih
劬 Yung
劬 Mēen
劬 Keuen
劬 Yae
劬 T'wan
劬 King
劬 Ts'ze
劬 Lae
劬 Woo
劬 Hēā
劬 Ts'ung
劬 Leh
劬 Mēen
劬 Tung
劬 Heuh
劬 Heuh
劬 K'an
劬 Heun
劬 K'ēen
劬 Pēen
劬 Yih
劬 Hēē

勑 Ung	勑 Keae	勺 Paou	匕 Pe	匚 Fang	力 19
勝 Shing	勑 14	勺 Chō	化 2	匚 3	勺 20
勞 Laou	勑 Heun	勺 Shō	化 Hwa	匚 E	匕 21
募 11	勑 Leu	勺 Yun	半 Paou	匚 Tsā	匕 22
勑 Moo	勑 Le	勺 Wān	北 Peh	匚 4	
勑 Lǎh	勑 17	勺 Keu	北 Pei	匚 K'ang	
勑 P'eaou	勑 Ch'an	勺 Kow	卓 Chō	匚 Ts'ung	
勑 Ngow	勑 Jang	勿 Wūh	卓 6	匚 Ts'ang	
勑 Ngaou	勑 K'euen	勿 3	卓 7	匚 K'wang	
勢 She		勿 Kae	卓 E	匚 5	
勑 Tseih		勿 Kēa	卓 9	匚 Hēa	
勑 Kh'in		包 Paou	卓 Naou	匚 Tseuen	
勑 T'een		包 4	匙 She	匚 6	
勑 Kēang		包 Yaou		匚 Kēē	
勑 Yang		包 6		匚 T'eaou	
勑 Tseou		勑 Chow		匚 8	
勑 Yang		勑 Keūh		匚 Fe	
勑 12		勑 Kō		匚 Fei	
勑 Chā		勑 Taou		匚 Hwūh	
勑 Yang		勑 K'wae		匚 Yu	
勑 E		勑 7		匚 9	
勑 Tung		勑 Poo		匚 Kwei	
勑 Kēō		勑 Ts'eu		匚 Yu	
勑 Tseuē		勑 Chung		匚 10	
勑 Fan		勑 Kwae		匚 Ts'ang	
勑 13		勑 P'au		匚 T'eaou	
勑 Yang		勑 Peh		匚 11	
勑 Tan		勑 11		匚 Hwuy	
勑 Heē		勑 Kew		匚 12	
				匚 Seuēn	
				匚 T'an	
				匚 Kwei	
				匚 13	
				匚 Ō	

23	匕	He	十	Shíh	卜	Pūh	尸	Ts'ē	尸	Han	厩	Kin
24	十	P'elh	凡	Sin	卡	Ts'ā	印	N'ang	尸	Wei	厩	E
25	卜	Hwūh	千	Ts'een	卡	P'een	卯	Ngang	厄	Ngeh	厩	S'ay
26	尸	E	升	Jih	占	T'ē	印	Maou	斤	Han	厩	Kan
27	巳	Low	午	Shing	占	Chen	危	Yin	戾	Hou	厩	Yē
	區	Yen	牛	Woo	占	Chaou	邵	Wei	屏	K'ē	厩	Sze
	區	T'e	卉	Hwuy	占	Yew	却	Shaou	屏	Tung	厩	Le
	區	P'een	半	Pwan	卦	Chaou	卵	K'ō	厩	Yae	厩	Yen
	區	Neih	卅	Sā	卦	Kwa	卷	Lwan	厩	Chih	厩	
	區	K'eu	卑	Pe	卦	Hwuy	卷	Keuen	厩	Mang	厩	
			卓	Chō	卦	Yew	卸	Kin	厩	Yew	厩	
			卒	Ts'ūh			卸	S'ay	厩	Heā	厩	
			卒	K'ung			卸	Seūh	厩	Ngo	厩	
			協	Hē			卸	Tseih	厩	Hou	厩	
			南	Nan			卸	Wūh	厩	Ts'o	厩	
			樹	Ts'ūh			卸	Ngō	厩	Tuy	厩	
			博	Pō			卸	K'ing	厩	Fei	厩	
			準	San					厩	Yuen	厩	
									厩	Ts'ze	厩	
									厩	Le	厩	
									厩	Keuē	厩	
									厩	Ts'o	厩	
									厩	Hēa	厩	
									厩	Ch'oo	厩	
									厩	Kew	厩	

人 Mow Sze	又 Yew	口 K'ow	吃 Ch'Th K'eih	咄 Yung	告 Kaou
去 Yüh	又 Ch'a	古 Koo	各 Kō	吓 P'ow	哂 Tsä
去 Kew	及 Keih	句 Keu	各 Yew	否 Fow P'ei	呀 Hëa Ya
风 Jow	友 Yew	另 Kwae	叩 Heuen	吧 Pa	吕 Leu
去 K'eu	友 Müh	另 Ling	看 Kwä	吃 K'eih	呃 Yae
參 Tsan	反 Füh	叩 Taou	咳 Yaou	吨 Chun T'un	哂 Ngeh
參 Ts'an	反 Fan	叩 K'ow	合 Hō	叱 Ngo	吮 Yew
	爰 Kwae	只 Che Chih	吉 Keih	舍 Han	吮 Ngeh
	爰 Pā	叫 Keaou	吊 Teaou	听 Yin	杏 Tow
	爰 Füh	召 Chaou	同 Tung	吭 Hang	呢 Ne
	爰 Jō	召 Yuen	名 Ming	吮 Tsëen Shun	哂 Keih
	叔 Shüh	合 Yen	后 How	君 K'e	哂 Yen
	爰 Chuē	叮 Ting	吏 Le	咳 Hwäng	咖 Këa
	受 Show	可 K'o	吐 T'oo	吹 Foo	吻 Yew
	取 Ts'eu	台 E	向 Hëang	吱 Ke	吻 Chau
	叔 K'wae	叱 Hwä Chih	吒 Ch'a	呈 Ch'ing	周 Chow
	叙 Seu	叱 Ke	吹 Ho	吳 Woo	咒 Chow
	段 Këa	史 She	呬 E	吵 Meaou	咕 Të
	叟 Sow	右 Yew	君 Kuen	呐 Nō	咭 Ts'ze
	叟 Cha	吞 Kew	咀 Ch'ow	映 Henē	咭 Koo Wa
	叟 Ts'ung	吞 P'o	吞 Lin	吸 Heih	味 We
		叶 Hë	吟 Yin	吹 Ch'uy	响 Heu
		司 Sze	咏 Hew	咬 T'ow	呵 Ho
		亨 Hung	吞 T'un	吻 Wän	呬 Naou
		吁 Tsze	吩 Fang	吼 How	呬 Hëa
		吁 Heu	吠 Fei	哂 How	呬 P'ei
		盲 Mang	呬 Keae	吾 Woo	咭 Choo

人 28
又 29
口 30

30 口

𠵼 Haou	𠵼 He	𠵼 Urh	𠵼 Ke	𠵼 Fung	唾 To
呻 Shin	𠵼 Tung	𠵼 Shin	哲 Chě	𠵼 Hing	𠵼 Chh
呼 Hoo	𠵼 E	𠵼 Hung	𠵼 T'o	𠵼 Kin	𠵼 Hwūh
命 Ming	𠵼 Kelh	𠵼 Heung	𠵼 Me	𠵼 Hoo	𠵼 Chow
咀 Tō	𠵼 Tsze	𠵼 Ch'e	𠵼 P'oo	𠵼 Ch'ow	𠵼 Heaou
𠵼 Tā	𠵼 Taou	𠵼 Chay	𠵼 Han	𠵼 Show	𠵼 Chow
𠵼 K'eu	𠵼 Lin	𠵼 Yu	𠵼 Le	𠵼 Yūh	𠵼 Chō
𠵼 Ts'eu	𠵼 Che	𠵼 Wa	𠵼 Kǎng	𠵼 Wei	𠵼 Taou
𠵼 K'een	𠵼 Heaou	𠵼 Hō	𠵼 Fūh	𠵼 Tow	𠵼 Chō
𠵼 Tsā	𠵼 Yung	𠵼 Ngō	𠵼 K'o	𠵼 Shwā	𠵼 Han
𠵼 Tūh	𠵼 Choo	𠵼 Tsae	𠵼 Shūh	𠵼 Ch'ang	𠵼 Shang
𠵼 Jay	𠵼 Tow	𠵼 Haou	𠵼 Ts'uy	𠵼 Tung	𠵼 Teih
𠵼 P'au	𠵼 E	𠵼 T'ow	𠵼 Yew	𠵼 Tseih	𠵼 Taou
𠵼 Fūh	𠵼 Kō	𠵼 Yuen	𠵼 Yen	𠵼 Yūh	𠵼 Tun
𠵼 Ngang	𠵼 Tsā	𠵼 Mang	𠵼 Pae	𠵼 Urh	𠵼 Wān
𠵼 Yang	𠵼 How	𠵼 Wei	𠵼 T'oo	𠵼 Urh	𠵼 Ts'uy
𠵼 Chā	𠵼 Hae	𠵼 Ko	𠵼 Han	𠵼 Kēang	𠵼 Tsā
𠵼 Ho	𠵼 Hwuy	𠵼 Wei	𠵼 So	𠵼 Yae	𠵼 K'e
𠵼 Ho	𠵼 Hēen	𠵼 Ngo	𠵼 Chin	𠵼 Ngan	𠵼 T'ō
𠵼 Kew	𠵼 Heuen	𠵼 Shaou	𠵼 Shin	𠵼 Ts'eu	𠵼 Tan
𠵼 Heung	𠵼 Heu	𠵼 Ts'eaou	𠵼 Yih	𠵼 Tsēay	𠵼 Le
𠵼 Yan	𠵼 Kwa	𠵼 Tun	𠵼 Ngae	𠵼 Woo	𠵼 Tan
𠵼 Tseih	𠵼 Yuen	𠵼 Heae	𠵼 Tēē	𠵼 Yu	𠵼 Ts'ze
𠵼 Yuen	𠵼 Yen	𠵼 Yih	𠵼 Kēē	𠵼 Ts'uy	𠵼 Pe
𠵼 Urh	𠵼 E	𠵼 Tsūh	𠵼 Lēang	𠵼 Yay	𠵼 Chuē
𠵼 Ō	𠵼 Ngae	𠵼 K'ūh	𠵼 Le	𠵼 Ke	𠵼 Ya
𠵼 Ngō	𠵼 Yūh	𠵼 Heaou	𠵼 Lung	𠵼 Shā	𠵼 Hwō
𠵼 Ch'a	𠵼 P'in	𠵼 Nan	𠵼 He	𠵼 Han	
𠵼 Ts'un		𠵼 Now	𠵼 Tang		

音 Ch'e	啞 Yě	喫 K'eih	嗎 Ma	嗣 Ts'ze	嘅 Kēa
啼 T'e	喘 Ch'uen	喬 K'eaou	噪 Keaou	嗽 Sow	噪 Tsēē
吟 Han	嘍 Ngō	噤 Tō	嗒 Ch'a	嗤 Ch'e	嚼 Seih
卻 K'ēō	喙 Ch'uy	嘖 Yen	嗜 Hēā	11	嘜 Tsih
嗽 Ts'ew	喚 Hwan	單 Chen	嗑 Hō	嗽 Ngaou	嘜 Heaou
咯 K'eh	唸 T'ēen	10 Tan	嗑 T'eaou	嗽 Ts'ūh	嘜 Hoo
喲 Yung	暖 Hwan	噪 Yaou	嗒 Tā	嗽 T'oo	嘜 Kwō
喂 Wei	嘖 Pēen	噪 Saou	嘖 Wei	嗽 Ts'uy	嘜 Yu
啖 Ch'un	嘖 Ch'uy	嘖 Hung	嘖 Heaou	嘖 Yen	嘜 Ngow
喃 Nan	喜 He	嘖 Sun	嘖 Jūh	嘖 Chay	嘜 Hēen
善 Shen	喝 Hō	嘖 Chuy	嘖 Woo	嘖 Ming	嘜 Tseh
嘖 Kēa	詰 Chě	嘖 Wa	嘖 No	嘖 Ts'ze	嘜 Chang
喇 Lā	唧 Tseih	嘖 Mo	嘖 K'ēen	嘖 K'ang	嘜 Shan
嘖 Yun	嘖 Chūh	嘖 Hō	嘖 Yae	嘖 Chih	嘜 Heu
嘖 Keae	嘖 Kwei	嘖 T'e	嘖 Che	嘖 Hwuy	嘜 12
嘖 Wān	嘖 Tan	嘖 Sha	嘖 Wā	嘖 Ling	嘜 Hwa
嘖 How	嘖 Chung	嘖 Ch'ow	嘖 Chen	嘖 Kae	嘜 Yūh
嘖 Han	嘖 Yew	嘖 Hew	嘖 Tseih	嘖 T'an	嘜 Jen
嘖 Tēē	嘖 Ts'ā	嘖 Chang	嘖 Heūh	嘖 Ts'au	嘜 Leacu
嘖 Jun	嘖 Hēa	嘖 Yūh	嘖 Yung	嘖 Kēa	嘜 Ch'wae
嘖 Jay	嘖 Wei	嘖 Seh	嘖 Hae	嘖 Low	嘜 Tsang
嘖 Ngō	嘖 Heu	嘖 Ts'eu	嘖 Soo	嘖 Laou	嘜 Hwuy
嘖 Ngan	嘖 Hwang	嘖 Yang	嘖 Tsze	嘖 Shě	嘜 Sun
嘖 Yin	嘖 Ts'au	嘖 Hēē	嘖 Wūh	嘖 P'eaou	嘜 Hēa
嘖 Tsan	嘖 Heuen	嘖 Ts'ēō	嘖 Tsāy	嘖 Kēā	嘜 Seaou
嘖 Ch'ūh	嘖 Hēang	嘖 Yih	嘖 Tang	嘖 Ch'au	嘜 Ke
嘖 Yaou	嘖 Yu	嘖 Shō	嘖 Han	嘖 Shwā	嘜 Hew
嘖 Ūh	嘖 Sang	嘖 Ts'ēang	嘖 Yih	嘖 Ch'wa	嘜 Chūh
					嘜 Hwō

30 口
31 口

嘲 Chaou	噉 Ch'ě	愛 Ngae	噲 Yih	嚶 Ying	口 Hwuy
噴 Kwei	噉 Heih	噉 Yu	噉 Keih	回 Hwuy	回 Hwuy
無 Foo	噉 Yen	噉 Ts'eih	噉 Hwuy	噉 ¹⁸ Ying	回 Nēē
嘴 Tsuy	噉 ¹³ Nēen	噉 Yung	噉 Lan	噉 Tsōō	回 Ts'ew
嚶 Yuē	噉 Ts'ze	噉 K'ēō	噉 Ch'e	噉 Hwan	回 Teih
噉 Heaou	噉 Heae	噉 K'wae	噉 Pō	噉 E	回 Sze
噉 Se	噉 Tēen	噉 Tsēen	噉 Chuē	噉 Chuen	回 ³ Kēen
噉 Sze	噉 Ying	噉 P'un	噉 Yin	噉 T'e	回 Ch'wang
噉 Yūh	噉 Yu	噉 ¹⁴ Seh	噉 P'aon	噉 Chē	回 Sin
噉 Haou	噉 Chen	噉 Hwuy	噉 E	噉 Nēē	回 Yin
噉 K'eaou	噉 Yūh	噉 Ying	噉 Meh	噉 Hwūh	回 ⁴ T'un
噉 He	噉 Nung	噉 Ts'ēō	噉 Yen	噉 Heaou	回 Ch'un
噉 Laou	噉 Kin	噉 Teih	噉 Yaou	噉 Tsā	回 K'ang
噉 Tan	噉 Keaou	噉 Yung	噉 Lung	噉 Tsā	回 Yuen
噉 Hwuy	噉 Han	噉 Ning	噉 Fō	噉 Ch'an	回 Keung
噉 Meh	噉 Hēang	噉 Yē	噉 Pin	噉 E	回 Ch'wang
噉 Tsun	噉 Wā	噉 Han	噉 Loo	噉 Lo	回 Hwūh
噉 Ngō	噉 Yuē	噉 Ts'uy	噉 Ts'in	噉 Nang	回 Hwuy
噉 Fan	噉 Hō	噉 T'ā	噉 P'e	噉 ²⁰ Kēen	回 Wan
噉 Yaou	噉 K'e	噉 Wan	噉 Hēang	噉 Ch'en	回 Ngo
噉 Keih	噉 Ts'eih	噉 Joo	噉 ¹⁷ He	噉 Tsā	回 K'wān
噉 Hwuy	噉 Ngō	噉 Mung	噉 K'ūh	噉 ²¹ Chen	回 ⁵ Keun
噉 Tsan	噉 Yē	噉 Heh	噉 Yen	噉 Chūh	回 Yā
噉 Tsō	噉 Saou	噉 Ch'en	噉 Yen	噉 Neih	回 Kēā
噉 Ch'wang	噉 Tsuy	噉 Tse	噉 Ts'ēen	噉 ²³ Tow	回 Ling
噉 Ts'ūh	噉 E	噉 ¹⁵ T'e	噉 Ts'an	噉 Yen	回 Koo
噉 Tun	噉 Sze	噉 Hēen	噉 Jang	噉 Ch'ow	回 ⁶ Yew
噉 Tseau	噉 Wō				回 ⁷ Yuen
噉 Yih					

圀	Hwǎn	土 ¹ T'oo	圀	Fung	埤 ⁷ Füh	埤 ⁷ Pe
圃	P'oo	圀 ² Yǎ	圀	Jung	埤 ⁷ Yaon	埤 ⁷ Tan
園	Yu	圀 ³ Jin	圀	Juy	埤 ⁷ Lüh	埤 ⁷ Keu
園	Han	圀 ⁴ Püh	圀	T'un	埤 ⁷ K'ew	埤 ⁷ Chih
園	Lun	圀 ⁵ Ting	圀	Fang	埤 ⁷ K'o	埤 ⁷ T'ä
園	T'ang	圀 ⁶ Yu	圀	Fun	埤 ⁷ Fun	埤 ⁷ Yen
園	K'uen	圀 ⁷ Tsae	圀	Tan	埤 ⁷ Fun	埤 ⁷ Tung
園	Ts'ing	圀 ⁸ Tang	圀	K'an	埤 ⁷ Heuě	埤 ⁷ To
園	Yu	圀 ⁹ Woo	圀	Tso	埤 ⁷ Che	埤 ⁷ Yüh
園	Hěä	圀 ¹⁰ Wa	圀	K'ang	埤 ⁷ Ts'eh	埤 ⁷ Ts'ae
園	Kwō	圀 ¹¹ Kwei	圀	Pe	埤 ⁷ Choo	埤 ⁷ Yih
園	Yih	圀 ¹² Ts'een	圀	Yu	埤 ⁷ Foo	埤 ⁷ Ts'eu
園	Wei	圀 ¹³ Te	圀	Too	埤 ⁷ Ch'uy	埤 ⁷ Pei
園	Poo	圀 ¹⁴ E	圀	K'wǎn	埤 ⁷ Hing	埤 ⁷ Ke
園	Yuen	圀 ¹⁵ Te	圀	P'wan	埤 ⁷ Ch'ing	埤 ⁷ Chih
園	Yuen	圀 ¹⁶ Ke	圀	Ts'eu	埤 ⁷ Kae	埤 ⁷ Chun
園	Yuen	圀 ¹⁷ Mō	圀	Hoo	埤 ⁷ Yin	埤 ⁷ T'ae
園	T'oo	圀 ¹⁸ Nēē	圀	T'an	埤 ⁷ How	埤 ⁷ K'e
園	T'wan	圀 ¹⁹ Yih	圀	Müh	埤 ⁷ Chaou	埤 ⁷ Koo
園	Hwuy	圀 ²⁰ Kehl	圀	Kan	埤 ⁷ Füh	埤 ⁷ Saou
園	Yih	圀 ²¹ P'ei	圀	Ch'e	埤 ⁷ To	埤 ⁷ K'wüh
園	Wan	圀 ²² Che	圀	P'ing	埤 ⁷ K'yei	埤 ⁷ T'ang
園	Hwan	圀 ²³ Hing	圀	T'een	埤 ⁷ Yin	埤 ⁷ E
園	Yuen	圀 ²⁴ Kēē	圀	Ne	埤 ⁷ Fä	埤 ⁷ K'een
園	Yew	圀 ²⁵ Pā	圀	P'ei	埤 ⁷ Kow	埤 ⁷ Tuy
園	Lwan	圀 ²⁶ Fan	圀	Keung	埤 ⁷ Yuen	埤 ⁷ Kang
		圀 ²⁷ Keun	圀	Yang	埤 ⁷ Tūē	埤 ⁷ Ngō
						埤 ⁷ Yin

□ 31
土 32

32 土

堞 T'è	堞 Mei	堞 Teih	墜 12 Ch'uy	壁 T'een	壘 Lung
堤 T'e	報 Paou	場 Ch'ang	墜 Ch'uy	環 Hwan	壘 17 Jang
塚 Chuen	塗 Tsin	蹤 Tsung	墜 T'ang	壘 K'ang	壘 Ch'an
塹 Too	塚 Too	塵 Ch'in	塹 K'eaou	壘 K'uh	壘 18 T'a
塹 How	塚 T'uh	壘 Ts'uy	壘 Tung	壘 Yung	壘 Ch'è
塹 Ngan	塹 Fung	壘 E	壘 Ke	壘 H'è	壘 Ch'è
堡 Paou	塹 10 K'wae	壘 Tseih	壘 Tsang	壘 Tan	壘 Heuen
塹 Tsung	壘 Yung	壘 Ngow	壘 K'eu	壘 Lan	壘 Fan
塹 Fuh	壘 Ying	壘 H'ea	壘 Shen	壘 14 H'wae	壘 20 Yen
塹 Keae	壘 Ch'ing	壘 Ts'een	壘 F'a	壘 Heun	壘 Pa
城 Wei	壘 T'a	壘 Teih	壘 T'uy	壘 K'een	
端 To	壘 K'è	壘 Mwan	壘 Meh	壘 Wei	
塹 Fung	壘 K'ae	壘 T'wan	壘 Fan	壘 H'è	
塹 Juen	壘 Ung	壘 Sh'wang	壘 Tun	壘 Y'a	
塹 K'è	壘 Tseih	壘 Ts'ang	壘 Tsun	壘 Taou	
塹 Ch'ing	壘 Soo	壘 Sh'uh	壘 F'uh	壘 Haou	
塹 K'an	壘 Meih	壘 Chang	壘 S'è	壘 Juén	
塹 Yu	壘 T'a	壘 Ch'è	壘 S'a	壘 Se	
塹 Hwang	壘 T'oo	壘 Mwan	壘 Po	壘 15 Luy	
塹 To	壘 Tang	壘 King	壘 Fun	壘 Kwang	
塹 Yaou	壘 Chung	壘 Chang	壘 13 Ngaou	壘 16 Loo	
塹 Ts'uh	壘 Seh	壘 Choo	壘 Ngae	壘 Ch'en	
塹 Yen	壘 Tsang	壘 Kan	壘 Ts'ang	壘 T'an	
塹 Yu	壘 T'een	壘 Yung	壘 Ngaou	壘 Yen	
塹 Tselh	壘 Woo	壘 T'een	壘 Keih	壘 Wei	
塹 Wo	壘 Heuen	壘 Ke	壘 Keaou	壘 H'wae	
塹 Ch'ang	壘 11 P'ung	壘 Kin	壘 K'an	壘 K'wae	
		壘 Moo	壘 Peih		

士 Sze	夕 Seth	大 Ta	奔 Pun	士 33
壬 Jin	外 ² Wae	天 ² T'een	奕 Yih	久 34
壯 ⁴ Chwang	殂 ² Wan	太 ² T'ae	套 ⁷ T'au	夕 35
壺 ⁶ Hoo	死 ³ Süh	夫 ² Foo	奘 ⁷ Tsang	夕 36
壹 ⁹ Yih	夙 ³ Sze	天 ² Yaou	奚 ⁷ He	大 37
壻 ¹⁰ Se	多 ⁵ To	央 ² Yang	畚 ⁸ Pun	
壺 ¹⁰ K'wän	夜 ¹¹ Yay	夯 ² Hang	斐 ⁸ Fei	
壽 Show	夢 ¹¹ Mung	失 ² Shih	執 ⁹ Chih	
壻 Tsun	暮 ¹¹ Meh	本 ³ Taou	奠 ⁹ T'een	
	賁 ¹¹ Yin	夷 ³ E	冪 ⁹ Ngaou	
	影 ¹² Ho	夸 ³ K'wa	奢 ⁹ Shay	
	禍 ¹² Ho	夾 ⁵ K'ä	奮 ¹⁰ T'ae	
		窄 ⁵ Cha	奧 ¹⁰ Ngaou	
		吞 ⁵ Füh	奩 ¹⁰ Lëen	
		奄 ⁵ Yen	奪 ¹⁰ T'ö	
		翁 ⁵ Füh	奘 ¹⁰ Tsang	
		奇 ⁵ K'e	奘 ¹⁰ Pe	
		奈 ⁵ Nae	奘 ¹⁰ Shih	
		奉 ⁵ Fung	奘 ¹⁰ Fun	
		奎 ⁵ K'wei	奮 ¹⁰ Ch'ay	
		美 ⁵ Mei	奘 ¹⁰ Pe	
		奏 ⁵ Tsow	奘 ¹⁰ K'ö	
		契 ⁵ K'e		
		奘 ⁵ K'ä		
		奘 ⁵ Hwan		
		奘 ⁵ Ch'a		
		奘 ⁵ Ch'ay		

38 女

女 Neu	姦 Chwang	姦 Shan	姦 Hǎng	姦 He	婦 Foo
奶 Joo	奶 Nǎ	奶 Ngang	奶 Ch'a	奶 Ts'eu	婦 Lan
奴 Noo	奴 Hin	奴 Kan	奴 Yin	奴 Wan	姦 Yin
奸 ³ Kēen	姦 Pe	姦 Tsāy	姦 Fow	姦 Ts'eu	姦 Ya
奸 Kan	姦 T'o	姦 Koo	姦 Ch'e	姦 Ch'ing	姦 Keu
奸 Hoo	姦 Fung	姦 Sze	姦 Tsze	姦 Yae	姦 ⁹ Ting
姦 Ch'a	姦 Fang	姦 Sing	姦 Wei	姦 Ch'uy	姦 Woo
姦 Han	姦 ⁵ Too	姦 Wei	姦 Wa	姦 P'ang	姦 Hoo
姦 Haou	姦 Heu	姦 ⁶ Jin	姦 Kē	姦 Ch'ang	姦 Yu
姦 Heaou	姦 Ne	姦 No	姦 T'ing	姦 Peaou	姦 Se
姦 Chō	姦 Sze	姦 Yaou	姦 P'ing	姦 Low	姦 Jow
姦 Yu	姦 Chow	姦 Hing	姦 Hēen	姦 P'o	姦 Nun
姦 Joo	姦 Chaou	姦 Kēang	姦 Chē	姦 Kēang	姦 Hwuy
姦 Fei	姦 Tā	姦 Yen	姦 Le	姦 Yuen	姦 Ūh
姦 Wang	姦 Mō	姦 Choo	姦 Fow	姦 Heaou	姦 Ch'un
姦 Jin	姦 Hoo	姦 Hēang	姦 So	姦 Shūh	姦 Foo
姦 Yew	姦 Tow	姦 Kae	姦 We	姦 Wo	姦 Chung
姦 Foo	姦 Yih	姦 Sung	姦 Chō	姦 Fei	姦 Mei
姦 Heae	姦 Mei	姦 Kwō	姦 Tsō	姦 Tsē	姦 Kē
姦 Yen	姦 Ts'e	姦 Keaou	姦 Nēang	姦 E	姦 Hwang
姦 Tow	姦 Ts'ē	姦 Kow	姦 Ke	姦 Keuen	姦 Heuen
姦 Too	姦 Ho	姦 Moo	姦 Yu	姦 Hwān	姦 Wei
姦 K'e	姦 Ching	姦 Kēen	姦 Haou	姦 Kēen	姦 Mei
姦 K'ang	姦 Moo	姦 E	姦 Yuen	姦 Hing	姦 How
姦 Yaou	姦 Ch'e	姦 E	姦 Keuen	姦 Pe	姦 Keung
姦 Chung	姦 She	姦 Joo	姦 Mēn	姦 Chow	姦 Yuen
姦 Kin	姦 Tsze	姦 Chih	姦 Te	姦 Chō	姦 Ching
姦 Meaou	姦 Jen	姦 Ke	姦 Shin		

婿 To	嫻 Jō	嫻 Hēen	嫻 15	子 Tsze	孀 9
媚 Maou	嫌 Hēen	婿 T'o	嫻 Shin	子 Kēē	孀 Chan
嫻 Jen	嫻 11	嫻 Hwă	嫻 Hing	孔 K'ung	孀 Tsan
嫻 Ch'ă	嫻 E	嫻 Ch'ih	嫻 Tūh	孕 Ying	孀 10
嫻 Kwa	嫻 Hōo	嫻 Heih	嫻 16	孀 3	孀 Fow
嫻 10	嫻 P'eaou	嫻 Jaou	嫻 Hwae	孀 Tsze	孀 11
嫻 Ts'oo	嫻 Hoo	嫻 Neaou	嫻 Lan	孀 Tsze	孀 12
嫻 Ch'uh	嫻 Yu	嫻 He	嫻 Yen	孀 Ts'un	孀 Joo
嫻 Yaqu	嫻 Ch'uh	嫻 Ch'en	嫻 17	孀 4	孀 Hēō
嫻 Pe	嫻 Man	嫻 Shen	嫻 shwang	孀 Fow	孀 Joo
嫻 Seih	嫻 Chang	嫻 Keaou	嫻 Jang	孀 Foo	孀 Nēē
嫻 Jūh	嫻 K'ang	嫻 Ngaou	嫻 Sēen	孀 Tsze	
嫻 Jung	嫻 Yung	嫻 13	嫻 19	孀 Heaou	
嫻 Che	嫻 Le	嫻 Hwuy	嫻 Le	孀 Heaou	
嫻 Mei	嫻 Teih	嫻 P'e	嫻 Leuen	孀 Hae	
嫻 Ngaou	嫻 Kwei	嫻 Shen	嫻 Hwō	孀 5	
嫻 Wān	嫻 Yen	嫻 Ying		孀 Māng	
嫻 Ma	嫻 Chuen	嫻 Ts'ang		孀 Ke	
嫻 Chen	嫻 Chang	嫻 Yuen		孀 Koo	
嫻 Ngān	嫻 Han	嫻 Hin		孀 Noo	
嫻 Kow	嫻 Nun	嫻 14		孀 6	
嫻 Kēa	嫻 Laou	嫻 Ch'ow		孀 Hae	
嫻 Saou	嫻 Moo	嫻 Pin		孀 Chuen	
嫻 Chin	嫻 Chay	嫻 Sen		孀 Keung	
嫻 Hae	嫻 Foo	嫻 Nae		孀 7	
嫻 Yuen	嫻 Ngaou	嫻 Ying		孀 Chē	
嫻 Ming	嫻 12	嫻 Neaou		孀 Sun	
嫻 Ying	嫻 Woo	嫻 Hoo		孀 Mēen	
嫻 Tseih	嫻 Hwuy	嫻 Ying		孀 8	
				孀 Kēen	
				孀 Shūh	

女 38
子 39

40 寸	一 Mēen	宜 ⁵ E	寅 Yin	審 Ning	寸 Ts'un	小 Seaou
41 寸	宁 Choo	客 ⁶ K'eh	密 Meih	寨 Chae	寺 She	少 Shaou
42 小	兗 Jung	成 Ch'ing	寇 Kow	審 ¹² Shin	寺 Sze	尔 ² Urh
	兗 Kwei	寇 Hwang	宣 Ching	賓 Pin	孚 ⁴ Leuě	尖 ³ Tsēen
	宅 Tseh	宜 ⁸ Senen	審 K'ēen	賓 Wei	尋 Ngae	尖 Tsēen
	宅 Kew	室 Shih	富 Foo	寫 Sēay	回 P'o	尙 Shang
	官 Keung	宥 Yew	密 Ning	寬 K'wan	封 Fung	京 K'eh
	宇 Yu	宦 Hwan	寐 Mei	憲 Hwuy	專 Foo	京 K'eh
	守 Show	兆 T'eaou	寒 Han	寮 Leau	射 Shay	京 K'eh
	安 Ngan	官 ⁷ Kung	恆 Kāng	竈 Ch'uy	尅 K'eh	寮 Leau
	牢 Laou	宰 Heaou	寓 Yu	寔 ¹³ Ngaou	將 Tsēang	尅 ¹⁰ Sēen
	牢 Sung	宰 Tsae	寧 Ning	寔 Hwan	專 Chuen	尅 Sēen
	完 Wan	宰 Cha	寔 Meih	疑 E	尉 Wei	
	宀 Keāe	寔 Hēa	寔 Che	寔 Tēen	尊 Tsun	
	宀 Yaon	害 Hae	寔 K'ēen	寔 ¹⁶ Tēen	尊 Sin	
	宏 Hwāng	宴 Yen	寔 Kēē	龍 Ch'ung	尋 Ts'in	
	宀 ⁵ Meih	宵 Seaou	寔 Chuen	寶 Paou	討 Shoo	
	空 K'ung	家 Kēa	寐 Me	寶 ¹⁸ Fung	討 Kang	
	宀 Wa	宸 Shin	康 K'ang	寔 Tēen	對 Tay	
	宀 Choo	容 Yung	寔 Mō		對 ¹¹ Tay	
	宀 Tang	宣 Hēang	寔 Ch'ā		導 ¹³ Taou	
	宗 Hung	宿 Sūh	寔 Kwa			
	宗 Tsung	崔 Hō	寔 Ts'in			
	官 Kwan	建 Tsang	寔 Woo			
	宙 Chow	寂 Tseih	寔 Leau			
	定 Ting	寔 Yuen	寔 Ngow			
	宛 Yuen	寄 Ke	寔 Shih			

尤 Yew	尸 She		山 Chē	山 Shan	九 43
尤 Yew	尹 Yin		屯 Chun	岫 Yih	尸 44
杓 ³ Leauou	尺 Ch'ih	厠 ⁸ Keu	屯 Tun	岫 ³ Hung	山 45
冠 ⁴ Wang	尻 ² Kaou	愿 ⁹ Fei	岑 ⁴ Fun	岫 Han	山 46
冠 Keae	尼 Ne	属 ⁹ She		岫 K'e	
冠 ⁶ To	反 Füh	屠 ¹¹ Too		岫 Fan	
冠 Hwuy	尾 ⁴ Wei	屢 ¹¹ Keu		岫 Hoo	
就 ⁸ Tsew	尿 ⁴ Neaou	屢 ¹² Len		岫 Ngang	
嫌 ¹⁰ Kēen	局 ⁵ K'eüh	屢 ¹³ Tsäng		岫 Keae	
	屁 ⁶ P'e	屢 ¹⁴ Le		岫 Fun	
	居 ⁶ Keu	屢 ¹⁸ Len		岫 Foo	
	屈 ⁶ K'euē	屢 ²¹ Kēō		岫 K'eih	
	屈 ⁶ Keae	屢 ²¹ Shüh		岫 K'e	
	屨 ⁶ She	屢 ²¹ He		岫 Tsin	
	屨 ⁶ Heae			岫 K'ēen	
	屨 ⁶ Ch'e			岫 K'e	
	屨 ⁶ ũh			岫 Keu	
	屨 ⁶ She			岫 Kan	
	屨 ⁶ She			岫 Fan	
	屨 ⁶ P'ing			岫 Heuē	
	屨 ⁶ E			岫 Haou	
	屨 ⁶ K'ēh			岫 Ch'ing	
	屨 ⁶ Sēē			岫 Ngan	
	屨 ⁶ Neaou			岫 Yen	
	屨 ⁶ Chen			岫 Füh	
				岫 Sew	
				岫 Kēā	
				岫 Tae	
				岫 Ch'üh	
				岫 Yō	
				岫 Kēā	
				岫 Ming	
				岫 Ngan	
				岫 Ngeh	
				岫 T'ung	
				岫 E	
				岫 Ngan	
				岫 Ch'e	
				岫 Ngo	
				岫 Yüh	
				岫 Ch'ay	
				岫 Ts'eaou	
				岫 Fow	
				岫 Fung	
				岫 Naou	
				岫 Hēen	
				岫 Taou	
				岫 Ch'ing	
				岫 T'oo	
				岫 Käng	
				岫 Seuen	
				岫 Han	
				岫 Kēā	
				岫 K'äng	
				岫 Ts'ung	

46	山	47	川	48	工	49	己
	巒 Chan		峯 K'eaou		左 Tso		己 Ke
	崑 Ken		嶠 Yaou		巧 K'eaou		巳 E
	崎 K'e		嶠 Chen		巨 Keu		巳 Sze
	崑 K'wán		嶠 Yih		圉 K'ung		巴 Pa
	崑 Tsūh		嶠 Hēō		巫 Woo		厄 Che
	崑 Ts'uy		嶠 K'ūh		差 Ch'ae		巷 Kin
	崑 Ts'uy		嶠 E				巷 Hēang
	崑 Kang		嶠 Heae				巷 K'e
	崑 Yae		嶠 E				巽 Sun
	崑 Lun		嶠 Hwāng				
	崑 K'euě		嶠 Ngh				
	崑 Yin		嶠 Ling				
	崑 Tsāng		嶠 Sen				
	崑 Heaou		嶠 Yō				
	崑 Sung		嶠 He				
	崑 P'āng		嶠 Kwei				
	崑 Keih		嶠 Wei				
	崑 Fung		嶠 Fung				
	崑 Hwuy		嶠 Lwan				
	崑 Choo		嶠 Tēan				
	崑 K'an		嶠 Ngan				
	崑 Mei		嶠 Yen				
	崑 K'an						
	崑 How						
	崑 Yu						
	崑 Lan						
	崑 K'ē						
	崑 K'ē						

巾 Kin	帙 Chih	幬 How	幪 Mung	干 Kan	么 Yaou	巾 50
市 Tsä	帙 Chow	幬 Ūh	幪 Chow	平 P'ing	幻 Hwan	千 51
市 Fe	帙 Peh	幅 Füh	幪 Taou	年 Nēen	幼 Yew	幺 52
市 She	帝 Te	幫 Pang	幪 Mēē	年 Ch'ä	幽 Yew	
帆 Ke	帙 Shih	幌 Hwang	幪 Wä	幸 Hing	幾 Ke	
帙 Pe	帙 E	幪 Wei	幪 Ch'oo	幹 Kan		
布 Poo	帙 Hwang	幪 Kēä	幪 Fun			
帙 Jin	帙 P'ing	幪 Mwan	幪 Hēen			
帙 Hwang	帙 Kēä	幪 Mō				
幪 Kan	幪 Hung	幪 P'eaou				
幪 Fan	幪 Seh	幪 Kwō				
幪 San	幪 Sae	幪 Tseh				
幪 Fun	幪 Ch'ē	幪 Hwō				
幪 Foo	幪 Shwüy	幪 Chen				
帙 Che	帙 Chin	幪 Tan				
帙 Keae	帙 Sze	幪 K'eaou				
希 He	帙 Seih	幪 Pūh				
幪 5	幪 Hwō	幪 Che				
幪 Choo	幪 Ch'ang	幪 Hoo				
帙 Noo	幪 Chang	幪 Choo				
帙 T'ang	幪 Tsēen	幪 Fan				
幪 Ching	幪 Han	幪 Ch'wang				
幪 Füh	幪 Tae	幪 Pe				
幪 Mō	幪 Wei	幪 Keaou				
幪 P'e	幪 Chang	幪 Chen				
帕 Pa	幪 Maou	幪 Fun				
帖 Tēē	幪 Kēä	幪 E				
幪 Füh						
帙 Lēen						

53 广	广 Yen	庾 Kēä	廊 Lang	廩 Ying	廼 Yin	井 Kung
54 廼	廼 E	庾 Lang	廾 ¹¹ Ch'a	廪 Yung	延 ⁴ Ching Yen	井 Kung
55 井	井 Chwang	庾 Tsang	廾 Yih	廪 T'ing	延 T'ing	井 Yih
	廼 ⁴ Pe	庾 K'oo	廾 Kew		建 ⁶ Kēen	井 ² Pēen
	床 Ch'wang	庾 Mang	廾 Chang		廻 Hwuy	井 E
	度 Ke	庭 T'ing	廾 Ngaou		造 ⁹ Yen	井 Kh'e
	度 Kwei	廾 Yew	廾 Kwō			井 Lung
	廼 Keae	廾 Foo	廾 Leaou			井 Ch'ing
	庄 Jin	廾 ⁸ E	廾 Tae			井 ⁶ Yen
	廼 Hwan	廾 Chan	廾 ¹² Fan			井 Ngan
	序 Seu	廾 K'ēang	廾 Leih			井 Hwan
	底 ⁵ Che	廾 Pe	廾 Ch'oo			井 Yih
	底 Te	廾 Ch'e	廾 Ch'en			井 ⁹ Wei
	庖 P'au	廾 Ngan	廾 Sze			
	店 Tēen	廾 Shoo	廾 K'in			
	庖 Cha	廾 K'ang	廾 Meaou			
	庚 K'ang	廾 Yung	廾 Ch'ang			
	府 Foo	廾 ⁹ Yu	廾 Woo			
	庖 ⁶ Sēang	廾 Ts'oo	廾 Fei			
	度 E	廾 Yu	廾 Kwang			
	度 E	廾 Hoo	廾 ¹³ Chae			
	庖 Ch'e	廾 Sow	廾 Kwei			
	庖 Hew	廾 Kēa	廾 Hin			
	度 Ch'ih	廾 Keun	廾 Lin			
	度 Too	廾 Sēang	廾 Hwō			
	度 ⁷ Tō	廾 ¹⁰ Hēa	廾 ¹⁶ Loo			
	座 Tso	廾 Lēen				
	唐 T'ang					

弋 Yih	弓 Kung	𣎵 Ke	彡 Shan	彳 Chih	弋 56
式 Urh	弓 Han	𣎵 Ke	形 Hing	𣎵 2 Keaou	弓 57
式 3 Shih	弔 Teau	彡 6 T'wan	形 Tung	𣎵 Chō	弓 58
弑 9 She	引 Yin	彡 8 Lüh	彡 Yen	𣎵 4 Keih	弓 59
	弗 Füh	彡 8 Suy	彡 Ts'ae	𣎵 P'ang	弓 60
	弘 Hung	彡 Che	彡 Pew	𣎵 Fan	
	弘 Hwäng	彡 14 Me	彡 Teau	𣎵 Yih	
	𣎵 Tein	彡 15 Wei	彡 Pin	𣎵 Yüh	
	弛 She	彡 E	彡 9 P'ang	𣎵 5 Keu	
	𣎵 4 Pa	彡 23 Hwō	彡 Ying	𣎵 Pe	
	𣎵 Keuě		彡 Chang	𣎵 Füh	
	𣎵 Te			𣎵 Wang	
	𣎵 5 Foo			𣎵 Ching	
	𣎵 Hëen			𣎵 Tsou	
	𣎵 Hoo			𣎵 6 Tae	
	𣎵 Chaou			𣎵 Ching	
	𣎵 Noo			𣎵 Chow	
	𣎵 6 Me			𣎵 Hăn	
	𣎵 7 Shaou			𣎵 Yang	
	𣎵 Han			𣎵 Hwuy	
	𣎵 Jō			𣎵 E	
	𣎵 8 Che			𣎵 Leüh	
	𣎵 Chang			𣎵 How	
	𣎵 K'ëang			𣎵 7 Ch'ing	
	𣎵 9 Peih			𣎵 Seu	
	𣎵 Chin			𣎵 Seaou	

69 心
61 心
十

徑 King	徵 Ch'ing	心 Sin	念 Heae	惣 Yew	悵 Ne
徒 T'oo	德 Teh	必 Peih	怗 Fang	怎 Tsang	怪 Kwae
得 ⁸ Teh	僮 Ch'ung	忘 Jin	快 K'wae	恐 K'eaou	佛 Füh
徻 Ch'ö	徹 Ch'ë	忒 E	忒 Pëen	怠 Teh	怯 Këë
徻 Chaou	徹 Han	忒 Taou	忒 Ngae	快 Yang	怯 Heuen
徻 Ch'ang	¹³ 儼 Chen	³ 屈 Ke	忒 Che	悵 Hwang	悵 Choo
徻 Se	儼 K'eaou	忍 Jin	悵 Fan	怒 Noo	怒 Tsung
徻 Han	¹⁴ 儼 Hwuy	忒 Jin	悵 K'e	悵 Naou	悵 Ping
徻 K'e	¹⁵ 儼 Lung	忒 T'an	悵 Ngaou	悵 Ching	悵 Shüh
徻 Che	儼 Ch'an	忒 Teh	悵 Shin	怕 P'a	悵 P'e
徻 Ts'ung	儼 Tang	忒 T'eh	悵 Chun	怖 Poo	⁶ 悵 Jin
徻 Chow		忒 Kan	悵 T'un	悵 T'ëë	悵 E
徻 Yu		忒 Heu	悵 K'ëen	悵 Tsou	悵 Seun
⁹ 徻 Wan		忒 Ts'un	悵 Nëen	悵 T'ä	悵 She
徻 Chung		忒 Joo	悵 Hwän	悵 Sze	悵 Häng
徻 Këa		悵 Kung	悵 Heung	悵 Chow	悵 K'wang
徻 Pëen		悵 Che	悵 New	悵 Yew	悵 Këang
徻 Keae		悵 Che	悵 Nüh	悵 Hëä	悵 Ch'ung
徻 Hwang		悵 Wang	悵 Hin	悵 Te	悵 Hëë
徻 Fow		悵 Mang	悵 K'ang	悵 Pun	悵 Me
徻 Seun		⁴ 悵 Min	悵 Heaou	悵 T'ae	悵 T'eaou
¹⁰ 徻 Saou		悵 T'ëen	悵 Hwüh	悵 E	悵 Yaou
徻 P'ang		悵 Nä	悵 Fun	悵 Foo	悵 Hwang
徻 Yaou		悵 Chung	⁵ 悵 Kan	悵 Foo	悵 Haou
徻 We		悵 Ch'ung	悵 Lëen	悵 Keih	悵 K'ung
徻 He		悵 Keih	悵 Ken	悵 P'ang	悵 E
¹¹ 徻 Chang		悵 Hwän	悵 Hoo	悵 Ch'üh	悵 Kwei
		悵 Woo	悵 Tsö	悵 Sing	悵 Häng
				悵 Yuen	

恹 Se	惘 Yuen. Keuen	惺 K'wei	惇 Chun	惺 K'wei
校 Heaou	惘 K'wàn	悞 Woo	悞 Kwo	悞 K'ei
恕 Shoo	悞 Ngae	悞 Woo	悞 Chen	悞 K'ë
悽 K'wa	悞 Ts'gaou	悞 Yew	悞 Chen	悞 To
恙 Yang	悞 Yuě	悞 Leuě	悞 K'e	悞 Wei
恚 Hwuy	悞 Chwang	悞 Hwan	悞 K'e	悞 Naou
悵 Hwuy	悞 Keae	悞 Ts'ung	悞 Tung	悞 Sae
悵 K'ë	悞 Seih	悞	悞 Hwö	悞 Yun
悵 E	悞 Chě	悞 Fei	悞 T'een	悞 S'ang
悵 Heung	悞 Te	悞 Pei	悞 Keun	悞 Chuy
悵 K'wei	悞 Han	悞 Yih	悞 K'wàn	悞 T'ë
恣 Tsze	悞 Haou	悞 Wang	悞 Heaou	悞 Hwang
恤 Seüh	悞 K'ë	悞 Chih	悞 Tan	悞 Chun
恥 Ch'e	悞 K'ë	悞 Suy	悞 T'eh	悞 K'eung
惡 Nüh	悞 Che	悞 Chang	悞 K'e	悞 Jay
恨 Hân	悞 Yih	悞 Teh	悞 Wang	悞 Jö
恩 Ngân	悞 K'ëen	悞 Mun	悞 Ch'ä	悞 Sing
恪 Kó	悞 Hwuy	悞 Ke	悞 Hwüh	悞 Tseh
悵 T'ung	悞 He	悞 Hing	悞 Hwän	悞 Hwän
悵 T'ëen	悞 Pei	悞 Taou	悞 Seih	悞 Ts'eaou
恭 Kung	悞 Mwan	悞 Yae	悞 Ch'ang	悞 Ts'ow
悵 How	悞 K'äng	悞 Ts'e	悞 Wei	悞 How
悵 Kung	悞 E	悞 K'ung	悞 Hin	悞 Naou
息 Seih	悞 Sung	悞 T'ëen	悞 Ngö	悞 K'ëen
恰 K'ë	悞 Han	悞 Kan	悞 Hwuy	悞 Wei
悵 Hwang	悞 Tseun	悞 Ts'ing	悞 Juy	悞 Yu
悵 Mang	悞 Ch'ing	悞 Neih	悞 K'ë	悞 Yu
悵 Fung	悞 Ke	悞 Ch'ow	悞 Wei	悞 Ch'ing
				悵 Soo
				悵 Pae

61 心

想 Seh Soo	謙 Héen Kéen	慮 Leu	憑 P'ing	憐 Woo	憊 Ch'e
悵 Yaou	態 T'ae	慰 Wei	憤 K'wae	憊 Ts'an	悵 Yu
悵 Pang	悵 T'ä	悵 T'wan	憊 Ts'eaou	13	悵 K'ö
悵 Hwang	悵 Shüh	悵 Kéen	憊 He	憊 Ch'ing	悵 Hwö
悵 Tae	悵 Woo	悵 Ch'an	憊 Hwä	憊 Hwuy	悵 T'ae
悵 Hae	11	悵 Ts'an	悵 Hëang	憊 Yih	悵 Ngae
悵 Yin	悵 P'eaou	悵 Ch'ë	悵 Tan	憊 Tan	悵 Mung
悵 Fei	悵 Moo	悵 K'ing	悵 Tan	憊 Chö	悵 Tse
悵 Ch'wang	悵 K'e	悵 Jung	憊 Tuy	憊 King	悵 Lan
悵 Hë	悵 Ts'an	悵 K'ang	憊 Süh	憊 Han	悵 Mun
悵 K'ae	悵 K'ä	悵 T'ë	憊 Keuë	憊 Keaou	悵 Urh
悵 Shin	悵 Chan	悵 Chih	憊 Ts'ih	憊 N'ë	悵 Ch'ow
悵 Käng	悵 Tsan	悵 Leüh	憊 Heaou	憊 Heuen	悵 Che
悵 He	悵 Ch'a	悵 Ts'ëih	憊 Fan	憊 K'in	悵 Juen
悵 Yuen	悵 T'eh	悵 Lüh	憊 Fun	憊 Tung	悵 No
悵 He	悵 Min	悵 Yüh	憊 Laou	憊 Tung	悵 Yang
悵 Heae	悵 Chang	悵 Leau	憊 Ch'ung	憊 Ts'au	悵 Che
悵 Hwän	悵 Neih	悵 Jüh	憊 Ne	憊 K'än	15
悵 Hwän	悵 T'ung	悵 Yew	憊 Han	憊 Keae	悵 Yew
悵 Yung	悵 Ngaou	悵 Ch'wang	憊 Heen	憊 Ying	悵 Le
悵 Me	悵 Shwang	12	憊 Heh	憊 Ngaou	悵 Foo
悵 Leih	悵 Man	悵 Hwa	憊 Heih	憊 Mow	悵 Ch'ing
悵 Saou	悵 Kwan	悵 P'ë	憊 Heih	憊 Yih	16
悵 T'au	悵 K'ë	悵 E	憊 Heen	憊 Lin	悵 Tung
悵 Yin	悵 Ts'au	悵 Keaou	憊 Min	憊 Tseun	悵 E
悵 Ts'ze	悵 Hwuy	悵 Tsäng	憊 Jen	14	悵 Mung
悵 Chüh	悵 Mang	悵 Lëen	憊 Keung	悵 Hwän	悵 Hëen
悵 K'ë	悵 Kae	悵 Ch'ang	悵 Leau	悵 Hëa	悵 Lan
	悵 Sung				悵 Lae
					悵 Hwae

慇 Heae	戈 Ko	截 Tsëë	戶 Hoo	手 Show	心 61
慇 Heuen	戊 Yuë	戠 11	厖 Ngeh	才 Ts'ae	戈 62
懷 17	戊 Mow	戠 Ngaon	厖 E	扎 Ch'ä	扌 K'ëen
懷 Ts'an	戠 2	戠 Yin	厖 4	乳 Keih	扌 Pan
懷 Ch'an	戠 Seüh	戠 Ch'wang	厖 Hoo	扌 K'eaon	扶 Foo
懷 Keu	戠 Kew	戠 Lüh	厖 Le	扌 Kew	扶 Ngaon
懷 Naou	戠 Shoo	戠 12	厖 Keih	扌 K'an	批 P'e
懷 Hwan	戠 Tsae	戰 Chen	厖 Fang	扌 Leih	抵 Che
懷 Kwan	戠 Jung	戰 He	厖 So	扌 Püh	扌 Ngeh
懷 Ch'ë	戠 Ch'ing	戰 14	厖 Pëen	扌 Jing	扌 Chaon
懷 19	我 Wo	戠 Tae	厖 E	扌 Ta	扌 Yih
懷 Sëë	戒 Keae	戠 Keu	厖 6	扌 Yih	承 Ch'ing
懷 Leuen	戒 4		厖 Keung	扌 Moo	技 K'e
懷 Nan	戠 Ts'an		厖 E	扌 Tö	扌 Fung
懷 20	戠 Ts'ang		厖 E	扌 Chang	扌 Yun
懷 K'ëö	或 Hwö		厖 Shen	扌 Teih	扌 Pëen
懷 Ch'wang	戠 Choo		厖 7	扌 Kang	扌 Ch'aoa
	戠 Ts'eh		厖 Hoo	扌 Han	扌 Keu
	戠 Kä		厖 8	扌 Ch'a	扌 Hwa
	戠 Keih		厖 Fei	扌 E	扌 Heuë
	戠 Ch'an			扌 T'o	扌 Wän
	戠 K'an			扌 K'ow	扌 Keuë
	戠 Chin			扌 Wüh	扌 Pa
	戠 Ts'eh			扌 4	扌 Nä
	戠 Jun			扌 Kae	扌 Yih
	戠 Fä			扌 New	扌 Shoo
	戠 Ch'ang			扌 Fun	扌 Chaon
	戠 10			扌 Pan	扌 T'ow
	戠 Jüh			扌 Ching	扌 Tow
	戠 Ts'een			扌 Ch'ay	扌 K'ang

64 手
才

折 Chě	拌 P'wan	搜 Tsan	振 Chin	按 Tsun	掂 Tēen
扱 Che	拍 P'eh	抹 Haou	掌 So	得 Teh	掃 Saou
抨 P'āng	拾 Ling	拷 K'aou	搥 Ngo	挽 Wan	掄 Lun
拈 Poo	拊 K'ēen	抄 Ch'e	挺 T'ing	揠 Wo	搗 Kang
披 P'e	拐 Kwae	協 Hēē	挺 Shen	揲 T'ā	掇 Tō
扱 Peih	拒 Keu	拾 Shih	援 No	揲 Chō	授 Show
抬 Che	拓 Tō	拽 Yē	挽 Wan	揲 Ts'ing	掉 Teaou
攢 Heuē	拔 Pā	拿 Na	抓 Chě	揲 Peaou	拈 P'ow
拈 Chin	拖 T'o	持 Ch'e	拈 Fan	揲 Fung	掌 Chang
拈 Kwa	拗 Ngaou	挂 Kwa	拈 Hēē	揲 Shay	拈 Hwān
抱 Paou	拗 Yaou	拈 Chih	拈 Ch'ā	拈 Le	拈 Ke
柯 Ho	拘 Kow	拈 Ch'ung	拈 Fung	拈 Hwūh	拈 Kēā
抵 Te	拙 Chuē	拈 To	拈 Woo	拈 Mun	拈 K'e
抵 Che	拈 Fan	拈 Che	拈 Keun	拈 Foo	拈 P'ae
扶 Chih	拈 P'ēen	拈 K'e	拈 T'ung	拈 Pae	拈 Kēen
抹 Mō	招 Chaou	拈 K'ēē	拈 K'wān	拈 Keu	拈 Yih
拈 Shin	拜 Pae	按 Ngan	拈 Chō	拈 Yae	拈 Keuē
拈 Yā	拈 Hān	拈 Chih	拈 Tsūh	拈 Keuen	拈 Tsūng
抽 Ch'ow	拈 K'ung	拈 Chin	拈 Leuē	拈 T'ēen	拈 Kwa
拂 Fūh	拈 Shih	拈 Keaou	拈 Pā	拈 Ch'uy	拈 E
拈 Choo	拈 Kwō	拈 T'eaou	拈 Heae	拈 Tsēē	拈 Hwō
拈 Tan	拈 Keih	拈 Wā	拈 Han	拈 Pun	拈 Lēang
拈 Tseh	拈 Kēē	拈 7	拈 Shaou	拈 Nā	拈 Lēō
拈 Moo	拈 Ching	拈 Yae	拈 Yuen	拈 Nēē	拈 Ts'ae
拈 Nēen	拈 Hae	拈 K'ang	拈 Keuen	拈 Tsūh	拈 T'an
拈 La	拈 Kung	拈 No	拈 Kō	拈 Wō	拈 Ch'e
拈 Foo	拈 Keuen	拈 Yih	拈 Poo	拈 Hwān	拈 Pāng
拈 Ts'eu	拈 Ts'eu	拈 Ts'o	拈 Chih	拈 Hēen	拈 Tsēē
拈 P'au	拈 Jung	拈 Kāng	拈 Poo		

控 K'ung	揖 Yih	搨 Keh	搨 Neih	搨 Cha	搨 Juen
推 Ch'uy	楊 Yang	揜 K'in	搨 Shen	摧 Ts'uy	擎 Ch'ang
掩 T'uy	揜 Juen	揜 K'ě	搨 Tā	摩 Mo	攢 Fun
揜 Yen	換 Hwan	搨 Tsow	搨 T'ang	搨 Hwuy	揜 K'een
措 Tsow	拈 T'an	搨 Ts'in	搨 Pwan	搨 Kwei	揜 E
措 Ts'ih	拈 Ngan	搨 Chen	搨 Tā	搨 Ch'ih	揜 Sin
揜 Tsow	握 Yā	搨 Ch'a	搨 Wa	摩 Che	揜 Ts'ang
揜 Keūh	握 Ūh	搨 Sun	搨 Hē	擎 Ngaou	揜 Kēen
揜 Kēen	拈 Keh	搨 Cha	搨 K'een	拈 Ts'uh	揜 Kō
揜 Keūh	拈 Keaou	搨 Sō	搨 Wān	拈 Che	揜 Hwuy
揜 Ching	拈 Chuy	搨 Soo	搨 Ts'ang	搨 K'eu	揜 Heih
揜 Yu	拈 T'e	搨 Pō	搨 T'een	搨 Ch'uen	揜 Sā
揜 Han	拈 Keae	搨 Ch'uh	搨 Ch'an	搨 T'wan	揜 Naou
揜 Kwei	拈 Tsaw	搨 Jung	搨 Ch'uh	搨 Ch'aou	揜 Hing
揜 Cha	拈 T'uh	搨 Pang	搨 Kew	搨 Moo	揜 Hēang
揜 To	拈 K'ě	搨 Hwān	搨 Hoo	搨 Mō	揜 Hwā
揜 Chay	搨 Hwuy	搨 Ts'o	搨 Kwō	搨 Chē	揜 Sze
揜 Jow	搨 Kāng	搨 Saou	搨 Kwān	搨 Sēen	揜 Se
揜 Sae	搨 Chung	搨 Yaou	搨 P'ing	搨 K'een	揜 Tsun
揜 Ts'ow	搨 Tē	搨 Taou	搨 Fung	搨 Kāng	揜 Jen
揜 Meaou	搨 Sē	搨 Pe	搨 Shūh	搨 Peaou	揜 Nēen
揜 Pang	揜 Hwan	搨 Sow	搨 Teih	搨 K'ang	揜 Hwuy
揜 Leūh	揜 Yuen	搨 K'ew	搨 Lēen	搨 Tsung	揜 Ch'wang
揜 She	揜 K'een	搨 Haou	搨 Loo	搨 Keuē	揜 Keaou
揜 T'e	揜 Ch'e	搨 Mē	搨 Kwan	搨 P'ē	揜 Tan
揜 Nē	揜 He	搨 Ngh	搨 Low	搨 Chen	揜 Ch'ē
揜 Tsung	揜 She	搨 Ch'uy	搨 Kae	搨 Laou	揜 Pā
揜 Chin	揜 Kow	搨 Heih	搨 Ho	搨 Che	揜 Fā
揜 Tun				搨 Heen	揜 Ch'ay
揜 Seun					揜 Ke

64 手
65 支
66 支

攢 Fei	擒 K'in	擲 15 Ch'ih	攝 Nēh	支 Che	支 Pūh
療 Leau	擒 Kēang	擲 Kwō	攝 Shē	歧 4 Kwei	收 2 Show
撫 Foo	擒 Tan	擲 Ch'en	擲 19 Lo	伎 6 Che	攷 K'au
摸 Tang	擒 He	擲 Hwuy	擲 Tang	敲 7 K'e	攷 3 Yew
搥 Keau	擲 P'eih	擲 Pae	擲 Keau	敲 K'e	攷 Kae
搥 Po	擲 E	擲 Sow	擲 K'ō	敲 She	攷 Kung
搥 Ts'uh	擲 Ngaou	擲 Foo	擲 Lan	敲 Chin	攷 Kān
撲 Chuen	撲 Keu	擲 Jaou	擲 Ch'an		攷 4 Fang
撲 P'ō	撲 14 Tse	擲 P'an	擲 Tē		攷 Pin
擣 13 T'ā	擣 Tsien	擣 Yang	擣 Nang		攷 Ching
擣 Han	擣 Tae	擣 Ch'oo			攷 5 Tēn
擣 Keau	擣 Chō	擣 Hēn			攷 Koo
擣 Chwa	擣 Taou	擣 E			攷 6 Shay
擣 Kan	擣 Mung	擣 He			攷 K'e
擣 Yung	擣 Ch'ā	擣 Wō			攷 Heau
擣 Luy	擣 Keu	擣 Lao			攷 7 Keau
擣 Chwae	擣 Juen	擣 Lung			攷 Sen
擣 Loo	擣 Joo	擣 Kēn			攷 Min
擣 Shen	擣 Yō	擣 Lan			攷 Kew
擣 Chō	擣 E	擣 Ying			攷 Yu
擣 Tseh	擣 K'ē	擣 Jang			攷 Ch'ih
擣 Chō	擣 Haou	擣 Fun			攷 Ngaon
擣 Kēh	擣 Heh	擣 Chan			攷 Pae
擣 Tang	擣 Hwō	擣 Ts'an			攷 Pe
擣 Ts'au	擣 Hwa	擣 18 Ts'wan			攷 Ch'ang
擣 K'ing	擣 Pin	擣 Tswan			攷 Ching
擣 Hwan	擣 K'ēn	擣 Leuen			
	擣 Ning	擣 Tan			

𦨇 E	斂 Lēen	文 Wăn	斗 Tow	斤 Kin	方 Fang	支 66
敢 Kan	斂 Chō	斌 8 Pin	斜 6 Kēā	斤 Ch'ŭh	於 4 Yu	文 67
𦨇 Chwae	斂 14 Pe	斐 Fei	料 Leau	斧 Foo	施 5 She	斗 68
散 San	斂 Pe	斑 Pan	斜 7 Hwŭh	斫 Chō	旂 6 Yew	斤 69
𦨇 Chow	斂 Ch'ow	煥 Hwan	斜 8 Sēay	斬 Tsan	旁 6 P'ang	方 70
𦨇 Hwŭh	斂 Shō		𦨇 8 Kēā	斯 Sze	旂 K'e	
敦 Tun	斂 Hēō		𦨇 9 Chin	新 Sin	旂 Chen	
𦨇 Tow	斂 Jang		𦨇 10 Wō	斫 K'in	旂 7 Maou	
𦨇 K'e	斂 Sēang		𦨇 13 Chŭh	斫 Chō	旂 P'ei	
𦨇 9 Keaou			𦨇 K'en	斫 Chō	旂 Foo	
𦨇 Chuen				斫 Twan	旂 Seuen	
𦨇 Too					旂 Tsing	
𦨇 King					旂 Ts'ŭh	
𦨇 10 Ching					旂 8 Yen	
𦨇 K'ēen					旂 Chaou	
𦨇 K'eaou					旂 9 Lew	
𦨇 11 Ching					旂 Kēen	
𦨇 Ch'a					旂 10 K'e	
𦨇 Tefh					旂 Fang	
𦨇 Foo					旂 12 Che	
𦨇 Soo					旂 Fan	
𦨇 K'eu					旂 Chen	
𦨇 Heih					旂 K'wei	
𦨇 Fun					旂 Yu	
𦨇 13 Chen						
𦨇 Yth						

71 无	无 Woo	日 Jih	智 Hwü	晉 Tsin	晴 Tsing	n
72 日	无 Ke	旦 Tan	易 Yih	旺 Chih	瞭 T'ae	瞭 P'eaou
	既 Ke	旨 Che	昔 Seih	晏 Yen	晶 Tsing	暫 Tsan
		見 Kän	昕 Hin	咳 Kae	暑 Kwei	驅 Ngow
		早 Tsaou	5	7	智 Che	暮 Moo
		叶 Hë	距 Ken	晚 Käng	庵 Ngan	曙 Neih
		旬 Senn	咎 Tsan	晚 Wan	瞭 Lëang	曙 Ch'ang
		旭 Heü	星 Sing	現 Hëen	9	督 Ngaou
		映 Han	映 Ngang	晞 He	暄 Heuen	晞 Hwuy
		晞 Kan	映 Ying	晝 Chow	12	暴 Paou
		旱 Han	眇 Chin	晡 Poo	晞 Yu	曠 Han
		吁 Heu	眩 Heuen	晰 Chë	晞 E	瞭 Leau
		晞 K'e	春 Ch'un	晤 Woo	暇 Hëa	暹 Sëen
		晞 Wang	昧 Mei	皖 Wan	暈 Yun	曉 Heih
		旺 Wang	昨 Tsò	晦 Hwan	暉 Hwuy	曉 Kan
		旻 Min	眇 Heu	晦 Hwuy	睽 Kwei	曉 He
		昂 Ngang	昏 Hwän	皓 Haou	睽 Wei	曉 E
		晷 Tseh	昭 Chaou	晨 Shin	睹 Too	暨 Ke
		昆 Hwän	是 She	8	暄 Wän	晝 Yë
		昇 Shing	昱 Yü	晡 Fei	暖 Nwan	曆 Lëth
		昴 Hoo	晞 Fei	晡 Chö	暗 Ngan	曇 T'an
		昴 Hoo	晞 Maou	晡 Chow	暘 Yang	晞 Chü
		昴 Fang	6	晞 Hwuy	暘 So	暘 T'ung
		昴 Haou	晞 Chaou	晞 Poo	10	曉 Heaou
		昌 Ch'ang	晞 T'ä	景 King	晞 Ming	18
		明 Heuen	時 She	晞 K'e	晞 Kaou	晞 Hëang
		明 Ming	晞 Hwang	晞 Hwü	暢 Ch'ang	晞 Yü
		昏 Hwän	晞 Hwang	晞 Chay	翰 Kan	晞 Keaou
		昴 Fun	晞 Heu	晞 E	晞 Hëen	
		昴 Foo	晞 Heuen	晞 Seih		

暖 Ngae ¹⁴	日 Yuě ²	月 Yuě ²	木 Müh	杓 P'eaou ¹	日 72
曙 Shoo	曲 K'eüh	有 Yew ⁴	未 We	杓 Shō	日 73
矇 Mung	曳 E ³	朋 P'äng	未 Mö	杓 Te	日 74
矇 Heun	更 Käng	服 Füh ⁵	本 Pun	杖 Chang	木 75
矇 Hö	曷 Hö ⁶	朔 Sō ⁶	札 Chă	杓 Yih	
曜 Yaou ¹⁵	書 Shoo ⁶	朋 Chin ⁷	朮 Shüh ²	杜 Too	
曠 K'wang ¹⁶	曹 Ts'aou ⁷	朗 Lang	朱 Choo	杓 Ch'e	
曠 Yen	曼 Mwan	朗 Mäng	杓 Jin	杓 K'e	
曠 He	曼 Wan	望 Wang ⁸	杓 P'ö	束 Shüh	
曠 Nang ¹⁹	曾 Tsäng	朝 Ch'aou	朮 Ke	杓 Kang	
曠 Shae	替 T'e	朮 Tun	杓 Hew	杓 Kung	
	最 Tsuy	朮 K'e ¹⁰	杓 Ting	杓 4	
	晉 Ts'an ⁹	朮 Hwang ¹¹	束 Ts'ze	杓 Meaou	
	會 Hwuy ¹⁰	朮 Wang ¹⁴	杓 Yu	杓 Hang	
	竭 K'ëë	朮 Mung ¹⁶	杓 Kan	杓 She	
		朮 Lung ¹⁷	杓 Woo	杓 Tung	
		朮 He ²⁰	杓 Ch'a	杓 Kaou	
		朮 Tang	杓 San	杓 Yaou	
			杓 Fan	杓 Lae	
			杓 Wüh	杓 Ch'oo	
			杓 Le	杓 Ch'un	
			杓 Häng	杓 P'a	
			杓 Ts'ae	杓 Hwa	
			杓 Yae	杓 New	
			杓 Ts'un	杓 Ch'ow	
			杓 Jin	杓 Choo	
				杓 Seu	
				杓 Sung	
				杓 Pan	
				杓 Keih	
				杓 Ke	
				杓 Ping	
				杓 K'wae	
				杓 Heaou	
				杓 Këa	
				杓 Këa	

76 木

枸 Kow Kau	樞 Kew	棧 Fā	桔 Keih Kēē	梔 Kēen	樞 Ngow
枹 Fow	祛 K'eu	拱 Kung	柚 Heuē	條 T'eaou	楨 Le
枹 P'aon	拂 Fei	栲 K'au	染 Jen	梔 Ke	棚 P'ang
枹 E	拂 Fūh	栲 Le	振 Chan	枳 Kēē	棟 Tung
栲 Yē	東 Kēen	栲 Lēē	振 Chin	梔 Keaou	棠 T'ang
栲 To	柚 Chuē	核 K'ae	椀 Wan	梢 Shaou	榧 Kāng
栲 E	柯 K'o	根 Kān	椰 Yay	枹 Fun	榧 Heuen
柄 Ping	柰 Nae	栽 Tsae	榎 King	梧 Woo	桐 Kang
栲 Ho	柱 Choo	格 Kch Hō	桴 Fow	梭 So	棣 T'ae
栲 Fan	枹 Pe	枹 Fūh	桶 T'ung	梯 Te	楸 Fūh
栲 Chung	柳 Lew	梨 K'e	桶 Foo	械 Keae	楸 Fan
枹 Ngang	柴 Ts'ze Ch'ae	桀 Kēē	梔 Le	榧 K'wān	楸 Chan Ts'an
枹 Foo	棚 Ts'eh	桢 Hāng	桢 Kēē	榧 T'ō	桢 K'e
柏 Peh	祝 Chūh	桂 Kwei	根 Lang	梳 Soo	榧 Chih
某 Mow	桢 P'in P'ei	桢 Hing	桢 Fung	梵 Fan	榧 K'euen
柑 Kan K'ēen	拾 Hūā	桢 Hēang	桢 Kan	黎 Le	榧 How
染 Jen	栖 Se	桃 Taou	梁 Lēang	棄 K'e	榧 Maou
柔 Jow	栗 Leih	桃 Kwang	桢 T'ing	棉 Mēen	榧 Sān
招 Chaou	侈 E	桢 Wei	榧 Yew	棊 K'e	榧 Ch'uy
柘 Chay	枸 Scun	桥 K'eaou	梅 Mei	棋 K'e	榧 Ts'e
桢 Kēā	校 Heaou Keaou	框 K'wang	柳 Pang	榧 Hwān	榧 Chuē
柚 Yew	栢 Peh	案 Ngan	桢 Chwang	榧 Kwān	榧 Fūh
拒 Keu	栢 Heu	桢 Keuen	桢 Kūh	榧 Fei	榧 Lāng
神 Shin	栢 Urh	桢 E	桢 Taze	榧 Tseih	榧 Chē
柞 Tsō	株 Choo	桢 Chih	榧 Che	榧 Pang	榧 Tsow
柞 Te	梔 Nēē	桢 T'ung	榧 Pei	榧 P'ung	榧 Chaou
柞 Ch'a	梔 Yūh	桑 Sang	榧 Kāng	榧 Ch'ang	榧 Chō
查 Ch'a		恒 Hwan	榧 Tsā	榧 Chaou	榧 Kwan
				榧 Keih	榧 Fun

桼 Fun	椹 Chin	楫 Tsëë	檣 Këë	槿 Kin	橈 Jaou
梔 E	槿 Shin	楫 K'ëë	橈 Kaou	椿 Ch'wang	橋 K'eaou
梔 K'een	椹 Ch'uen	業 N'ëë	槁 Kaou	樂 Lō	間 K'een
梔 Kwō	椿 Ch'an	業 Yë	植 Hae	樂 Yō	樺 Shun
梔 Ngang	楫 Ken	提 She	槩 P'wan	樅 Tsung	樺 Fan
桼 Tsëë	楫 Ch'a	楮 Choo	槩 Sō	樊 Fan	樺 T'ō
渠 K'eu	楫 Chā	楮 Jun	構 Kow	樊 Ngaou	檜 Ch'ë
椅 E	楫 Fūh	楮 Keih	構 Pang	檉 E	檉 Ts'ang
枰 Ping	楫 Jō	楮 Keae	槲 Chuy	檉 Ch'oo	楮 Keuh
枰 Keae	楊 Yang	楮 Ts'ew	槲 Le	檉 Hwa	楮 Ts'ang
楮 Han	楫 Hwny	楮 Ying	槲 Ch'a	標 Peaou	楮 Keuë
梓 Ts'ūh	楫 Keae	楮 Yung	槲 Ts'ang	標 Kew	楮 Ke
桼 K'ëang	楓 Fung	楮 Kūh	槲 Hwae	標 Low	楮 Sëang
桼 Wei	楫 Juen	楮 Ts'in	槲 11	標 Ch'oo	槲 Juy
植 Ch'ih	楫 Sūë	榜 Pang	槲 Ke	槲 Chang	槲 Choo
椎 Chuy	楫 K'een	槲 K'ea	槲 Yung	槲 Moo	槲 Ch'ung
楮 Ken	楫 Mūh	槲 Kwang	槲 Ts'een	槲 Yang	槲 Ch'wang
桼 Peih	楫 Mow	槲 Kan	槲 Kwō	槲 12	槲 T'ang
桼 Tseau	楚 Ts'oo	槲 Cha	槲 Kae	樺 Ts'eaou	樺 Fun
桼 Chō	楫 Hoo	樺 Fei	槲 Ch'uen	樺 Pō	樺 Hung
桼 Yay	楫 Hoo	樺 Hëh	槲 Foo	樹 Shoo	樺 Hwäng
桼 Tsze	楫 Lëan	樺 Sun	槲 Sān	樹 Tsun	樺 13
桼 Jung	桼 Lāng	樹 Séay	槲 Yew	樹 T'ā	樺 Këang
桼 Wei	桼 Nan	桼 Yung	槲 Tūh	樹 Fā	樺 Shūh
桼 K'eu	桼 Yu	桼 Ts'ny	槲 Ts'ang	樹 Kan	樺 T'an
桼 K'ea	桼 Yaw	桼 Shwae	槲 Kaou	樹 E	樺 Heih
桼 Tsung	桼 Mei	桼 Lew	槲 K'ang	樹 Ch'uy	樺 Chan
桼 E	桼 Ngō	桼 K'ëë	槲 T'ae	樹 K'eaou	樺 Ch'ing
	桼 Ching	桼 T'ā	槲 Ts'au	樹 K'ëë	樺 P'ō
				樹 K'ëë	樺 Yen
				樹 K'ëë	樺 Luy

75 木
76 欠
77 止

檉 Hwuy	櫛 Le	欖 ²⁰ Tang	欠 ² K'ëen	飲 ⁹ K'an	止 Che
樟 Ning	麓 Lüh	櫻 ²¹ K'ëö	次 ² Ts'ze	歡 ⁹ K'an	正 Ching
檔 Tang	櫛 Ch'ih	欖 ²¹ Lan	欣 ⁴ Hin	歡 ⁹ K'an	此 ² Ts'ze
櫛 Ch'wa	櫛 Ts'ë	欖 ²¹ Lan	欣 ⁴ Kang	歡 ⁹ Chuen	延 ⁴ Che
檬 Mung	櫛 Kaou	欖 ²¹ Pa	欣 ⁴ K'ëen	歡 ⁹ Hin	咫 ⁴ Che
欖 Kan	櫛 Tüh	欖 ²¹ Pa	欣 ⁴ H'ë	歡 ⁹ H'ë	步 Poo
檜 Kwei	櫛 Leih	欖 ²¹ Yüh	欣 ⁴ H'ë	歡 ⁹ H'ë	武 Woo
檜 Heae	櫛 Choo		欣 ⁴ H'ë	歡 ⁹ K'ëen	歧 K'e
檜 Keae	櫛 Leih		欣 ⁴ Ngeh	歡 ⁹ H'ë	歪 Wae
檜 K'ëa	櫛 Choo		欣 ⁴ K'ëu	歡 ⁹ Ko	歪 Ken
檜 K'ing	櫛 Ngö		欣 ⁴ Ch'üh	歡 ⁹ T'an	岨 ⁶ K'an
檢 K'ëen	櫛 Soo		欣 ⁴ Han	歡 ⁹ Ngow	岨 ⁶ Ch'e
檜 Ts'ang	櫛 P'in		欣 ⁴ Ken'ë	歡 ⁹ He	岨 ⁶ Chung
檜 E	櫛 Hwae		欣 ⁴ K'ae	歡 ⁹ He	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 ¹⁴ Ch'ow	櫛 Lung		欣 ⁴ H'ë	歡 ⁹ He	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 ¹⁴ T'ow	櫛 Ying		欣 ⁴ Han	歡 ⁹ He	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Ngae	櫛 Ling		欣 ⁴ K'wan	歡 ⁹ Han	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Yen	櫛 Yin		欣 ⁴ He	歡 ⁹ L'ëen	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Pin	櫛 Jang		欣 ⁴ H'ë	歡 ⁹ Yih	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Hwö	櫛 Ch'an		欣 ⁴ Shä	歡 ⁹ Ch'üh	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 K'ëen	櫛 Lan		欣 ⁴ Yüh	歡 ⁹ Yu	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Yen	櫛 Lan		欣 ⁴ E	歡 ⁹ Chuë	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Shay	櫛 Ch'ë		欣 ⁴ K'e	歡 ⁹ Ch'an	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 K'e	櫛 K'ëuen		欣 ⁴ Tsze	歡 ⁹ Hwan	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Chaou	櫛 Lo		欣 ⁴ Chuë	歡 ⁹ Ch'ë	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Kwei	櫛 Ts'wan		欣 ⁴ K'in	歡 ⁹ Ch'ë	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 ¹⁵ Foo	櫛 Lwan		欣 ⁴ K'wan	歡 ⁹ Ch'ë	岨 ⁶ Suy
檜 Loo	櫛 Lwan		欣 ⁴ Yüh	歡 ⁹ Ch'ë	岨 ⁶ Suy

歹 ² Tae	殍 ⁹ K'e	殳 ⁴ Shoo	毋 ³ Woo	比 ⁵ Pe	毛 ⁴ Maou	歹 ⁷⁸
殍 ² Hew	殍 ⁹ Ts'an	殳 ⁴ Chin	母 ³ Moo	毖 ⁵ Pe	毖 ⁴ Fun	殳 ⁷⁹
死 ⁴ Sze	殍 ⁹ Keih	殳 ⁶ Twan	每 ³ Mei	毖 ⁵ Pe	毖 ⁵ P'au	母 ⁸⁰
殍 ⁴ Chă	殍 ¹⁰ Mei	殳 ⁶ Kao	毒 ⁴ Ngae	毖 ⁵ Pe	毖 ⁵ Kēa	比 ⁸¹
殍 ⁴ Mūh	殍 ¹⁰ Chě	殳 ⁷ Yin	毒 ⁴ Yae	毖 ¹³ Chō	毖 ⁶ Ch'en	毛 ⁸²
殍 ⁴ Heuě	殍 ¹⁰ Yun	殳 ⁷ E	毓 ⁹ Tūh	毖 ¹³ Ch'an	毖 ⁶ Jung	
殍 ⁵ Yaou	殍 ¹¹ Kaou	殳 ⁸ Shă	毓 ⁹ Yūh		毖 ⁷ Haou	
殍 ⁵ Yang	殍 ¹¹ Wān	殳 ⁸ K'ō			毖 ⁸ Kew	
殍 ⁵ Ts'oo	殍 ¹¹ Ch'ow	殳 ⁹ Heaou			毖 ⁸ Foo	
殍 ⁵ T'een	殍 ¹¹ E	殳 ⁹ Tēn			毖 ⁹ Che	
殍 ⁵ K'oo	殍 ¹¹ Kin	殳 ¹¹ Hwuy			毖 ⁹ Tan	
殍 ⁵ K'eūh	殍 ¹² Shang	殳 ¹¹ E			毖 ⁹ Ch'uy	
殍 ⁶ Tae	殍 ¹² Hēn	殳 ¹³ Ngow			毖 ¹⁰ Jung	
殍 ⁶ Ūh	殍 ¹³ Hwuy	殳 ¹³ Now			毖 ¹⁰ Shwae	
殍 ⁶ Seun	殍 ¹³ E	殳 ¹⁴ Kow			毖 ¹¹ Hō	
殍 ⁶ Shoo	殍 ¹³ Tan	殳 ¹⁴ Ke			毖 ¹¹ T'ā	
殍 ⁶ Urh	殍 ¹³ Kēang	殳 ¹⁴ K'ō			毖 ¹¹ Jung	
殍 ⁷ Lō	殍 ¹⁴ Lēn	殳 ¹⁴ Ch'ow			毖 ¹¹ Jūh	
殍 ⁷ P'eaou	殍 ¹⁴ Pin				毖 ¹¹ Moo	
殍 ⁷ Hāng	殍 ¹⁵ Tūh				毖 ¹² Loō	
殍 ⁷ Fung	殍 ¹⁵ Ts'een				毖 ¹² Le	
殍 ⁷ Ngae					毖 ¹² Fun	
殍 ⁸ Wei					毖 ¹² Jung	
殍 ⁸ E					毖 ¹² Chen	
殍 ⁸ Chih					毖 ¹² Jang	
殍 ⁸ P'āng						

83 氏	She	气	K'e	水	Shwuy	汨	Meih	沚	Che	泚	Hwuy
84 氏	Te	氛	⁴ Fun	承	Ching	汪	Wang	沛	P'ei	泌	Pe
85 氏	Min	氣	⁶ K'e	永	Yung	汰	T'ae	派	Pae	泔	Ch'ũh
85 水	Mǎng	氦	Yin	余	² T'un	汰	K'euen	泳	Yung	泐	Yew
シ		氦	¹⁰ Yun	汜	Fan	汲	K'eih	沮	⁵ Ts'en	泓	Hung
		氦		汜	Kwei	汜	Fan	沱	T'o	泔	Han
				汀	Ting	汴	P'een	河	Ho	法	Fǎ
				汁	Chih	汶	Wǎn	沱	T'o	泗	Sze
				求	K'ew	决	Keuě	沱	T'o	泛	Fan
				汉	E	汾	Fun	沱	T'o	汴	Choo
				汉	³ Ch'a	沁	P'un	沸	Fei	汴	Ch'a
				汨	Shō	沂	Ts'in	油	Fūh	沱	Ling
				洲	Ch'uen	沃	Yin	沫	Yew	沱	P'au
				汎	Hwan	沃	ŭh	沫	Mō	波	Po
				汎	Fan	沃	Hǎn	沫	Ch'e	波	K'eih
				汎	Seih	沃	K'ang	沫	Chaou	波	Ne
				汎	Mǎng	沃	Hang	沫	Koo	波	Choo
				汎	Heih	沃	Shin	沫	Chen	波	Heuen
				汎	Shan	沃	Ch'in	沫	Yuen	波	Heuě
				汎	Han	沃	T'un	沫	Che	波	Foo
				汎	Sin	沃	Hoo	沫	Hwang	波	P'wan
				汎	Sze	沃	Hoo	沫	Heung	波	Min
				汎	Joo	沃	Mūh	沫	Tung	波	T'ae
				汎	Hung	沃	Mūh	沫	K'eu	波	Yang
				汎	K'ang	沃	T'ǎ	沫	E	波	Woo
				汎	T'o	沃	M'een	沫	S'ě	波	Chow
				汎	⁴ Che	沃	Wūh	沫	Ts'ew	波	Woo
				汎		沃	Ch'ung	沫	Yih	波	Chow
				汎		沃	Sha	沫	Ts'eu	波	Woo
				汎		沃		沫	Pō	波	Woo

洞 Hwuy	洵 Seun	海 Hae	浸 Chuē	湍 Pe	湮 Juen
逐 Ching	洵 Heung	浸 Tsai	液 Yih	淡 Tan	湮 Nwan
依 E	洸 Kwang	洩 Tsēē	挽 Wan	減 Henē	淪 Yu
汨 How	活 Hwō	冲 Ch'ung	泥 Yuen	泥 E	渟 T'ing
洊 Tsēen	洽 Hēā	注 K'wang	涵 T'o	淤 Yu	渠 Ken
洋 Yang	派 P'ae	洩 Mei	涵 Han	淨 Tsing	渡 Too
泊 Ke	流 Lew	洩 Suy	涸 Hō	凌 Ling	渥 Fung
而 Urh	浙 Chē	洩 Ch'a	涸 Koo	淪 Lun	渣 Cha
洒 Shae	淩 Seun	洩 Kēen	涸 Ken	澆 Kēang	渥 ūh
詩 Ch'e	洽 Han	涂 T'oo	涼 Lēang	淫 Yin	帝 Te
洗 Se	浜 Pāng	汧 Kan	涸 Hwān	淬 Ts'uy	溫 Wān
澇 Sēen	泥 Chō	涸 King	涸 Chō	淮 Hwuy	渥 Sēē
澇 K'aon	散 Yew	涸 Seaon	涸 Tsze	淪 Nēen	測 Ts'eh
涸 Choo	渚 Pūh	涉 Shē	淪 Sefh	深 Shin	渭 Wei
涸 Kēang	渚 Hwan	酒 Tsew	涸 Yaon	渚 Shun	港 Kēang
涸 Lō	渚 Wan	涸 Yung	淇 Ke	渚 Hwūh	渚 Me
涸 Ngan	渚 Yih	涸 Sēen	渚 K'eūh	渚 Yuen	渚 Hō
洞 Tung	浦 P'oo	涸 Ngo	花 Hwa	渚 Hwān	渚 K'ēē
海 E	渚 Ying	涸 Keuen	淋 Lin	清 Ts'ing	游 Yew
津 Tain	浩 Haon	涸 Ts'in	涸 Chow	淹 Ngan	渺 Meaou
涸 Hwuy	涸 Keae	涸 T'e	涸 Fang	淹 Yen	渚 Hwān
涸 Heaon	浪 Lang	涸 Le	涸 Shūh	涸 Ts'ēen	渚 Ngō
涸 E	渚 Han	涸 Sze	涸 Ts'e	涸 T'een	渚 Pae
洪 Hung	渚 Kāng	涸 Sze	涸 Fang	渚 Pang	渚 Mei
渚 Heuē	浮 Fow	涸 Kwan	渚 Chaou	渚 Jow	渚 Lēen
梨 K'ēē	渚 Chwang	渚 Hing	渚 Kaon	渚 Hwan	渚 Mei
渚 Hew	渚 Chē	渚 Han	渚 Le	渚 Choo	渚 Ts'ow
渚 Chow	渚 Yūh	渚 Yae	渚 Lny	渚 Choo	渚 T'wan
渚 Joo			渚 Fei	渚 Kēen	渚 Mēan

85 水

涓	Seu	準	Chun	滅	Měe	漆	Ts'eih	潛	Shan	潦	Laou
莆	Ts'een	溜	Lew	溟	T'een	滌	Tse	漲	Chang	濛	Ch'ung
漣	K'een	溝	Kow	瀉	Haou	漉	Lüh	廖	Lew	涓	Ts'ung
湖	Hoo	漚	Saou	滋	Tsze	潑	E	漳	Chang	涓	Che
澍	Fung	溟	Ming	滌	Teih	漏	Low	瀾	Chüh	潭	T'an
湘	S'ang	涵	Han	滌	K'ëö	溉	Kae	漣	Hwan	潭	T'an
湛	Chan	益	Yih	滑	Hwä	潑	K'ëang	漸	Chan	濱	Ho
沿	Keae	溥	P'oo	滓	Taze	漓	Le	漣	Ts'uy	濱	Fe
漬	Ching	微	We	涸	T'au	落	Ch'wang	漿	Yang	潯	Sin
漚	Hwang	溪	K'e	滕	T'äng	潯	Foo	漿	Ts'ang	潯	Ts'in
漚	Peih	溫	Wän	11		演	Yen	12		潮	Ch'au
潛	Min	溯	Soo	滯	Ch'e	漕	Ts'au	漕	Ts'au	潮	Choo
潑	Pö	澍	Shoo	漚	Ch'a	潯	Shin	潑	P'ö	渚	Ch'ay
湧	Yung	溱	Ts'in	滄	Sew	漚	Ngow	潑	Mae	渚	Tsan
漚	Chung	溱	Sow	滄	Sän	漚	Yay	潑	Kwo	渚	Tung
漚	Chä	溱	Ch'ow	滴	Teih	漠	Mö	潑	Hung	渚	Lin
漚	Ts'ew	溶	Yung	滴	Ngaou	漢	Han	潑	K'ë	渚	Seh
漚	Ts'ew	漚	H'ë	滴	Loo	漚	L'een	潑	P'wan	渚	Ching
漚	Suy	漚	Hwän	滴	Hoo	漚	Lan	潑	Seaou	渚	Ch'ing
漚	Maou	漚	Soo	滴	Yew	漚	Wa	潑	Ts'een	渚	Keaou
漚	Yin	漚	Yaou	滴	Ch'an	漚	Fung	潑	Heih	渚	Ch'ë
漚	T'ang	漚	Jö	滴	Kwän	漚	E	潑	Loo	渚	Kan
漚	Hwan	漚	Shih	滴	Mwan	漚	Mwan	潑	Ts'ang	渚	E
漚	Che	漚	K'ö	滴	Yu	漚	Tsze	潑	Selh	渚	Shing
10		漚	Jüh	滴	P'eaou	漚	Mang	潑	Hwang	渚	Chin
源	Yuen	漚	Ch'üh	滴	Ts'elh	漚	K'ang	潑	K'ëen	渚	Tsaou
漚	L'een	漚	P'ang	滴	Ts'uy	漚	T'ä	潑	Jun	渚	Hwan
漚	Chung	漚	Ts'ang	滴	Ch'au	漚	Sow	潑	Kaou	渚	Tsch

灝 Heae	濡 Joo	滌 Heae	火 Ho	燭 Yew
聚 Hēō	Juen	瀦 Choo	2 Ho	炭 Tan
漱 Kō	Hoo	瀦 Lae	灰 Hwuy	炮 P'au
澮 Kwei	Lan	繁 Fan	3 Hung	炳 Ping
澳 Ngaou	Seun	17 Ying	灸 Kew	炆 Yang
潏 Hwan	Pūh	潏 Me	炆 Ch'a	炆 Choo
澮 Tan	Chō	潏 Lēen	炆 Sēay	6 炆 Keaou
澮 Suy	Pin	瀦 Teēen	炆 Chō	炆 Hāng
澮 P'eih	15 Tsēen	瀦 Fun	災 Tsae	烈 Lēē
澮 T'ā	Haou	瀦 Yō	4 爰 Fun	爰 Yang
澮 Keih	Leu	瀦 Ts'an	爰 New	爰 Hew
澮 Chō	Yang	瀦 Jang	炆 Keung	炆 Hew
澮 Chūh	Chih	瀦 Nang	炆 Ch'uy	炆 Tsin
灝 Lēen	Ying	灝 K'ēen	炆 Keae	鳥 Woo
濃 Nung	Tūh	灝 Ngan	炆 T'an	烘 Hung
漬 Fun	Tow	灝 Lan	炆 Yen	焙 Hēā
漬 Seh	Hwuy	灝 Chō	炒 Ch'au	燭 Chung
漬 Tseih	Sēay	18 灝 Fung	炕 K'ang	烜 Heuen
漬 Wei	P'eaou	灝 Kwan	炆 Hin	炆 Ching
14 濕 Shih	Ch'en	灝 19 Sha	炆 Chay	烟 Yen
寧 Ning	Lew	灝 Tsan	炆 Chih	炆 Hwuy
潏 Yung	Paou	灝 Le	5 炆 Hēā	炆 Fow
鴻 Hung	Pūh	灝 Tan	炆 Ching	7 炆 Heung
潏 Yung	Choo	灝 Ch'eu	炆 Chūh	炆 Keung
濛 Mung	Han	灝 21 Nang	炆 Choo	炆 Hae
濟 Tse	Ying	灝 Haou	炆 Chaou	烹 P'āng
濠 Haou	Yung	灝 Pa	炫 Heneen	煨 Lang
濠 T'au	Leih		炬 Ken	煨 Fung
	Seau			

水 85
火 86

86 火
87 爪

焱 Ngao	煌 Hwang	熊 Heung	燎 Leaou	爆 Tswan	爪 Chaou
焱 Wei	煎 Tsēen	烟 Shen	燐 Lin	爬 ⁴ Na	
焱 Heh	焗 Peih	熏 Heun	燒 Shiao	爬 Pa	
焱 Kūh	煮 Choo	嫌 Lēen	焚 Fau	爭 Tsing	
焉 Yen	煒 Wei	熒 Yung	燔 Fan	爰 Yuen	
焯 Han	熙 He	燦 ¹¹ P'eaou	燕 Yen	爰 Wei	
焙 Pei	煖 Nwan	煙 Kēen	燾 Sin	爲 ⁸ Wei	
焚 Fun	煞 Shā	熱 Shūh	燾 Hwuy	爵 ¹⁴ Ts'ō	
焜 Hwān	煤 Mei	燂 Yih	燙 Tang		
焜 Tun	煥 Hwan	熨 Wei	營 Ying		
焜 Ts'uy	照 Heu	彬 E	營 Yung		
無 Woo	照 Chaou	熬 Ngaou	燠 Yūh		
燠 Foo	煨 Wei	樞 Ngow	燠 Hēō		
焦 Tseou	煩 Fan	熱 Jē	燥 Saou		
焯 Fow	煬 Yang	燠 Han	燥 Ts'an		
燠 Ō	燄 ¹⁰ Tuy	熹 He	燠 Suy		
燠 Yih	燠 Chaou	燄 ¹³ He	燠 K'ēō		
焯 Chō	燠 Shen	燄 Chē	燠 Hēen		
焯 Yūh	燠 Ngān	燄 Chen	燠 Lēen		
燠 Kang	燠 Hwang	燄 Yē	燠 Hwuy		
然 Jen	燠 Nēē	燄 Jen	燠 Chūh		
焯 Pe	燠 Hēē	燄 K'eaou	燠 Sēē		
燠 ⁹ Chung	燠 Ching	燄 Tāng	燠 ¹⁴ Heun		
焯 Hēa	燠 He	燄 Tun	燠 Tsin		
焯 Heun	燠 Yung	燄 Laou	燠 Ch'ow		
焯 Hwān	燠 Yun	燄 Tseou	燠 Yaou		
焯 Fung	燠 Seih	燄 Fun	燠 Hwō		
焯 Lēen	燠 Haou				

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			福 Füh 11		牧 Müh 4	
			臄 Ch'wang 11		物 Wüh 4	
			臄 Le 12		牝 Jung 5	
			臄 Fun 12		犖 Tsëen 5	
			臄 Fun 15		牯 Koo 5	
			牯 Tüh 15		牲 Säng 5	
			臄 Ch'an 15		犖 Moo 6	
					桃 Chaou 6	
					犖 K'ëuen 6	
					犖 Tseuen 6	
					特 T'eh 7	
					犖 K'äng 7	
					犖 Jin 7	
					犖 Fung 7	
					犖 K'ëen 7	
					犖 Woo 7	
					犖 K'ew 7	
					犖 Küh 7	
					犖 Fow 7	

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94 犬

犀 Se ⁸	犴 Ngow	犬 K'enen	狗 Kow	狴 Yen ⁸	猪 Choo
犛 Le	犵 Hwang	犯 Fan	狙 Ts'eu	狴 Ts'üh	猫 Maou
犛 Chaou	犵 T'ung ¹³	犵 Ke	狛 Hō	狴 Naou	猓 Wei
犛 Ke	犵 Hwan	犵 Ch'ae	狛 Kan	狴 Käng	猓 Naou
犛 Ch'ny	犵 Këang	犵 Chō	狛 Ke	狴 Fei	猓 Këa
犛 Kang	犵 Tūh	犵 Kan	狛 Heuen	狴 K'e	猓 How
犛 Fei	犵 Jaou ¹⁶	犵 Yin	狛 Hān	狴 Hëen	猓 Yew ¹⁰
犛 Pun	犵 He	犵 K'ang	狛 E	狴 Ne	猓 Ch'uen
犛 Shun	犵 Ch'ow	犵 Ngeh	狛 Keaou	狴 P'eaou	猓 Yang
犛 Tsung	犵 Naou	犵 P'e	狛 Chaou	狴 Këen	猓 Shwae
犛 Jay	犵 Ch'ow	犵 Chwang	狛 Hëang	狴 Yen	猓 Yaou
犛 Hëa	犵 Ch'ow	犵 Yun	狛 Këh	狴 E	猓 Sun
犛 Këa		犵 K'wang	狛 Choo	狴 Chaou	猓 Sze
犛 Këen		犵 New	狛 Seun	狴 Mäng	猓 Hwā
犛 Chung		犵 Tëh	狛 E	狴 Ch'ae	猓 Yuen
犛 Hō		犵 Füh	狛 Jung	狴 Ts'ae	猓 Haou
犛 Këang		犵 Choo	狛 Show	狴 Kwei	猓 Saou
犛 Keae		犵 Foo	狛 Pe	狴 Hëen	猓 Yō
犛 Kaou		犵 Heuen	狛 Heaou	狴 Hëe	猓 Ngae
犛 He		犵 Këa	狛 Mang	狴 Ke	猓 Tae
犛 Hew		犵 T'ëen	狛 Käng	狴 Yuen	猓 Sze ¹¹
犛 Kow		犵 Säng	狛 Le	狴 Hoo	猓 San
犛 Lō		犵 Kou	狛 Hëa	狴 Tsung	猓 Yang
犛 Ch'an		犵 Hëa	狛 Yin	狴 Wei	猓 Ch'e
犛 Shih		犵 Hoo	狛 Tseuen	狴 Fung	猓 King
犛 Ma		犵 Fei	狛 Lang	狴 Wo	猓 Choo
		犵 Chūh	狛 Pei	狴 Sing	猓 Chang
				狴 Heun	猓 Chan

犬 94
玉 95
王

獎 Ngaou ¹²	耀 Chō	玉 Yūh	珪 Hēa	現 Kwān	瑜 Yu
獫 Hēen	獲 Hwō	王 Wang	珪 Kwei	瑁 Ch'ang	瑁 Heūh
獫 Hen	獫 Lēē	玗 Ting	珪 Hāng	琪 K'e	瑟 Seh
獫 Fun	獫 Mung	玗 Kan	班 Pan	璿 P'ung	瑠 Lew
獫 Keuē	獸 Show	玖 Kew	珮 P'ei	璿 Mei	瑠 So
獫 Hēen	獫 T'ā	玖 Foo	珮 Tuy	璿 Lūh	瑠 Yaou
獫 Keūh	獫 Hēen	玖 Keuē	珮 Ngo	璿 Yen	瑠 Tsin
獫 Fan	獫 17	玩 Wan	璿 Yew	瑠 Teaou	瑠 Yung
獫 Leaou	獫 Me	玖 Mei	璿 Ch'ing	琳 Lin	瑠 Ma
獫 Jen	獫 Jang	玲 Ling	璿 Woo	琴 K'in	瑠 Kwei
獫 Shō	獫 Ts'an	玗 Tae	璿 Ching	琵琶 Pe	瑠 Tēen
獫 Ch'en	獫 18	玗 E	璿 Chō	班 Pan	瑠 Tsang
獫 Heaou	獫 Hwan	玗 Tēen	璿 Pei	班 9	瑠 Ts'o
獫 Kwei	獫 K'ō	玗 Po	璿 Too	璿 Keae	瑠 11
獫 Keaou	獫 Heaou	玗 T'ze	璿 Hēen	璿 Yu	瑠 Chang
獫 T'ā		珂 K'o	璿 Han	璿 Yuen	瑠 Chuen
獫 Choo		玗 E	璿 K'ew	璿 Ch'un	瑠 Kin
獫 Heuen		玗 P'eh	璿 Lang	璿 Seuen	瑠 Hwan
獫 Keuen		玗 Min	璿 Le	璿 Pin	瑠 Le
獫 Tūh		玗 San	璿 Lew	璿 Wei	璿 Seuen
獫 K'wei		玗 Chin	璿 Chan	璿 Chuen	璿 Ngaou
獫 K'wae		玗 6	璿 Tean	璿 Ch'ang	璿 Lēen
獫 Hēen		璿 Kung	璿 Keu	璿 Hēa	璿 Mun
獫 Léen		璿 Choo	璿 Ch'in	璿 Naou	璿 Chang
獫 Heae		璿 Urh	璿 Chō	璿 Hoo	璿 12
獫 Hēē		璿 E	璿 Hoo	璿 Shwuy	璿 Loo
獫 14		璿 Hēang	璿 K'e	璿 Ying	璿 Lēen
獫 Sēen		璿 Ch'ung	璿 Ngō		璿 Lin
獫 Heun					璿 Hwang
獫 Nāng					

95 王	璜 P'ō	玄 Heuen	瓜 Kwa	瓦 Wa	甘 Kan
96 立	璠 Fan	4 玆 Tsze	3 瓠 Pō	3 瓠 Too	3 肝 Kan
97 瓜	璣 Ke	妙 Meaon	4 瓠 Chin	4 瓠 Hing	4 甚 Shin
98 瓦	璣 18 Ngae	率 Süh	5 瓠 Pan	5 瓠 Ung	5 瓶 Kan
99 甘	璣 Peih		6 瓠 Tē	6 瓠 Ling	6 甜 T'een
	璣 Ts'an		7 瓠 P'au	7 瓠 Ngang	7 儲 Chay
	璣 Hēang		8 瓠 Luy	8 瓠 E	8 罐 Kan
	璣 Tsaou		9 瓠 Hoo	9 瓠 Tung	9 罐 Chay
	璣 Tang		10 瓠 P'een	10 瓠 Ch'ing	
	璣 K'wae		11 瓠 Léen	11 瓠 Hāng	
	璣 Hwan		12 瓠 P'eaon	12 瓠 Cha	
	璣 Suy		13 瓠 He	13 瓠 T'een	
	璣 14 Wān		14 瓠 Pan	14 瓠 Pow	
	璣 Yu		15 瓠 Jang	15 瓠 Chuy	
	璣 So			16 瓠 Chin	
	璣 Se			17 瓠 Ts'ow	
	璣 Tszē			18 瓠 Ngow	
	璣 Seuen			19 瓠 Chuen	
	璣 15 Leih			20 瓠 Ying	
	璣 Le			21 瓠 Hēen	
	璣 K'eung			22 瓠 K'e	
	璣 16 Lung			23 瓠 Tēih	
	璣 17 Ying			24 瓠 Ngow	
	璣 18 Kwan			25 瓠 Chuen	
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甦 Soo		畛 K'eu	畛 Mow	畛 Luy	畛 Luy			
		畛 T'een	畛 Mow	畛 Ke	畛 Ke			
		畛 Ping	畛 Peih	畛 Han	畛 Han			
		畛 Ting	畛 Kae	畛 Lew	畛 Lew			
		畛 K'eu	畛 Chaou	畛 Lin	畛 Lin			
		畛 K'eu	畛 Ch'e	畛 K'ang	畛 K'ang			
		畛 Mǎng	畛 Lǎo	畛 Juen	畛 Juen			
		畛 Lew	畛 He	畛 Ch'ow	畛 Ch'ow			
		畛 K'ang	畛 Leuě	畛 T'ee	畛 T'ee			
		畛 Yun	畛 Fan					
		畛 Fun	畛 Shay					
		畛 Fan	畛 Hwǎ					
		畛 Chaou	畛 Tseun					
		畛 Kǎng	畛 E					
		畛 T'een	畛 E					
		畛 K'eu	畛 Hwǎ					
		畛 Wei	畛 Tang					
		畛 P'wan	畛 Chuě					
		畛 Fūh	畛 Ke					
		畛 Lew	畛 K'ang					
			畛 Yuen					

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疔 Tseih 2 Ting 疥 Keaou 疔 Hew Keaou 疔 Pe 3 疔 Kang 疔 Heu 疥 Kew 疔 Chow 疥 Hwan 疥 Chang 疥 Hēa 疔 Shan 4 疔 Yew 疥 Chin 疔 Pa 疥 Fan 疥 Hō 疥 Keae 疥 Keuē 疥 Che 疥 Yih 5 疔 P'au 疥 Koo 疥 P'e 疥 Kan 疔 O	疵 Ts'ze 症 Chin 疵 Sē 疥 Kē 疵 Te 疔 Tan 疹 Chin 症 Sāng 疔 T'o 疥 Choo 疥 Fā 疥 Che 疥 Tāng 疔 Ts'eu 疥 Tseih 疥 Foo 疥 Keu 疥 Shen 疥 Kēa 疥 Cha 疥 Ping 6 疥 Tseuen 疥 Hew 疥 E 疥 Kē 疥 Keae 疥 Keaou	瘡 Wei 疥 Heung 疥 Hwuy 疥 Hae 疥 Ch'e 疥 Hēa 疥 Hān 7 疥 Mei 疥 Tow 疥 King 疥 Tang 疥 Lēang 疥 Heaou 疥 He 疥 Fow 疥 Sān 疥 Tung 疥 Kāng 疥 Chwang 疥 Pe 疥 Kē 疥 Kē 疥 P'oo 疥 Le 疥 Ch'ay 疥 Che 8 疥 P'ang 疥 E	痕 Chang 疥 Tan 疥 Kwan 疥 Fe 疥 Tēn 疥 Fe 疥 Lin 疥 Ma 疥 Chan 疥 Ch'e 疥 Ke 疥 Keuen 疥 E 疥 K'ēang 疥 Ngan 疥 Pe 疥 Hwān 疥 Koo 疥 E 疥 O 疥 Juy 疥 Wei 疥 Tsuy 疥 Ya 疥 Chō 9 疥 Chung 疥 Sāng 疥 Yu	瘡 How 疥 Fung 疥 Kē 疥 Kē 疥 Shin 疥 T'oo 疥 Hwuy 疥 Kwan 疥 Yu 疥 Hwān 疥 T'wan 疥 Kē 疥 Hēang 疥 Hoo 疥 Fow 疥 Fūh 疥 Yin 疥 Che 10 疥 Shwae 疥 Kaou 疥 Chuy 疥 Kwan 疥 E 疥 Wān 疥 Ching 疥 Ngae 疥 Sō 疥 Tseih 疥 Kae	瘡 Ch'wang 疥 P'an 疥 Tao 疥 Hwuy 疥 Yuen 疥 Lew 疥 Ch'oo 疥 Ch'ae 疥 Ts'ae 疥 Ts'o 疥 Sow 疥 Hēen 疥 Kēen 疥 Nē 疥 Yō 11 疥 Ch'ang 疥 K'euē 疥 Luy 疥 E 疥 Ch'a 疥 Ch'ae 疥 Chang 疥 Pē 疥 Low 疥 Low 疥 Mō 疥 Kin 12 疥 Hwang 疥 Fūh
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療 ¹ Leau	癢 ¹⁶ Ching	癸 ⁴ Pō	白 ¹ Peh	皤 ¹ Yē	皮 ³ Pe	疒 ¹⁰⁴
癰 ² Lung	癰 ¹⁶ Leih	癸 ⁷ Kwei	百 ² Peh	皤 ¹³ Po	皤 ⁴ Wan	癰 ¹⁰⁵
癰 ³ Ts'eaou	癰 ¹⁷ Hēn	登 ⁷ Tāng	皂 ³ Tsaou	皤 ¹⁴ Keaon	皤 ⁵ Pe	白 ¹⁰⁶
癰 ⁴ Laou	癰 ¹⁷ Lāe	發 ⁷ Fā	的 ⁴ Teih	皤 ¹⁵ Ngae	皤 ⁶ Chaon	皮 ¹⁰⁷
癰 ⁵ Hēn	癰 ¹⁸ Sēn		肥 ⁵ Pa	皤 ¹⁶ Hwang	皤 ⁷ Paen	
癰 ⁶ Fei	癰 ¹⁹ Ying		皆 ⁶ Keae	皤 ¹⁷ Hō	皤 ⁸ Kew	
癰 ⁷ T'an	癰 ²⁰ Yin		皇 ⁷ Hwang	皤 ¹⁸ Peaon	皤 ⁹ Seaon	
癰 ⁸ Yin	癰 ²¹ K'eu		飯 ⁸ Pan	皤 ¹⁹ Tsō	皤 ¹⁰ T'een	
癰 ⁹ Nung	癰 ²² Pe		皤 ⁹ Kaon		皤 ¹¹ Ch'ā	
癰 ¹⁰ Peih	癰 ²³ Yung		皤 ¹⁰ Keaon		皤 ¹² Cha	
癰 ¹¹ Ngaou	癰 ²⁴ T'an		皤 ¹¹ Fow		皤 ¹³ Fun	
癰 ¹² Luy	癰 ²⁵ Tēn		皤 ¹² Haon		皤 ¹⁴ Tsow	
癰 ¹³ Le			皤 ¹³ Ngo		皤 ¹⁵ Cher	
癰 ¹⁴ Hēn			皤 ¹⁴ Haon		皤 ¹⁶ Kēn	
癰 ¹⁵ Yih			皤 ¹⁵ Hwan			
癰 ¹⁶ Shoo			皤 ¹⁶ Chew			
癰 ¹⁷ Kēae			皤 ¹⁷ Chuy			
癰 ¹⁸ Ts'oo			皤 ¹⁸ Hō			
癰 ¹⁹ Fun			皤 ¹⁹ Hwuy			
癰 ²⁰ Ch'e			皤 ²⁰ Ch'un			
癰 ²¹ Ch'ow			皤 ²¹ Heaon			
癰 ²² Kēā			皤 ²² Yaon			
癰 ²³ Hwō			皤 ²³ Haon			
癰 ²⁴ Yin			皤 ²⁴ Heaon			
癰 ²⁵ Tsēā			皤 ²⁵ Heaon			
癰 ²⁶ Yang						

108 皿	皿 Ming ³	盞 Fan	目 Mǔh	眇 Chin	瞽 Noo	眇 Hēen
109 目	盂 Kēē	盞 Lǔh	眇 Keaou ²	眇 Fang	眇 Hang	眇 Kwǎn
	盂 Kan	盞 Chan	眇 Kǎn	眇 Meaou	眇 Me	眇 Chō
	盂 Hwang	盞 Tsan	眇 Hwan	眇 Tan	眇 Keaou	眇 Kwei
	盂 Yu ⁴	盞 Ming	眇 Heu	眇 Mei	眇 How	眇 Yao
	盂 He	盞 Tsin	眇 Fan	眇 Maou	眇 Kao	眇 Tsing
	盂 Chung	盞 Kēen	眇 Jin	眇 K'an	眇 Heuē	眇 Tsang
	盂 Pei	盞 P'wan ¹⁰	眇 Wang	眇 Mēen	眇 Heuen	眇 Chang
	盂 P'un	盞 Koo ¹¹	眇 Ch'uen	眇 Fei	眇 K'wang	眇 Lao
	盂 Ying	盞 Kwan	眇 Ch'ih	眇 Fūh	眇 Keuen	眇 Mei
	盂 Hae	盞 Loo	眇 Hung	眇 Ken	眇 Mow	眇 Keuen
	盂 Ngang	盞 Ch'ow ¹²	眇 Hoo	眇 Ying	眇 Teaou	眇 Suy
	盂 Chaou	盞 Tang	眇 P'an	眇 Keaou	眇 Yen	眇 Shwuy
	盂 Choo	盞 Ō ¹³	眇 Sēang	眇 Yaou	眇 Yang	眇 Che
	盂 Yih	盞 Koo ¹⁴	眇 Hwūh	眇 Ken	眇 Hwang	眇 Suy
	盂 Fan	盞 Le ¹⁵	眇 Tun	眇 Heuē	眇 Meh	眇 Fei
	盂 Wān		眇 Keaou	眇 Sāng	眇 Fung	眇 Hwō
	盂 Kae		眇 Hin	眇 Mei	眇 Kēō	眇 K'e
	盂 Hō		眇 Fung	眇 Choo	眇 Han	眇 Tūh
	盂 Kwei		眇 Ts'e	眇 Chen	眇 Wan	眇 Po
	盂 Ngan		眇 Jun	眇 Chin	眇 Chō	眇 Mūh
	盂 Foo		眇 Heuē	眇 Tēē	眇 Ch'ing	眇 Hwān
	盂 Ching		眇 Sāng	眇 Ken	眇 Keuen	眇 E
	盂 Shing		眇 Fow	眇 Maou	眇 Chē	眇 Yih
	盂 Taou		眇 Ngang	眇 Mēen	眇 Hēen	眇 Tsēē
	盂 Chō		眇 Yuen	眇 Ts'ze	眇 Chaou	眇 Ts'ae
	盂 Kae		眇 Pan	眇 Chaou	眇 Heuen	眇 Chow
				眇 Kēang		

9 睽 Sow	11 瞿 K'ang	瞵 Chen	矛 Mow	矢 She	石 Shih	目 109
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睽 Too	瞿 Mwan	瞵 Heh	矜 9 Jung	矜 Ts'o	矸 Ch'oh	
睽 Yang	瞿 Kwei	瞵 K'een	矜 10 He	矜 T'wan	矸 Foo	
睽 How	瞿 Mung	瞵 Naou	矜 Ch'ang	矜 8 E	矸 Min	
睽 Heuen	瞿 P'ee	瞵 Yaou	矜 12 Ch'ung	矜 Chu'e	矸 Heaou	
睽 Heuen	瞿 Ts'ang	瞵 Chow		矜 Yae	矸 K'ang	
睽 Juy	瞿 H'ee	瞵 M'een		矜 12 Keaou	矸 Che	
睽 Mow	瞿 He	瞵 K'wang		矜 Ts'ang	矸 Ts'e	
睽 Woo	瞿 Ts'eaou	瞵 K'eo		矜 14 Hw'oh	矸 K'an	
10 瞿 Me	瞿 Ch'uh	瞵 16 H'oh			矸 P'e	
瞿 Kow	瞿 Keu	瞵 He			矸 5 Ke'e	
瞿 Ch'in	瞿 Shun	瞵 17 Ts'an			矸 Ya	
瞿 Sow	瞿 Leaou	瞵 19 Ying			矸 Cha	
瞿 Kan	瞿 K'een	瞵 Le			矸 Ts'en	
瞿 H'ea	瞿 H'een	瞵 Ch'uh			矸 K'ea	
瞿 Hwang	瞿 Hwa	瞵 20 Kan			矸 Che	
瞿 P'an	瞿 Kan	瞵 21 Ch'uh			矸 T'o	
瞿 K'ang	瞿 Ch'ung	瞵 H'oh			矸 Foo	
瞿 T'e	瞿 T'ung				矸 Fei	
瞿 M'uh	瞿 Heae				矸 Choo	
瞿 Ming	瞿 Ngae					
	瞿 Wei					

114 石
115 示

砵 P'een	磳 Ch'wa	碓 ¹⁰ K'ëö	礮 Ch'aou	礮 ¹⁷ S'een	示 She
礮 ¹¹ Noo	礮 P'ang	礮 Ma	礮 K'ing	礮 ¹⁸ Jang	礮 Le
礮 P'aou	礮 H'een	礮 N'een	礮 ¹² Heu	礮 P'ö	礮 ¹⁹ Shing
礮 Chin	礮 Chuy	礮 P'an	礮 Ke	礮 ²⁰ Ngan	礮 ²⁰ Shay
礮 P'o	礮 Wan	礮 Ngao	礮 Kan	礮 ²¹ Pa	礮 Sze
礮 ⁶ Choo	礮 Chang	礮 Ts'ze	礮 Lin		礮 K'e
礮 Jung	礮 Ting	礮 P'ang	礮 K'eu		礮 ⁴ Heae
礮 Tuy	礮 K'e	礮 Shen	礮 T'een		礮 K'e
礮 K'ä	礮 Chan	礮 Hwä	礮 Ch'wang		礮 K'e
礮 ⁷ Heaou	礮 Lüh	礮 K'ëö	礮 Hwang		礮 Che
礮 Keaou	礮 Ngao	礮 Sang	礮 P'wan		礮 Fang
礮 Yen	礮 Suy	礮 Ts'o	礮 Keaou		礮 Foo
礮 ⁷ K'ang	礮 Ts'ëö	礮 T'een	礮 ¹³ Heh		礮 ⁵ Shih
礮 Ch'ë	礮 Pei	礮 P'wan	礮 Ts'oo		礮 Yew
礮 Seaou	礮 Tuy	礮 Yun	礮 L'een		礮 Ch'ih
礮 Fow	礮 Woo	礮 Tuy	礮 K'ëö		礮 Ho
礮 Ch'ö	礮 K'e	礮 K'ö	礮 K'ang		礮 Füh
礮 Heaou	礮 ⁹ Juen	礮 ¹¹ Ngaou	礮 ¹⁴ Ngao		礮 Füh
礮 H'ä	礮 T'ë	礮 Chuen	礮 L'eh		礮 Choo
礮 Foo	礮 K'an	礮 K'ang	礮 ¹⁵ Luy		礮 Foo
礮 Ch'ay	礮 Ch'ä	礮 K'an	礮 Ch'ih		礮 Pe
礮 Ngo	礮 K'ë	礮 Chan	礮 Le		礮 Tsou
礮 Lew	礮 Peih	礮 Shwang	礮 L'eh		礮 Che
礮 Ngäng	礮 Shih	礮 Tseh	礮 Fan		礮 Tsou
礮 K'ëö	礮 H'ä	礮 Tseih	礮 ¹⁶ Choo		礮 K'eu
礮 Yen	礮 T'ang	礮 E	礮 Lung		礮 Hoo
礮 ⁸ Ch'ö	礮 Ch'a	礮 Mo			礮 Ch'uh

神 Shin	禊 He	禩 14 No	内 Jow	禾 Ho	秣 Mō	示 115
崇 Suy	禪 Yin	禩禱 Taou	禹 Yu	禿 T'ūh	秣秣 Ch'ing	内 116
祠 Ts'ze	禍 Ho	禩 15 Lae	禺 Ngow	秀 Sew	秣秣 Nēen	禾 117
崇 Ch'ae	禎 Ching	禩 17 Jang	禺 Le	私 Sze	秦 Ts'in	
祓 6 Leu	福 Fūh	禩 17 Jang	禺 K'in	秆 Kan	秣 Chih	
祓 T'eaou	禔 Shang Yang	禩 17 Jang		秆 Kēē	秣 Shih	
祥 Ts'ang	禔 Che	禩 17 Jang		秣 Sēen	秣 Che	
禔 Yin	禔 Seu	禩 17 Jang		和 Ho	秣 Te	
票 P'eaou	禔 Mei	禩 17 Jang		秉 Ping	秣 Shūh	
祿 Choo	禔 T'e	禩 17 Jang		秣 4 Foo	秣 Keu	
禔 Kwei	禔 10 Chin	禩 17 Jang		秋 Ts'ew	秣 Tsze	
禔 Hēē	禔 Ying	禩 17 Jang		秋 Ts'ew	秣 6 Chaou	
祭 Tse	禔 Kaou	禩 17 Jang		秋 Ch'ung	秣 Kēē	
祔 7 Kūh	禔 Ma	禩 17 Jang		粉 Fun	秣 Hwō	
祔 Ngo	禔 11 Fung	禩 17 Jang		秣 Haou	秣 Hwang	
祔 Shwuy	禔 Yu	禩 17 Jang		秣 K'o	秣 Kēang	
禔 Shin	禔 12 Keuē	禩 17 Jang		秒 Meaou	秣 E	
禔 8 Chuy	禔 He	禩 17 Jang		枝 Che	秣 Chih	
禔 Cha	禔 Leau	禩 17 Jang		秣 Fang	秣 Ngan	
禔 K'e	禔 Ke	禩 17 Jang		秣 Che	秣 Kwei	
禔 Kwan	禔 Shen	禩 17 Jang		秣 5 Kēā	秣 E	
禔 Ts'uy	禔 T'an	禩 17 Jang		秣 Koo	秣 7 Foo	
稟 Lin	禔 Heu	禩 17 Jang		秣 P'e	秣 He	
禁 Kin	禔 13 K'wei	禩 17 Jang		秣 Pe	秣 Leu	
祿 Lūh	禔 Shen	禩 17 Jang		秣 Ne	秣 Lang	
禔 9 How	禔 Le	禩 17 Jang		秣 Foo	秣 Foo	
		禩 17 Jang		秣 Tsou	秣 Shwuy	
		禩 17 Jang			秣 Kan	

118 禾
119 穴

規 K'een	稂 Tsung	穗 Suy	穴 Heuě	寘 ⁹ Füh	寵 Lung
秧 H'ě	稈 Scu	橋 K'eaou	空 Wā	審 Yin	竊 ¹⁷ Ts'ě
稈 K'ě	稱 Ch'ing	種 Tung	究 Kew	審 ³ Wo	
程 Ch'ing	¹⁰ 稷 Tseih	¹³ 稷 Nung	窈 Seih	窪 Wa	
稌 T'oo	稭 Heüh	種 Ch'en	空 K'ung	審 ⁴ Yu	
稍 Shaou	稭 K'ě	穢 Ts'ze	窈 Ch'ung	¹⁰ 窳 Keung	
稍 ⁸ Saou	稭 Chin	穢 Wei	穿 Ch'uen	窳 Mei	
排 Fe	稭 Che	穢 Seh	窳 Chun	窳 Yaou	
穰 Pae	稻 Taou	穢 Suy	突 T'üh	窳 T'een	
穰 E	稼 K'ea	穢 E	⁵ 穰 K'eaou	¹¹ 窳 K'een	
穰 Lun	稽 Ke	穢 Tse	窳 Tseh	窳 Jung	
穰 ¹¹ Keu	稿 Kaou	穢 Wän	窳 P'een	窳 Leau	
穰 Lüh	穀 K'üh	穢 Ch'ing	窳 Yaou	窳 Teaou	
稂 Jin	¹¹ 稂 Lo	穢 Hwö	窳 Ping	窳 Keu	
稂 ¹⁵ Lae	稂 Tse	穢 Leu	窳 Wa	窳 K'wei	
稂 Hwän	稂 K'ang	穢 P'eaou	窳 Ch'üh	¹² 窳 Lew	
稂 Chuě	稂 Müh	¹⁷ 穢 Lung	窳 Keaou	窳 Ch'ang	
稂 Ch'ang	稂 Che	穢 Jang	⁶ 窳 Ch'ih	窳 Füh	
稂 K'e	稂 Ke	穢 Ch'ě	窳 Wa	窳 K'wan	
稂 Läng	稂 Soo		窳 T'eaou	窳 Lung	
稂 Lin	稂 Le		⁷ 窳 Ch'wang	¹³ 窳 Ts'wan	
稂 Ch'ow	稂 Tseih		窳 Keun	窳 K'eaou	
稂 Yüh	稂 T'ze		⁸ 窳 K'üh	¹⁵ 窳 T'ow	
稂 Le	¹² 稂 Yih		窳 K'o	¹⁶ 窳 T'saou	
⁹ 稂 Chow	稂 Fan		窳 Hwö		
稂 Ch'ä	稂 Hwa				
稂 K'ea	稂 Kaou				
稂 Chung					

立 ¹ Leih	竹 ² Chüh	符 ³ Foo	筠 ⁴ Yun	籥 ⁵ Keun	簣 ⁶ Juen	立 ¹¹⁷
竝 ⁴ Hwäng	竺 ² Chüh	策 ³ Pun	茶 ⁴ Too	簣 ⁵ Füh	簣 ⁶ Hung	竹 ¹¹⁸
站 ⁵ Chen	勞 ² Kin	箬 ³ Tseh	筵 ⁴ Chung	割 ⁵ Chä	篋 ⁶ Këe	从
竝 ⁶ Cheo	笈 ² Këh	筵 ³ Füh	筵 ⁴ Pa	勸 ⁵ Chä	篋 ⁶ How	
蛙 ⁷ Choo	竿 ² Kan	筵 ³ Kow	筵 ⁴ Yen	筵 ⁵ K'ung	篋 ⁶ 10	
竝 ⁸ Ping	笄 ² Ke	筵 ³ Këa	筵 ⁴ Këo	筵 ⁵ Këen	篋 ⁶ Fow	
竟 ⁹ King	筵 ² Chung	筵 ³ Fan	筵 ⁴ Ch'ing	筵 ⁵ Kwan	篋 ⁶ Che	
峨 ¹⁰ Fä	筵 ² Pa	筵 ³ Jung	筵 ⁴ P'ung	筵 ⁵ Jö	篋 ⁶ Kaou	
峨 ¹¹ Hae	筵 ² Hoo	筵 ³ Ch'è	筵 ⁴ Ken	筵 ⁵ Tsëen	筵 ⁶ Chüh	
章 ¹² Chang	筵 ² Chaou	筵 ³ Chuen	筵 ⁴ Tow	筵 ⁵ Chin	筵 ⁶ Fei	
埔 ¹³ P'oo	筵 ² Seun	筵 ³ Chwa	筵 ⁴ Hëä	筵 ⁵ Heuen	筵 ⁶ Ching	
峻 ¹⁴ Tseun	筵 ² Tun	筵 ³ Ke	筵 ⁴ Ching	筵 ⁵ Sëang	筵 ⁶ Ch'uy	
童 ¹⁵ Tung	筵 ² Fang	筵 ³ Choo	筵 ⁴ Swan	筵 ⁵ Chin	筵 ⁶ Kow	
竝 ¹⁶ Sung	筵 ² Hwüh	筵 ³ Yin	筵 ⁴ She	筵 ⁵ Këa	筵 ⁶ He	
倬 ¹⁷ Teaou	筵 ² Seaou	筵 ³ Pëh	筵 ⁴ So	筵 ⁵ Hoo	筵 ⁶ Ts'wan	
竝 ¹⁸ E	筵 ² Pe	筵 ³ Täng	筵 ⁴ Chë	筵 ⁵ Choo	筵 ⁶ Chin	
豎 ¹⁹ Shoo	筵 ² Choo	筵 ³ Kin	筵 ⁴ Kwae	筵 ⁵ Ch'un	筵 ⁶ Tsh	
竭 ²⁰ K'ëe	筵 ² Te	筵 ³ Ts'eu	筵 ⁴ Tsëen	筵 ⁵ Mëe	筵 ⁶ Choo	
端 ²¹ Twan	筵 ² Säng	筵 ³ Kaou	筵 ⁴ Chaou	筵 ⁵ Tsëe	筵 ⁶ She	
竝 ²² He	筵 ² Chüh	筵 ³ Seun	筵 ⁴ Chaou	筵 ⁵ Chow	筵 ⁶ Shae	
竝 ²³ Chuen	筵 ² Ch'è	筵 ³ Fä	筵 ⁴ Fei	筵 ⁵ Hwang	筵 ⁶ 11	
竝 ²⁴ Yaou	筵 ² Lëh	筵 ³ K'wäng	筵 ⁴ Tsäng	筵 ⁵ Fan	筵 ⁶ Pëh	
堯 ²⁵ Seu	筵 ² Choo	筵 ³ T'ung	筵 ⁴ Shä	筵 ⁵ Chuen	筵 ⁶ Chüh	
竝 ²⁶ King	筵 ² Chaou	筵 ³ Tã	筵 ⁴ Chow	筵 ⁵ P'ëen	筵 ⁶ Suy	
	筵 ² Teau	筵 ³ Hang	筵 ⁴ Pö	筵 ⁵ Fung	筵 ⁶ Ngow	
	筵 ² K'eu	筵 ³ Ts'eh	筵 ⁴ Ke	筵 ⁵ Chö	筵 ⁶ Ts'ëang	
	筵 ² Sze	筵 ³ Foo	筵 ⁴ Swan	筵 ⁵ Chüh	筵 ⁶ P'ung	
				筵 ⁵ Chö	筵 ⁶ Chung	
				筵 ⁵ Chüh	筵 ⁶ Yu	

118 竹
119 米

蔑 Měě	簾 Jen	籬 Fan	米 Me	梗 Kǎng	播 Fan
簾 Tseh	簾 Hwang	籬 16 Chuen	粒 3 Hung	棋 8 K'e	糜 Me
簾 E	簾 Juy	籬 T'ó	批 4 Pe	渠 Ne	糝 San
簾 Chaou	簾 Fun	籬 Ying	抄 Sha	粹 Suy	糞 Fun
簾 Hoo	簾 Chüh	籬 Lae	粗 New	裨 Pae	糟 Tsaou
簾 Kow	簾 Seaou	籬 Lung	粉 Fun	根 Chang	糠 K'ang
簾 Ts'üh	簾 13 Kan	籬 17 Ts'een	粒 Leih	粳 Lin	糲 Ke
簾 Ke	簾 Chow	籬 Yō	油 Yew	稠 Chow	糧 Lēang
簾 Kwei	簾 Kēen	籬 Jang	粕 P'eh	精 Tsing	糲 Fei
簾 Süh	簾 E	籬 Chung	粕 Pó	9 槌 Kēen	釋 Shih
簾 Lāu	簾 Yen	籬 Chō	粗 Ts'oo	糲 Jow	糲 Chen
簾 Lūh	簾 Po	籬 K'eu	粘 Nēen	糲 Hwang	13 糲 Lae
12 復 Fūh	簾 Sae	籬 18 Pēen	治 E	精 Seu	糲 Hwan
簾 Ts'an	簾 Chwa	籬 19 Ts'een	6 晒 Se	精 Keae	糲 Hwuy
簾 Chuy	簾 Ngae	籬 Le	粟 Sūh	糲 Hō	14 糲 No
簾 Leau	簾 Lēen	籬 Lo	粢 Tsze	糲 Tsung	糲 Ch'ow
簾 Tan	簾 Poo	籬 20 Ying	粢 Yuě	糲 Hoo	15 糲 Le
簾 Tēen	簾 14 Lan	籬 26 Yu	粢 E	10 糲 Kēen	16 糲 Teih
簾 Ke	簾 Choo		粥 Chūh	糲 Chuy	糲 Lan
簾 Foo	簾 Tefh		糲 Lin	糲 Pae	糲 Ch'an
簾 Kēen	簾 Lūh		糲 Chwang	7 糲 Kūh	糲 Teaou
簾 Min	簾 Ch'ow		糲 Hwan	糲 Kaou	糲 Lan
簾 Kwei	簾 Tsefh		糲 Hwān	糲 T'ang	
簾 Koo	簾 E		糲 Hēen	糲 K'ew	
簾 K'eaou	簾 15 Fan		糲 Fow	11 糲 Ts'au	
簾 Tāng	簾 Hwan		梁 Lēang	糲 Chwang	
簾 Fan			梁 Ts'an		

糸 Meih Sze	紃 Hung Hwäng	紳 Shin	條 Taou	縷 Käng	綴 Chuë
系 He	紙 Che	紵 Choo	紃 Hwang	縷 T'e	綠 Ts'ae
紀 Ke	級 Keih	紵 K'eu	紃 K'ëe	縷 K'eih	緯 Ts'uy
紵 Ch'a	紛 Fun	紵 Shaou	紃 K'oo	縷 Juy	緯 Lun
紵 Heh	紵 Yun	紵 Kan	紃 Heaou	縷 Suy	緯 Lew
紵 K'ëe	紵 Jin	紵 Yuë	紃 Keaou	縷 K'wän	緯 Ke
紵 Kew	紵 T'an	紵 T'o	紃 Lō	縷 Foo	緯 Tsan
紵 Kan	紵 Kin	紵 Chin	紃 Keih	縷 King	緯 Pe
紵 Chow	紵 Soo	紵 Tae	紃 Jung	縷 Chwang	緯 Chō
紵 Yō	紵 Fang	紵 Füh	紃 Chaou	縷 Fan	緯 Ling
紅 Hung	紵 Sō	紵 Chung	紃 Teau	縷 Yen	緯 Mëen
紵 Heu	紵 Foo	紵 Hëen	紃 K'euén	縷 Tsung	緯 Ts'ëe
紵 Yu	紵 Cha	紵 Tsou	紃 T'ëe	縷 Tsäng	緯 Hwän
紵 Hwan	紵 Noo	紵 Keung	紃 Tung	縷 Hing	緯 Kwän
紵 Wän	紵 Heuë	紵 Pwan	紃 Sze	縷 Lüh	緯 Tsow
紵 Yin	紵 Chay	紵 Keu	紃 K'ëang	縷 Nèen	緯 Tsze
紵 Nă	紵 Chih	紵 K'ëe	紃 Ke	縷 Chow	緯 Lëang
紵 Tow	紵 Ts'ze	紵 Chow	紃 Ch'ing	縷 T'au	緯 Fei
紵 New	紵 Ts'ze	紵 Choo	紃 Keuen	縷 Hwă	緯 Juy
紵 Fow	紵 Ch'ow	紵 Ch'ow	紃 Heă	縷 Ke	緯 K'euë
紵 Shoo	紵 Hung	紵 Kwa	紃 Ch'e	縷 Show	緯 Këen
紵 Ch'un	紵 Chă	紵 Hëang	紃 Keen	縷 Wei	緯 Twan
紵 Shun	紵 Chă	紵 Heuen	紃 K'ew	縷 K'ing	緯 Seu
紵 Pe	紵 Luy	紵 Tseuë	紃 Wang	縷 K'e	緯 Te
紵 Keuë	紵 Se	紵 Ts'ze	紃 Pang	縷 Päng	緯 Sëang
紵 Nin	紵 Füh	紵 Ts'ze	紃 T'au	縷 Kang	緯 Wo
紵 Foo	紵 Füh	紵 Tsze	縷 Käng	縷 Päng	緯 Sëen
紵 Sha	紵 Sëe	紵 Käng	縷 Tsin	縷 Ts'ëe	

糸 120

120 糸	縉 Min	縐 Chow	縐 Leu	縐 Chüh	縐 K'wang	缶 Fow
121 缶	縐 Seun	縐 Tsow	縐 Low	縐 Hwä	縐 Süh	缶 Kang
	縐 Yuen	縐 Këen	縐 Ch'ih	縐 13	縐 Luy	缶 Yaou
	縐 Sze	縐 Se	縐 P'eaou	縐 Shing	縐 Foo	缶 K'eué
	縐 Pëen	縐 Yuen	縐 Me	縐 Hwuy	縐 Sëen	缶 5
	縐 Hwan	縐 Hëä	縐 Tsung	縐 Këen	縐 Ch'en	缶 Choo
	縐 Wan	縐 Jung	縐 Ts'elh	縐 Ke	縐 16	缶 Fow
	縐 Keae	縐 Fö	縐 Fan	縐 Këen	縐 Loo	缶 6
	縐 Mëen	縐 Chin	縐 Leüh	縐 Këang	縐 Ch'en	缶 P'ing
	縐 Hwuy	縐 Kaou	縐 Saou	縐 Heuen	縐 Ch'ung	缶 7
	縐 Chow	縐 Jüh	縐 Mew	縐 Hwan	縐 17	缶 Foo
	縐 Ch'ä	縐 Hwö	縐 Yaou	縐 Keae	縐 Ying	缶 Häng
	縐 Fow	縐 Tsae	縐 K'ëang	縐 Chö	縐 19	缶 Kang
	縐 Che	縐 Täng	縐 12	縐 Chen	縐 Tswan	缶 9
	縐 Wei	縐 Hëen	縐 Jen	縐 Chüh	縐 Le	缶 Chung
	縐 Fung	縐 Heuen	縐 Hwuy	縐 Yih	縐 Se	缶 11
	縐 Meaou	縐 11	縐 K'eaou	縐 Yih	縐 Ts'ae	缶 K'ing
	縐 Lëen	縐 Fung	縐 Tsäng	縐 14	縐 Tüh	缶 Hëa
	縐 Tsung	縐 E	縐 Che	縐 Pëen	縐 21	缶 Taun
	縐 Hwän	縐 Kin	縐 Ch'ih	縐 Sen	縐 Lan	缶 13
	縐 Che	縐 Le	縐 Shen	縐 Ke		缶 Hin
	縐 Yun	縐 Süh	縐 Ch'ë	縐 Pin		缶 14
	縐 Wän	縐 Yen	縐 Fun	縐 K'ëen		缶 Ying
	縐 10	縐 Yin	縐 Hwang	縐 Heun		缶 Luy
	縐 Tsin	縐 Tsung	縐 Leaou	縐 Ts'wan		缶 16
	縐 E	縐 Luy	縐 Tsun	縐 15		缶 Loo
	縐 P'wan	縐 Mëih	縐 Këen	縐 Meh		缶 18
	縐 Chuy	縐 Këen	縐 Jaou	縐 Luy		缶 Kwan
	縐 Ying	縐 K'ëen	縐 Ch'en	縐 Ts'ae		
	縐 Yung	縐 Mwan	縐 Sew	縐 Suy		

网 Wang ³	𦉳 Wang ³	𦉳 Han ⁴	𦉳 Fow ⁴	𦉳 Koo ⁵	𦉳 Choo ⁵	𦉳 Tsäy ⁵	𦉳 Koo ⁶	𦉳 Kang ⁶	𦉳 Kwa ⁷	𦉳 Fow ⁷	𦉳 Foo ⁸	𦉳 Chaou ⁸	𦉳 Chaou ⁸	𦉳 Tsuy ⁸	𦉳 Kwa ⁹	𦉳 Chuē ⁹	𦉳 Che ⁹	𦉳 Fā ⁹	𦉳 Shoo ¹⁰	𦉳 Sae ¹⁰	𦉳 Sze ¹⁰	𦉳 Ma ¹⁰	𦉳 Kēn ¹⁰	𦉳 Lew ¹⁰	𦉳 Pa ¹⁰
𦉳 Wang ¹¹	𦉳 Peih ¹¹	𦉳 Tsäng ¹²	𦉳 Ch'ung ¹²	𦉳 Keuen ¹²	𦉳 Chaou ¹⁴	𦉳 Lo ¹⁴	𦉳 Pe ¹⁷	𦉳 Ke ¹⁷	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹	𦉳 Ke ¹⁹
𦉳 Yang ²	𦉳 Kēang ²	𦉳 Mei ²	𦉳 Yew ²	𦉳 Fun ⁴	𦉳 Pa ⁴	𦉳 Kaou ⁴	𦉳 Koo ⁴	𦉳 Choo ⁴	𦉳 Koo ⁴	𦉳 Fei ⁴	𦉳 Te ⁴	𦉳 Sew ⁴	𦉳 Chaou ⁴	𦉳 Yang ⁴	𦉳 Sēn ⁴	𦉳 Jung ⁴	𦉳 K'eun ⁴	𦉳 E ⁴	𦉳 E ⁴	𦉳 K'ēang ⁴	𦉳 Chuē ⁴	𦉳 Tsan ⁴	𦉳 Jow ⁴	𦉳 Jow ⁴	𦉳 Jow ⁴
𦉳 Käng ¹⁰	𦉳 K'ē ¹⁰	𦉳 Foo ¹⁰	𦉳 Kow ¹⁰	𦉳 He ¹¹	𦉳 Fan ¹¹	𦉳 Fun ¹¹	𦉳 Hwan ¹¹	𦉳 Shen ¹¹	𦉳 Luy ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹	𦉳 Ch'an ¹¹
𦉳 Yu ³	𦉳 E ³	𦉳 Ch'ung ⁴	𦉳 Hang ⁴	𦉳 Ung ⁴	𦉳 Ch'e ⁴	𦉳 Fun ⁴	𦉳 Fūh ⁴	𦉳 Che ⁴	𦉳 E ⁴	𦉳 Yih ⁴	𦉳 Yih ⁴	𦉳 Ling ⁴	𦉳 Leau ⁴	𦉳 Sēh ⁴	𦉳 E ⁴	𦉳 Tsēang ⁴	𦉳 Heih ⁴	𦉳 Hē ⁴	𦉳 Foo ⁴	𦉳 Seaou ⁴	𦉳 Teih ⁴	𦉳 Ts'uy ⁴	𦉳 Fe ⁴	𦉳 Chan ⁴	𦉳 Chan ⁴
𦉳 Sā ⁹	𦉳 Shā ⁹	𦉳 Choo ⁹	𦉳 Han ⁹	𦉳 Tsēn ⁹	𦉳 Chung ⁹	𦉳 P'ēn ⁹	𦉳 Wan ⁹	𦉳 Hwuy ⁹	𦉳 Heh ⁹	𦉳 Hwūh ⁹	𦉳 How ⁹	𦉳 Han ⁹	𦉳 Poo ⁹	𦉳 Han ⁹	𦉳 E ⁹	𦉳 Hwuy ⁹	𦉳 Keaou ⁹	𦉳 Ngaou ⁹	𦉳 Fan ⁹	𦉳 Yih ⁹	𦉳 Hwuy ⁹	𦉳 Yaou ⁹	𦉳 Taou ⁹	𦉳 Hwuy ⁹	𦉳 Hwuy ⁹

125	老	Laou	而	Urh	耒	Luy	耳	Urh	聃	Chih	聿	Yüh
126	考	K'au	廼	No	耔	Tsze	聃	Ch'ě	聃	Chih	聿	Hwă
127	耒	Maou	要	Shwa	耔	K'elh	耶	Yay	聃	Ngaou	聿	E
128	耒	Chay	要	Juen	耕	Käng	耻	Ch'e	聃	Me	聿	Seau
129	耒	K'e	耐	Nae	秒	Chaou	聃	Kan	聃	Shing	聿	Sze
	耒	Kow	耐	Chuen	耗	Haou	聃	Tan	聃	Sung	聿	7 Chaou
	耒	Tě	耐	Joo	耘	Yun	聃	Tan	聃	Wei		
				Juen	耔	Sze	聃	Käng	聃	Chě		
					耔	Kěa	聃	Chin	聃	Ně		
					耔	Ts'oo	聃	Chě	聃	Chih		
					耔	Tseih	聃	Ling	聃	T'ing		
					耔	Ngow	聃	Leaou	聃	Lung		
					耔	10 Foo	聃	Kwō	聃			
					耔	Juh	聃	7 Haou	聃			
					耔	Now	聃	Ch'ě	聃			
					耔	Kěang	聃	Shing	聃			
					耔	11 Han	聃	Chin	聃			
					耔	Ch'wang	聃	P'ing	聃			
					耔	15 Yew	聃	8 Tseu	聃			
							聃	K'e	聃			
							聃	To	聃			
							聃	Kwō	聃			
							聃	Wăn	聃			
							聃	Lēn	聃			
							聃	Ts'ung	聃			

肉 Jūh Jow	肯 K'ang	胚 P'ei	脛 Ts'uy	臄 Chuē	臄 Kēa
肋 Leh	狀 Jen	脾 Kēā	脅 Hēē	脾 P'e	臄 Chā
肌 Ke	肱 Kwang	胝 Che	脆 Ts'uy	脛 Ching	腫 Chung
肩 K'ang	肴 Heaou	胞 Paou	脇 Hēē	脛 Che	脛 Jow
肱 Keh	胝 P'e	胝 K'eu	脛 Meh	脛 Chuy	脛 Ngō
盲 Hwang	肱 Heih	胡 Hoō	脛 Meh	脛 T'ēn	脛 Sae
眇 E	服 Fūh	胝 K'oo	脊 Tseih	脛 Hēen	脛 T'un
眇 Seaou	眇 Heih	胝 Kaou	脛 Wān	脛 Yih	脛 Yaou
肘 Chow	肺 Fe	胤 Ying	脛 Keō	脛 Ngan	脛 Kēen
肩 Yuen	脛 P'ang	脛 Seu	脛 Kwan	脛 Jin	脛 K'ēō
肚 T'oo	胃 Wei	脛 K'ang	脛 Hing	脛 Hin	脛 Yu
肱 Kang	肱 P'ō	脛 Yen	脛 Hāng	脛 Shin	脛 Choo
肱 Yung	胃 Chow	脛 Chin	脛 Ts'o	脛 Foo	脛 Kēa
肝 Kan	肱 Choo	脛 Ch'e	脛 Chen	脛 Foo	脛 Ch'ang
育 Yūh	肱 Tan	脛 Che	脛 T'ing	脛 Keu	脛 Fūh
股 Koo	脛 P'ō	脛 Ngang	脛 Chē	脛 Fe	脛 T'uy
肢 Che	脛 Keu	脛 E	脛 Mei	脛 K'ang	脛 P'ang
肢 Foo	脛 Pei	脛 K'wa	脛 Shin	脛 Wan	脛 Hwang
肢 Fei	脛 K'eih	脛 Kwang	脛 Shin	脛 Uh	脛 Kēen
肢 Fun	脛 T'ae	脛 Kae	脛 Kēā	脛 Keō	脛 Ch'uen
肢 Ch'ow	脛 Tsze	脛 Heung	脛 Kēē	脛 Juen	脛 Jō
肢 Jin	脛 Che	脛 Urh	脛 Hin	脛 Shoo	脛 Leu
肢 P'ang	脛 Kēā	脛 P'ēn	脛 T'ō	脛 Hwan	脛 Chuy
肢 Kēen	脛 Tsze	脛 Nāng	脛 Foo	脛 Ngan	脛 Keh
肢 Fang	脛 P'an	脛 Yu	脛 Tow	脛 Ch'un	脛 K'ō
肢 Chun	脛 Chin	脛 Tsze	脛 Han	脛 Sing	脛 Kaou
肢 K'ang	脛 Hēen	脛 Ch'ing	脛 Shing	脛 Chē	脛 Hwān
肢 Hang	脛 Tsou	脛 Che	脛 Chang	脛 Naou	脛 P'ō

肉 130
月

[illegible]

白 ² Kew	舌 ² Shě	舛 ⁶ Chuen	舟 ² Chow	舩 ² Chaou	𩇛 ¹⁶ Mung	白 ¹³⁴
召 ^E Hëen	舍 ^{Shay} Shay	舜 ⁶ Shun	舩 ² Taou	舩 ^{Ke} Ke	𩇛 ¹⁶ Loo	舌 ¹³⁵
兒 ^{Ur} E	舐 ^{She} She	舛 ⁸ Kea	舩 ⁴ Ch'uen	舩 ^{Nëen} Nëen	𩇛 ^{Chan} Chan	舛 ¹³⁶
史 ⁸ Kwei	舐 ⁵ Tsëen	舞 ⁸ Woo	舩 ⁴ Pa	舩 ⁹ Füh		舟 ¹³⁷
雷 ⁸ Chă	舐 ⁵ Jen		舩 ^{Chau} Chau	舩 ^{Hwang} Hwang		
雷 ^{P'ing} P'ing	舐 ⁶ Shoo		舩 ^{Jih} Jih	舩 ^{Füh} Füh		
雷 ^{Yaou} Yaou	舐 ⁶ P'oo		舩 ^{Ch'uen} Ch'uen	舩 ^{Show} Show		
舛 ^{Yu} Yu	舐 ⁹ She		舩 ^{Fang} Fang	舩 ^{Fan} Fan		
舛 ⁵ Chung	舐 ¹⁰ Kwan		舩 ⁵ Pwan	舩 ^{Hëe} Hëe		
舛 ⁶ Seih			舩 ⁵ Ling	舩 ¹⁰ Pang		
舛 ⁷ Kew			舩 ^{Foo} Foo	舩 ^{Jō} Jō		
舛 ⁷ Yu			舩 ^{Füh} Füh	舩 ^{Ts'ang} Ts'ang		
舛 ⁸ Chuy			舩 ^{Chüh} Chüh	舩 ^{Cha} Cha		
舛 ⁸ Hing			舩 ^{Te} Te	舩 ^{Saou} Saou		
舛 ⁸ Keu			舩 ^{To} To	舩 ¹¹ Tsaou		
舛 ¹² Kew			舩 ^{Pih} Pih	舩 ^{Ts'ang} Ts'ang		
			舩 ^{Hëen} Hëen	舩 ^{K'e} K'e		
			舩 ^{Ch'uen} Ch'uen	舩 ^{Foo} Foo		
			舩 ⁶ Hwō	舩 ^{Foo} Foo		
			舩 ^{Hang} Hang	舩 ¹² Fei		
			舩 ⁷ Fow	舩 ^{Tung} Tung		
			舩 ^{Ch'in} Ch'in	舩 ¹³ Hëe		
			舩 ^{Fung} Fung	舩 ^E E		
			舩 ^{Saou} Saou	舩 ^{Tsëe} Tsëe		
			舩 ^{Ting} Ting	舩 ¹⁴ Hëen		
			舩 ⁸ Mäng			

138	艮	Kǎn	色	Selh	艸	Ts'aou	芣	Fow	芩	Fan	苗	Chuě
139	艮	Lěang	艸	5 Pūh	2	Teaou	芥	Keae	苓	Ling	茂	Mow
140	艸	Kēen	艸	10 Ming	3	Kew	苳	Hoo	榮	Chuh	范	Fan
			艸	13 Yen	4	Ngae	苳	Seu	苔	T'ae	茅	Maou
			艸	Heun	5	Hwan	苳	Keih	菱	Fūh	茄	Keae
					6	Keung	苳	Fung	苔	T'eaou	茆	Maou
					7	Ch'a	苳	K'in	苗	Meaou	苳	Ts'ze
					8	Kan	苳	K'e	苳	Leih	苳	Mō
					9	Ts'ēen	苳	Fun	苳	Ho	苳	Ming
					10	Hou	苳	Pa	苳	K'eu	苳	Le
					11	Yu	苳	Juy	苳	Mūh	苳	Yew
					12	Chō	苳	Ke	苳	Paou	苳	Jung
					13	K'ēih	苳	Hwa	苳	Kow	苳	P'ang
					14	Jin	苳	Fang	苳	E	苳	Kān
					15	Hea	苳	Che	苳	E	苳	Ts'ēen
					16	Woo	苳	Yun	苳	Keu	苳	Ch'ung
					17	K'e	苳	K'in	苳	K'oo	苳	Ching
					18	Mang	苳	Ngau	苳	Ch'oo	苳	Hwang
					19	Hwuy	苳	Ts'oo	苳	Ying	苳	Lěě
					20	4	苳	Maou	苳	Tung	苳	Ts'eh
					21	Foo	苳	Ngang	苳	Ts'eu	苳	Ts'ze
					22	Jin	苳	Ya	苳	Kan	苳	Mang
					23	Che	苳	Fei	苳	Hoo	苳	Keaou
					24	Hwuh	苳	5	苳	P'ang	苳	Fūh
					25	Shan	苳	Te	苳	Foo	苳	Yu
					26	Shun	苳	Jen	苳	Peih	苳	Choo
					27	Ch'in	苳	Yuen	苳	Ho	苳	Shoo
					28	K'ēen	苳	Jō	苳	Fūh	苳	Tsze
					29	Heaou	苳		苳		苳	

茱 Kēang	茱 Hwa	莪 Ngo	草 Fow	萋 Ts'e	葆 Paou
苗 Hwuy	荻 Tēh	莫 Mō	菜 Ts'ae	萌 Māng	蕙 Se
茵 Yin	蔬 Ch'in	莽 Mang	菀 Too	萍 P'ing	菜 Jow
茶 Ch'a	茶 Too	菴 Ch'ě	菠 Po	茹 Che	葉 Shě
茸 Jung	葦 Ch'ay	菴 Wan	菰 Han	菱 Wei	莽 Ngan
藍 Heuě	菱 Suy	菴 Tsing	菰 Che	苣 Tan	蒨 Ken
茹 Joo	莓 Mei	菴 Fei	菩 P'oo	菹 Chuy	葑 Fang
葎 Chung	蒨 Ken	菴 Tēh	苣 T'ang	蒹 Foo	葑 Hung
荀 Seun	華 Hwa	菲 Fei	葎 Kin	葎 Hēang	葑 Hung
荃 Sun	蓆 He	荃 Jin	葎 Hēen	萬 Wan	葑 Cha
葵 Kae	蕒 Kāng	苣 Kēen	葎 Kāng	帶 Ch'ae	著 Choo
荊 King	葎 Le	苣 Fun	苣 Koo	萬 Yu	藟 Tsze
苳 Hāng	苳 Foo	苣 Lūh	菱 Ling	葎 Kew	藟 Hō
苳 Ch'uen	苳 Le	苣 Yě	葎 Ken	葎 Yu	葎 Tung
草 Ts'aon	葎 Chwang	苣 Keūh	葎 Ngan	葎 Pūh	葎 Wei
蔓 Ngan	苳 Ken	苣 Kw'an	葎 Chow	葎 Heun	葎 Pa
苳 Jin	苳 Hāng	苣 Keun	葎 Kang	葎 Kēen	葎 Hoo
苳 Tsēen	苳 Sin	苣 P'ō	葎 P'ung	葎 E	葎 Meaou
苳 E	苳 Keun	苣 Tsze	葎 Ts'eu	葎 Keae	葎 Tsang
苳 7	苳 Chō	苣 Kaon	葎 T'an	葎 Wo	葎 Hēa
苳 T'ow	苳 Yen	苣 Ko	葎 Shūh	葎 Ch'un	葎 Yō
苳 Ch'ing	苳 Kwan	苣 Ts'uy	葎 Sūh	葎 Moo	葎 Ts'ung
苳 Foo	苳 Han	苣 Fūh	葎 Hoo	葎 Ngan	葎 Wei
苳 Che	苳 Yew	苣 Ch'ang	葎 K'e	葎 Woo	葎 Kwei
苳 Ch'ě	苳 Kūě	苣 Chow	葎 Taou	葎 T'e	葎 Hwān
苳 Ho	苳 Han	苣 Sung	葎 Chang	葎 Lō	葎 Heun
苳 E	苳 Hēen	苣 Chan	葎 Pe	葎 Yaou	葎 Ts'ēh
苳 Pūh	苳 Foo	苣	葎 Lae	葎	葎 Tanng

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10	莧 Hwang	荏 Ch'ny	蔞 P'o	蒨 Choo	菱 Ngae
蔞 So	蒲 P'oo	蔞 Kow	蔞 T'sang	蔞 Mae	蔞 We
蔞 P'e	蔞 Ching	蔞 Juy	蔞 E	蔞 H'ang	蔞 Wei
蔞 Hwän	蔞 K'een	蔞 Leau	蔞 Ts'ung	蔞 Yew	蔞 Ke
蔞 Juen	蔞 Tseih	蔞 H'ang	蔞 Soo	蔞 Keu	蔞 Ts'ze
蔞 She	蔞 Jö	蔞 Peih	蔞 Yin	蔞 Jaou	蔞 E
蔞 Heun	蔞 Ts'ang	蔞 Fow	蔞 Wei	蔞 Hwuy	蔞 K'ang
蔞 Teih	蔞 Ngän	蔞 Süh	12	蔞 Ngö	蔞 Ta
蔞 Lo	蔞 Haou	蔞 Ma	蔞 Fä	蔞 Ngae	蔞 Te
蔞 Mung	蔞 Sun	蔞 Chang	蔞 Pe	蔞 Fun	蔞 S'ä
蔞 Ngaou	蔞 Ts'in	蔞 Ngow	蔞 Foo	蔞 Kwei	蔞 Fan
蔞 Swan	蔞 Ming	蔞 K'ang	蔞 Ko	蔞 Juy	蔞 Keae
蔞 Meh	蔞 S'eh	蔞 Chan	蔞 Le	蔞 Keuë	蔞 Heae
蔞 Mung	蔞 Chüh	蔞 Ling	蔞 Fei	蔞 Tang	蔞 Ts'een
蔞 Ken	蔞 Yung	蔞 K'een	蔞 Wei	蔞 Woo	蔞 Foo
蔞 Moo	蔞 Ung	蔞 Kwän	蔞 Ch'en	蔞 Ngan	蔞 Hung
蔞 Choo	蔞 Kae	蔞 Süh	蔞 Fan	蔞 Seaou	蔞 Sä
蔞 Tow	蔞 She	蔞 Shang	蔞 Hoo	13	蔞 Sin
蔞 Hwö	11	蔞 M'ä	蔞 Täng	蔞 Keu	蔞 Hwuy
蔞 Teau	蔞 Tung	蔞 Mwan	蔞 Yen	蔞 Yu	蔞 Shoo
蔞 Käng	蔞 H'ang	蔞 Peh	蔞 Jen	蔞 Peih	蔞 Ne
蔞 Chin	蔞 Chüh	蔞 E	蔞 Heau	蔞 Kan	蔞 Heun
蔞 Ts'een	蔞 Pung	蔞 Chay	蔞 Ch'uen	蔞 H'een	蔞 Wei
蔞 Shun	蔞 L'een	蔞 Wei	蔞 Tseau	蔞 Luy	蔞 Chow
蔞 Tsou	蔞 Neau	蔞 Ch'au	蔞 Juy	蔞 Wän	蔞 Näng
蔞 Juy	蔞 Tsung	蔞 Leu	蔞 Juy	蔞 Yüh	蔞 Peau
蔞 Pö	蔞 Maou	蔞 Chung	蔞 K'eaou	蔞 Pö	蔞 Tae
蔞 K'wae	蔞 Shun	蔞 Ts'ae	蔞 Jow	蔞 Haou	蔞 K'ä

藻 Ch'au	藝 E	蔚 E	虎 Hoo	虫 Chung	蚋 Foo	艸 140
蘖 Chin	藟 Luy	蘋 P'in	虎 Hoo	虬 Ke	蚋 Keae	虎 141
蘖 E	藥 Yō	薜 Sēn	虬 Hen	虬 Kew	蚋 Foo	虫 142
蘖 Ch'wa	藤 T'ang	薜 Fā	虬 Nēō	虱 Seh	蚪 Tow	
藁 Kaou	蔗 P'eaou	藁 Lēn	虬 Yō	蚪 Chow	蚋 Ch'e	
藁 Fā	遮 Chay	護 Hoo	虬 K'ēn	虹 Hung	蚋 Kew	
藁 Kwan	藁 Sow	藁 Chō	虬 Ch'oo	虬 Hwuy	蚋 Tseh	
藁 K'ēn	藤 T'ang	藁 Ch'ow	虬 Pew	蚋 Fang	蚋 K'euh	
藁 Sen	藁 Choo	藁 K'eu	虬 Hoo	蚋 Ngh	蚋 Che	
藁 Tseih	藁 Choo	藁 Fan	虬 Fūh	蚋 Hwang	蚋 Yew	
藁 Ch'ang	藁 Meaou	藁 Lan	虬 Heu	蚋 Pa	蚋 Han	
藁 Lan	藁 Ngae	藁 Han	虬 Loo	蚋 K'ēn	蚋 Foo	
藁 Tsin	藁 Lin	藁 Keaou	虬 Chung	蚋 Juy	蚋 Jen	
藁 Ts'ang	藁 Tsaou	藁 Fūh	虬 Ken	蚋 T'uy	蚋 Ch'a	
藁 Ngow	藁 Lae	藁 Luy	虬 Yu	蚋 Pang	蚋 Heuē	
藁 Ch'ing	藁 Hō	藁 Luy	虬 8	蚋 Hang	蚋 Fan	
藁 Hēn	藁 T'ō	藁 Tsan	虬 Haou	蚋 Wān	蚋 Choo	
藁 Jē	藁 Kēn	藁 Tseao	虬 K'wei	蚋 E	蚋 K'eu	
藁 Ch'e	藁 Kēang	藁 Mun	虬 Kwō	蚋 Hwā	蚋 K'eung	
藁 Fan	藁 K'e	藁 Leuen	虬 K'ēang	蚋 Nan	蚋 K'ā	
藁 Leu	藁 Hāng	藁 Le	虬 Chow	蚋 Ke	蚋 Shih	
藁 Foo	藁 Loo	藁 Le	虬 Chan	蚋 Yin	蚋 Chen	
藁 Sēh	藁 Soo	藁 Chūh	虬 11	蚋 Yew	蚋 Ts'eu	
藁 Hoo	藁 Wān	藁 Lo	虬 K'eih	蚋 Chung	蚋 Ts'oo	
藁 E	藁 Nēō	藁 Luy	虬 Pew	蚋 Fun	蚋 Shay	
藁 Shin	藁 Ngō	藁 Neih		蚋 Kung	蚋 Ling	
藁 Sūh	藁 Jang	藁 Yūh		蚋 Tsaou	蚋 Tan	
藁 Le	藁 Meh					

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𧈧 ⁶	Woo	𧈧	Wei	𧈧	Füh	𧈧	Ngaou	𧈧	Hwang
𧈧 Kae	Käng	𧈧 Käng	𧈧 Chang	𧈧 Hoo	𧈧 Tëë	𧈧 E	𧈧 Chih	𧈧 Fun	
𧈧 Hwuy	Fow	𧈧 Fow	𧈧 Yih	𧈧 Tëë	𧈧 How	𧈧 Chih	𧈧 Tang	𧈧 Laou	
𧈧 Hwuy	Kaou	𧈧 Kaou	𧈧 Këen	𧈧 Kwa	𧈧 Kwa	𧈧 Keu	𧈧 Lo	𧈧 Hwuy	
𧈧 Këë	Lang	𧈧 Lang	𧈧 E	𧈧 Kwa	𧈧 Kwa	𧈧 Lo	𧈧 Lo	𧈧 Ch'ih	
𧈧 Wa	Ch'oo	𧈧 Ch'oo	𧈧 Ts'ing	𧈧 P'ang	𧈧 P'ang	𧈧 Low	𧈧 Low	𧈧 Sh'ih	
𧈧 Choo	T'ing	𧈧 T'ing	𧈧 Kwo	𧈧 Ts'ang	𧈧 Ts'ang	𧈧 Fung	𧈧 Fung	𧈧 Ch'en	
𧈧 Hwö	Yen	𧈧 Yen	𧈧 Ch'ang	𧈧 Sze	𧈧 Sze	𧈧 Chung	𧈧 Chung	𧈧 Shen	
𧈧 Kwö	Tëen	𧈧 Tëen	𧈧 Wan	𧈧 Hwuy	𧈧 Hwuy	𧈧 Chang	𧈧 Chang	𧈧 Jaou	
𧈧 Keaou	Che	𧈧 Che	𧈧 Tung	𧈧 Jung	𧈧 Jung	𧈧 K'ang	𧈧 K'ang	𧈧 Ch'ung	
𧈧 Këä	Juy	𧈧 Juy	𧈧 Ngö	𧈧 Këang	𧈧 Këang	𧈧 Süh	𧈧 Süh	𧈧 Ching	
𧈧 Kö	Fei	𧈧 Fei	𧈧 Ch'uen	𧈧 Han	𧈧 Han	𧈧 Keaou	𧈧 Keaou	𧈧 Heae	
𧈧 Joo	Lëang	𧈧 Lëang	𧈧 Yaou	𧈧 Ch'in	𧈧 Ch'in	𧈧 Chih	𧈧 Chih	𧈧 E	
𧈧 E	Keu	𧈧 Keu	𧈧 K'ëö	𧈧 Ts'in	𧈧 Ts'in	𧈧 Chay	𧈧 Chay	𧈧 Chen	
𧈧 Fow	Füh	𧈧 Füh	𧈧 K'ëuh	𧈧 He	𧈧 He	𧈧 Ma	𧈧 Ma	𧈧 Shen	
𧈧 Chih	Meih	𧈧 Meih	𧈧 Heuen	𧈧 So	𧈧 So	𧈧 Mow	𧈧 Mow	𧈧 Hëang	
𧈧 Shaou	K'e	𧈧 K'e	𧈧 K'o	𧈧 T'ang	𧈧 T'ang	𧈧 Seih	𧈧 Seih	𧈧 Lo	
𧈧 Seaou	Mäng	𧈧 Mäng	𧈧 Hwang	𧈧 Ma	𧈧 Ma	𧈧 Lëen	𧈧 Lëen	𧈧 Ying	
𧈧 Yuen	Këang	𧈧 Këang	𧈧 Fung	𧈧 Ming	𧈧 Ming	𧈧 Wei	𧈧 Wei	𧈧 Chae	
𧈧 Yung	Seih	𧈧 Seih	𧈧 Yen	𧈧 Yung	𧈧 Yung	𧈧 Mang	𧈧 Mang	𧈧 Heuen	
𧈧 Këë	Ke	𧈧 Ke	𧈧 Pëen	𧈧 Täng	𧈧 Täng	𧈧 Päng	𧈧 Päng	𧈧 Hee	
𧈧 Ch'ay	Hoo	𧈧 Hoo	𧈧 Jow	𧈧 Chö	𧈧 Chö	𧈧 P'ang	𧈧 P'ang	𧈧 Heae	
𧈧 Ngo	T'eaou	𧈧 T'eaou	𧈧 Wei	𧈧 Chüh	𧈧 Chüh	𧈧 Ch'ung	𧈧 Ch'ung	𧈧 Joo	
𧈧 Han	Chan	𧈧 Chan	𧈧 Füh	𧈧 Tsaou	𧈧 Tsaou	𧈧 Fan	𧈧 Fan	𧈧 Ts'e	
𧈧 Shüh	Yih	𧈧 Yih	𧈧 Jun	𧈧 Tsëang	𧈧 Tsëang	𧈧 P'wan	𧈧 P'wan	𧈧 Heun	
𧈧 Fung	Foo	𧈧 Foo	𧈧 Juen	𧈧 Ch'e	𧈧 Ch'e	𧈧 He	𧈧 He	𧈧 Fe	
𧈧 Shin	Fow	𧈧 Fow	𧈧 Yew	𧈧 Ngow	𧈧 Ngow	𧈧 Ke	𧈧 Ke	𧈧 Hëen	
𧈧 Foo	Fei	𧈧 Fei	𧈧 Hëa	𧈧 Te	𧈧 Te			𧈧 Mung	
𧈧 Hëen								𧈧 Haou	
𧈧 Chë								𧈧 Hwö	

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蠟	Lă	衲	4	衲	5	衲	Peaou	衲	P'au	衲	Yin	衲	
蠟	Le	衲	Hin	衲	Heuen	衲	E	衲	K'eu	衲	Ts'ae	衲	
蠟	Ch'un	衲	6	衲	Shūh	衲	Chō	衲	Lă	衲	Pow	衲	
蠟	Le	衲	Meh	衲	6	衲	Shan	衲	Fei	衲	Lēě	衲	
蠟	16	衲	Urh	衲	T'ung	衲	4	衲	T'an	衲	7	衲	
蠟	Too	衲	7	衲	Keae	衲	Foo	衲	Heuě	衲	Ch'ing	衲	
蠟	Heuen	衲	K'an	衲	Han	衲	Fun	衲	Hēě	衲	Chwang	衲	
蠟	Seaou	衲	10	衲	7	衲	K'e	衲	Kēa	衲	E	衲	
蠟	Choo	衲	Ke	衲	Yung	衲	Hoo	衲	Sew	衲	Ngo	衲	
蠟	17	衲	Mēě	衲	Ya	衲	Chen	衲	Kwan	衲	Sha	衲	
蠟	Fung	衲		衲	Hoo	衲	Shwae	衲	Chin	衲	Keun	衲	
蠟	Fang	衲		衲	Wei	衲	K'eih	衲	E	衲	Yu	衲	
蠟	Koo	衲		衲	Ch'ung	衲	Nă	衲	Jen	衲	K'ew	衲	
蠟	Keuen	衲		衲	Hăng	衲	Jih	衲	Heuten	衲	Poo	衲	
蠟	18	衲		衲	12	衲	Chung	衲	Mow	衲	Shwūy	衲	
蠟	Ts'an	衲		衲	K'eu	衲	Chung	衲	Chen	衲	Tseun	衲	
蠟	K'ě	衲		衲		衲	Heae	衲	E	衲	Fei	衲	
蠟	Hō	衲		衲		衲	Sēay	衲	Foo	衲	Seih	衲	
蠟	19	衲		衲		衲	Che	衲	Ne	衲	Shang	衲	
蠟	Man	衲		衲		衲	Jin	衲	P'e	衲	Che	衲	
		衲		衲		衲	K'in	衲	Fūh	衲	Chan	衲	
		衲		衲		衲	Kin	衲	Yew	衲	Tsan	衲	
		衲		衲		衲	Yuen	衲	6	衲	Ko	衲	
		衲		衲		衲	Mēě	衲	Choo	衲	Chow	衲	
		衲		衲		衲	5	衲	E	衲	E	衲	
		衲		衲		衲	Kēa	衲	Fūh	衲	E	衲	

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裙 Keu	袴 Le	襦 K'ēang
裙 K'wān	袴 Jūh	襦 Tsā
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裨 P'e	襪 Neaou	襪 Chen
裨 P'e	襪 Pō	襪 Chen
裨 Ts'ūy	襪 How	襪 Jung
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褚 Chung	襪 K'ēang	襪 K'in
福 Foo	襪 K'ēen	襪 K'wei
複 Fūh	11 襪 He	襪 Sēē
襪 Hēē	襪 Yew	襪 Lan
襪 Hō	襪 Paou	襪 Ngaou
襪 Hoo	襪 Tēē	襪 Heh
襪 Juen	襪 E	襪 Shūh
襪 P'ēen	襪 Ngow	襪 Tang
襪 Pei	襪 Leu	襪 Suy
襪 Yu	襪 San	襪 P'eih
襪 Paou	襪 Shan	14 襪 Joo
襪 Che	襪 Sēang	襪 Tsze
襪 Ch'ā	襪 E	襪 Chō
襪 Lūh	12 襪 P'ēē	襪 Heun
襪 K'ēen	襪 Chuen	襪 Wa
10 襪 Chūh	襪 Fan	16 襪 Ts'in
襪 Ch'e	襪 Ho	襪 Hwan
	襪 Jaou	

襪 17 K'ēen
襪 Tac
襪 Seih
襪 18 Kēen
襪 Chē
襪 E
襪 Neaou

西 Se
3 覓 Fung
6 覃 Tan
12 覆 Fūh
13 覓 Heh
19 覓 Ke

見 Kēen
4 覓 Kwei
覓 Maou
覓 Meih
5 覓 Chen
覓 Ngeh
6 覓 Sze
7 覓 Heih
覓 Fow
覓 Kaou
8 覓 Tēen
覓 E
覓 Tsing
9 覓 Too
覓 Yu
覓 Ts'in
10 覓 K'e
覓 Kow
11 覓 Ch'wang
覓 Ts'eu
覓 Ts'eu
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13 覓 Kēō
覓 Kēō

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鯢 Fan	鯢 Ch'a	鯢 Peih	訢 Foo	訢 Heaou	訢 Ho
鯢 18 Kwan	鯢 Che	鯢 Jō	訢 Kaou	訢 Nūh	訢 Hēā
鯢 Tefh	鯢 Keuě	鯢 Shang	訢 Keaou	訢 Ch'in	訢 Chow
鯢 K'ě	鯢 Ngo	鯢 12 Cha	訢 3 Fan	訢 Yew	訢 Ho
	鯢 Che	鯢 Che	訢 Hung	訢 Che	訢 Chin
	鯢 K'ě	鯢 Heih	訢 Ch'a	訢 Heung	訢 Choo
	鯢 Chau	鯢 18 Hēō	訢 Taou	訢 Fang	訢 Ching
	鯢 Koo	鯢 Ch'ūh	訢 Heu	訢 Ch'aon	訢 Hoo
	鯢 Tsuy	鯢 14 E	訢 K'ě	訢 Shě	訢 Ngang
	鯢 Te	鯢 Keuě	訢 E	訢 Fan	訢 Yang
	鯢 Hwa	鯢 17 Ch'an	訢 Jin	訢 Chun	訢 Le
	鯢 Heuen	鯢 Hwuy	訢 Sin	訢 Fung	訢 Naou
	鯢 Keae		訢 Heun	訢 Jin	訢 Heu
	鯢 Kwāng		訢 Shwa	訢 Heu	訢 Ts'ze
	鯢 7 K'ew		訢 Shan	訢 Jen	訢 Koo
	鯢 Sin		訢 K'eih	訢 Kan	訢 Fan
	鯢 E		訢 T'ō	訢 Ling	訢 Foo
	鯢 Sūh		訢 Ke	訢 E	訢 Te
	鯢 E		訢 Hoo	訢 Chen	訢 E
	鯢 Chan		訢 Ngo	訢 K'ea	訢 K'eu
	鯢 Chow		訢 Fun	訢 Tā	訢 Chaou
	鯢 K'e		訢 Ya	訢 Keu	訢 Fei
	鯢 Sae		訢 Sung	訢 Shūh	訢 P'ing
			訢 Heae	訢 Cha	訢 P'e
				訢 T'o	訢 Ne
					訢 Heung
					訢 K'ēuh

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詛 Ts'oo	諫 Ts'ze	詐 Cha	諸 Heaou	諛 Yu	誦 K'eüh
訃 Choo	訓 Ch'ow	誑 Ts'eaou	誑 Suy	誑 Seaou	誑 Ma
詞 Ts'ze	誨 Chow	誑 Tsin	誑 Hëen	誑 Ke	誑 Mow
談 Meih	詹 Chen	語 Yu	誑 Hing	誑 Ch'ä	誑 Nan
說 Chow	詹 Shen	誑 Heaou	誑 Fei	誑 Ts'ä	誑 Naou
詠 Yung	諸 Ming	誑 He	誑 E	誑 Ch'en	誑 Nö
詠 Heu	諸 Ngh	誑 Ch'ing	誑 E	誑 Ch'in	誑 Seu
詢 Seun	訴 Kwei	誑 Keae	誑 Na	誑 Shin	誑 Seun
詣 E	詢 Henng	誑 Hwang	誑 Keu	誑 Füh	誑 She
詭 Hwang	說 Henng	誑 Hëen	調 Chow	誑 Choo	誑 T'ing
試 She	詭 Kwa	誑 Woo	調 Teaou	誑 Chuen	誑 Wei
管 Ch'ä	詭 T'eaon	誑 Ts'o	誑 Hwän	誑 Yang	誑 T'e
詳 Ch'a	詭 Ch'e	誑 Woo	誑 Pe	誑 Ngan	誑 Woo
說 Heaou	詭 Luy	誑 He	誑 Ch'è	誑 Ngö	誑 Yé
詩 Sho	誑 Choo	誑 Hin	誑 Chuë	誑 Hëen	誑 Yen
詠 Hân	誑 K'wang	誑 Kaou	誑 Che	誑 Fung	誑 Yu
詠 Heu	誑 K'wa	誑 Sung	誑 Chun	誑 Ngan	誑 10
詠 How	詠 Ke	誑 P'oo	誑 K'e	誑 Han	誑 Che
詠 Kwei	詠 Käng	誑 Hwuy	誑 Chö	誑 Heae	誑 T'äng
詠 Ts'euén	詠 Che	誑 Shwö	誑 Këh	誑 Heö	誑 Ch'in
詠 Këë	詠 Jin	誑 Ngh	誑 Keüh	誑 Heun	誑 Sëay
詠 Hwa	詠 Këë	誑 Woo	誑 Lëang	誑 Heuen	誑 Ching
詠 Hwuy	詠 Ngo	誑 Shin	誑 Lun	誑 How	誑 Yuen
詠 Kae	詠 Kwang	誑 K'eung	誑 Te	誑 Hwän	誑 Chuy
詠 Sëang	詠 She	誑 Ngan	誑 Tsäng	誑 Hwuy	誑 K'eh
詠 Tsëang	詠 Tan	誑 Chang	誑 Ts'eu	誑 Këa	誑 Ngaou
詠 Hwuy	詠 Pei	誑 Ch'ang	誑 Ts'ing	誑 Këa	誑 Ch'ing
詠 Sin	詠 Püh	誑 Shwuy	誑 T'un	誑 Këa	誑 He
詠 Jay	詠 Yew	誑 K'o	誑 Wei	誑 Këen	

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講 K'ang	設 Man	譙 Ts'in	15	Hwō	欲 Fun	
謙 H'een	Mwan	譙 Tsun	譚 Chay	Tang	欲 Hung	
謙 K'een	Mew	譚 Woo	譚 K'een	22	欲 Hung	
謎 Me	謨 Moo	13	譚 Ch'e	T'ūh	欲 10	
謚 Meih	餘 Yaou	譚 Hwuy	譚 P'een	N'een	謚 Hwō	
謚 K'een	Ts'een	譚 Chen	譚 Hwuy		謚 K'e	
謚 Pang	12	譚 Ching	Tow		謚 Kō	
謚 Shen	Ch'a	譚 Shing	T'ūh		11	
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謚 Sze	Chan	譚 Chen	Tsch			
謚 Taou	Ts'eu'en	譚 King	16			
謚 Yang	Ch'au	譚 E	Ngo			
謚 Yaou	Leuen	譚 Fā	N'gow			
謚 Yih	Ching	譚 Ch'en	Ch'ow			
11	He	譚 Ngaou	Heae			
譚 Ch'au	Heih	譚 Hao	17			
譚 H'ang	Heu	譚 Heuen	Jang			
譚 Chay	Hwa	譚 Saou	Ch'ō			
譚 E	Hwuy	譚 P'e	K'een			
譚 Ch'e	Hwuy	譚 Suy	Lan			
譚 E	Ke	譚 Tang	Ts'in			
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譚 Che	K'een	譚 Ying	Ch'an			
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豕	She	豕	Hwuy	豸	Ch'ae	負	Fow
豕	K'ae	豕	Choo	豸	Paou	負	Pei
豕	K'e	豕	E	豸	Kae	財	Ts'ae
豕	T'ang	豕	Ngeh	豸	Nă	貨	So
豕	T'ang	豕	Hwuy	豸	Pe	貢	Kung
豕	Le	豕	Pa	豸	T'eaou	賂	E
豕	T'ang	豕	S'ang	豸	Ch'ung	賂	Pae
豕	H'ang	豕	Juy	豸	E	賂	P'in
豕	Shoo	豕	Ling	豸	Füh	賂	Fan
豕	T'ow	豕	Low	豸	Heuen	賂	Ho
豕	Fung	豕	Ngae	豸	Hew	賂	T'an
豕	K'ae	豕	Hwan	豸	Hö	賂	Kwan
豕	Ke	豕	Kän	豸	Hö	賂	Tseh
豕	Yen	豕	K'een	豸	Kän	賂	Chin
		豕	Haou	豸	Meh	賂	Han
		豕	Chö	豸	Le	賂	Chin
		豕	E	豸	Maou	賂	H'een
		豕	Foo	豸	Swan	賂	Choo
		豕	Heaou	豸	Chaou	賂	She
		豕	Chö	豸	E	賂	Pe
		豕	K'een	豸	E	賂	Ts'ze
		豕	Ts'ung	豸	Ne	賂	Urh
		豕	Choo	豸	Jaou	賂	Kwei
		豕	Hwüh	豸	K'ae	賂	P'een
		豕		豸	Maou	賂	Mae

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賄 E	賤 Käng	贊 Tsan	赅 Heh	起 ⁴ K'e	趲 Chun	
賄 Che	賢 Ts'een	贖 Shen	赅 Ch'ing	趲 ⁵ Ke	趲 Ch'a	
賄 Mow	賣 H'een	贏 L'een	赅 Chay	趲 Ch'üh	趲 Keaou	
賄 Heuen	賄 Mae	贖 Ying	赅 H'ea	趲 Chen	趲 ¹⁰ T'een	
賄 Ho	賄 Foo	贖 Chan	赅 Kan	趲 Ch'in	趲 Yaou	
賄 Fun	賄 Tsung	贖 Tsin	赅 Che	趲 Füh	趲 Ts'eu	
賄 ⁶ Loo	賄 Ch'ih	贖 Pe	赅 ¹² Joo	趲 H'een	趲 ¹¹ Man	
賄 Jin	賄 Too	贖 Chen	赅 Joo	趲 Ts'eu	趲 Ch'au	
賄 Kae	賄 Ch'ü	贖 Shüh		趲 Chau	趲 Chang	
賄 Hwuy	賄 How	賄 ¹⁵ Yen		趲 Ts'ze	趲 ¹² Hwang	
賄 Tsze	賄 Ch'un	賄 ¹⁶ Yen		趲 Chay	趲 K'eaou	
賄 Koo	賄 Yen	賄 ¹⁷ Tsang		趲 Keu	趲 Kin	
賄 Tsch	賄 Lae			趲 Yué	趲 Heuen	
賄 Chin	賄 Juen			趲 ⁶ Ch'e	趲 Chüh	
賄 ⁷ Shay	賄 Ch'ing			趲 Chow	趲 Chen	
賄 Hwuy	賄 Foo			趲 Kan	趲 ¹⁴ Yö	
賄 Pin	賄 Kow			趲 T'oo	趲 ¹⁵ Ch'en	
賄 K'ew	賄 Tsch			趲 Fow	趲 Tsan	
賄 ⁸ Chow	賄 Sae			趲 Chaou	趲 ¹⁹ K'ö	
賄 Chang	賄 Tsze			趲 Chué	趲 ²⁰ Chö	
賄 Lao	賄 Che			趲 Chaou		
賄 Lao	賄 Chan					
賄 Ts'ze	賄 Ch'uy					

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足 Tsüh ²	跣 To	跣 To	跣 Tsüh	跣 Hwan	跣 T'uy	蹙 P'ě
跣 Ting	跣 To	跣 To	跣 T'ung	跣 Hwa	蹙 Ngaou	蹙 Täng
跣 Foo	跣 K'ea	跣 K'ea	跣 Jō	跣 Ken	蹙 K'een	跣 Che
跣 K'e ³	跣 Ts'ze	跣 Ts'ze	跣 Leh	跣 Che	蹙 Taou	跣 Tsäng
跣 Ch'a	跣 P'au	跣 P'au	跣 She	跣 Wan	蹙 Ts'o	蹙 S'een
跣 Foo ⁴	跣 Keu	跣 Keu	跣 Tō	跣 K'eu	蹙 K'e	蹙 Fan
跣 Ch'ae	跣 F'o	跣 F'o	跣 Kwei	跣 T'cih	蹙 He	蹙 Choo
跣 Hoo	跣 P'o	跣 P'o	跣 Chay	跣 K'e	蹙 T'a	蹙 Chung
跣 Hang	跣 Keu	跣 Keu	跣 Kwei	跣 Tsüh	蹙 Ts'ang	蹙 Tsun
跣 K'ang	跣 6	跣 6	跣 Loo	跣 Yu	蹙 Jung	蹙 Ts'üh
跣 K'een	跣 K'än	跣 K'än	跣 Luy	跣 E	蹙 Tseih	蹙 Ch'üh
跣 Ngo	跣 Peh	跣 Peh	跣 Ch'e	跣 Tō	蹙 11	蹙 K'ue
跣 Heung	跣 E	跣 E	跣 Ch'ing	跣 Ch'ae	蹙 Tsan	蹙 Lin
跣 Che	跣 K'ě	跣 K'ě	跣 Teaou	跣 H'ea	蹙 Ch'e	蹙 K'eaou
跣 Fun	跣 Tseih	跣 Tseih	跣 Ke	跣 ũh	蹙 Peih	蹙 K'eo
跣 Ch'e	跣 K'wang	跣 K'wang	跣 Hing	蹙 Woo	蹙 Ch'üh	蹙 P'üh
跣 Ke	跣 Ch'ih	跣 Ch'ih	跣 Tseun	蹙 Ch'un	蹙 Ts'üh	蹙 13
跣 E	跣 To	跣 To	跣 Soo	蹙 Chung	蹙 Teih	蹙 Tsaou
跣 Choo	跣 S'een	跣 S'een	跣 Léang	蹙 Chuen	蹙 Ch'an	蹙 T'a
跣 Ch'üh	跣 H'ang	跣 H'ang	跣 T'a	蹙 K'een	蹙 K'e	蹙 P'eih
跣 F'ei	跣 Keau	跣 Keau	跣 Chuě	蹙 Hwän	蹙 Chuen	蹙 Ch'ä
跣 F'üh	跣 To	跣 To	跣 Ch'ang	蹙 Keu	蹙 Se	蹙 Ch'üh
跣 T'ě	跣 Hae	跣 Hae	跣 Che	蹙 P'een	蹙 Tseih	蹙 Chen
跣 Ling	跣 Ch'oo	跣 Ch'oo	跣 K'e	蹙 Jow	蹙 Ch'ih	蹙 Ch'ō
跣 Che	跣 Ts'euen	跣 Ts'euen	跣 Chaou	蹙 Ch'ä	蹙 Mwan	蹙 Ch'oo
跣 P'ō	跣 K'wa	跣 K'wa	跣 Ch'ō	蹙 T'e	蹙 Tsung	蹙 14
跣 San	跣 Ts'ang	跣 Ts'ang	跣 Tseih	蹙 10	蹙 12	蹙 Ch'ow
跣 T'ě	跣 Kwō	跣 Kwō	跣 Keüh	蹙 Ch'a	蹙 Ch'ě	蹙 Ch'ō
跣 Fei						蹙 Tse

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躡 Leih	軋 Tan	軋 Hēen	軋 Yih	輓 Ling	
躡 Che	軋 Choo	軋 Keun	軋 Koo	輓 Ho	
躡 Ch'en	軋 Foo	軋 Yuē	軋 P'een	輓 E	
躡 16 Lin	軋 K'wa	軋 Ch'ui	軋 Che	輓 Chow	
躡 17 Lan	軋 To	軋 Fan	軋 Ts'eu	輓 Kwan	
躡 Jang	軋 Heae	軋 Jin	軋 K'ing	輓 Tsze	
躡 18 Nǎě	軋 K'e	軋 K'wang	軋 Keau	輓 E	
躡 20 K'ě	軋 Chung	軋 K'ang	軋 K'ō	輓 Chan	
	軋 K'eu	軋 Wei	軋 Urh	輓 Chuē	
	軋 K'ang	軋 Hung	軋 Loo	輓 Lēen	
	軋 Juen	軋 Hwāng	軋 Fūh	輓 Pei	
	軋 Ke	軋 Juen	軋 E	輓 E	
	軋 Kow	軋 Nā	軋 Chow	輓 Ne	
	軋 Pā	軋 Ngh	軋 Tsae	輓 Chaou	
	軋 Yaou	軋 Ke	軋 Shih	輓 Ch'ay	
	軋 Hung	軋 5	軋 Ch'ing	輓 Shoo	
	軋 K'o	軋 Kow	軋 7	輓 Chun	
	軋 Che	軋 Pā	軋 Chūh	輓 Jow	
	軋 Chin	軋 Yaou	軋 T'een	輓 Ho	
	軋 Chūh	軋 Hung	軋 Wan	輓 Han	
		軋 K'o	軋 Hēang	輓 Yew	
		軋 Che	軋 Ch'ě	輓 Hwān	
		軋 Chūh	軋 8	輓 Hwān	
		軋 Wan	軋 Juen	輓 Keau	
				輓 Keau	

160	車	轎	Keaou	辛	Sin	辰	Shin	走	Ch'ō	走	T'seh	逕	King
161	辛	輻	Fan	辜	Koo	辱	Jūh	迈	Jing	述	Shūh	逕	T'eih
162	辰	輻	Kaou	辟	P'eih	農	Nung	迁	Kan	迴	Hwuy	通	T'ung
163	走	輻	Chan	臯	Tsuy			迁	Ts'een	逕	E	逗	Tow
	走	輻	Fun	辣	Lă			迁	Heu	遇	She	送	E
	走	輻	Hwan					迄	Heih	迷	Me	逝	She
		輻	Lin	辦	Pan			迅	Sin	逕	Hae	逞	Ch'ing
		輻	13	辨	P'een			迭	Ke	迸	P'ing	速	Sūh
		輻	E	辨	P'een			迦	Hwūh	迹	Tseih	造	Tsaon
		輻	K'an	辭	Ts'ze			边	Fang	迹	Juen	迭	Tseun
		輻	Leih	辭	81			边	Chun	迹	K'ē	逢	Fang
		輻	Yu	辭	P'een			速	Ying	追	Chuy	逢	P'ung
		輻	14	辭	P'een			迎	Kin	追	T'uy	這	Chay
		輻	Han					近	Ya	退	T'uy	連	L'een
		輻	Hung					近	Fan	送	Sung	連	Pun
		輻	Hwāng					返	Woo	送	Kwō	道	Hwan
		輻	15					迂	5	适	T'aon	逮	T'ae
		輻	Hwuy					迂	Chen	逃	How	週	Chow
		輻	16					迨	T'eaon	迨	Neih	進	Tsin
		輻	Loo					迨	K'ē	逆	P'oo	連	Chō
		輻	17					迨	E	逋	K'e	逋	K'wei
		輻	Pe					迴	Heung	逋	Yew	透	Wei
		輻	Leih					迦	K'ea	道	Seaon	透	T'eih
		輻	20					迨	T'ae	道	T'ow	逸	Yih
		輻	Lin					迪	Teih	透	Chūh	逼	P'elh
								迨	Ching	逐	K'ew	逋	K'ea
								迫	P'eh	逋	T'oo	逾	Yu
								迭	T'ē	途		逾	Yew

遁 Tun	遑 Chang	還 Hwan	邑 } Yih	邵 Shaou	鄧 E
遂 Suy	遑 Ngaon	還 Chen	下 2	邱 Te	鄧 P'sow
遑 Chuen	遑 11 Yaou	邇 Urh	邱 Ke	邳 Kwei	邳 Ping
遇 Yu	遑 Shih	邇 Mō	邳 Yung	邳 Choo	邳 Yew
逌 Ching	遭 Tsaou	邇 15 P'en	邳 Maou	邳 Yūh	都 Too
遊 Yew	遮 Chay	邇 Lā	邳 Joo	邳 Ngan	鄧 Hwang
運 Yun	逌 Che	邇 19 Lo	邳 Fan	邳 Hō	鄧 Ching
選 Ngō	邇 Tun		邳 K'eung	邳 K'eih	鄧 Mei
遍 P'een	邇 Ch'e		邳 4 Foo	邳 K'ēō	鄧 Ngō
過 Ko	邇 12 Lin		邳 K'ang	邳 Keih	鄧 10
過 Kwo	邇 Chung		邳 K'e	邳 Seun	鄧 Tsow
邇 Ngō	邇 Tsun		邳 Pin	邳 Keaou	鄧 Ch'wang
邇 Hēa	邇 Jaou		邳 Ke	邳 7 Ch'ing	鄧 Yun
邇 Hwang	邇 Ts'een		邳 Fang	邳 Han	鄉 Hēang
邇 Ts'ew	邇 Seuen		邳 Hing	邳 Foo	邳 K'ang
道 Taou	邇 K'eaou		邳 Na	邳 Kāng	邳 Yung
達 Tā	邇 Wei		邳 No	邳 Foo	邳 Pe
達 Wei	邇 Woo		邳 Pang	邳 Kaou	邳 Tseou
邇 10 Kow	邇 Leau		邳 Ts'un	邳 Hō	邳 Foo
邇 Yaou	邇 13 Keu		邳 Ho	邳 Keun	邳 Chuen
邇 Sūh	邇 P'e		邳 Sēay	邳 K'eih	邳 Yen
邇 Lew	邇 Hwuy		邳 8 Fūh	邳 K'ēō	邳 Chang
邇 Sun	邇 Yaou		邳 Pe	邳 Poo	邳 Mwan
邇 Te	邇 Mae		邳 Keu	邳 Chow	邳 12 Tāng
邇 Yuen	邇 Heae		邳 Han	邳 Te	邳 Hwang
邇 Soo	邇 Sny		邳 P'ei	邳 Kwō	邳 Ch'ing
邇 T'ā			邳 Ken	邳 P'e	邳 Shen
邇 K'een					

走 162

邑 163

邑 163

邑 163

163	邑	鄰 Lin	酉 Yew	醅 Choo	10	醖 Ch'an	采 P'een
	下	鄱 Po	酏 Ting	醑 Ming	醖 K'ö	釀 N'ang	采 Ts'ae
164	酉	鄱 Tan	胥 Ts'ew	醑 Lō	醖 Me	18	彩 Ts'ae
165	采	鄱 ¹³ N'ë	酌 Chō	醑 Ch'ow	醖 Jung	釀 Hin	彩 ⁸ Ngō
		鄱 Fung	配 P'ei	醑 Wei	醖 Ch'ow	19	穉 Shih
		鄱 ¹⁴ Tsow	酎 Chow	醒 Ch'ing	醖 She	釀 Ling	
		鄱 ¹⁵ Ch'en	酏 Ch'un	醑 T'oo	醖 Cha	醖 Soo	
		鄱 Ching	酏 Hoo	醑 Keaou	醖 Hae		
		鄱 Fan	酏 K'ang	醑 Kūh	醖 Shang		
		鄱 ¹⁷ Jang	酏 Ch'in	酸 Swan	醖 Le		
		鄱 ¹⁸ Hwau	酏 Heu	醑 Lūh	醖 Tsaou		
		鄱 Hwuy	酏 Yew	醑 Che	醖 E		
		鄱 Fung	酏 Maou	醑 Ch'ow	醖 Ts'ang		
		鄱 ¹⁹ Tswan	酏 ⁵ Keu	醑 Ngan	醖 K'een		
		鄱 Leih	酏 Ngang	醑 Yen	醖 Tsaou		
		鄱 Le	酏 Ling	醑 T'aou	醖 He		
		鄱 ²⁰ K'ë	酏 Ts'ō	醑 P'ei	醖 Nung		
		鄱 Tang	酏 Soo	醑 Shun	醖 Le		
			酏 Heu	醑 Tsuy	醖 K'ë		
			酏 T'ō	醑 Ts'ō	醖 E		
			酏 Han	醑 E	醖 ¹⁴ Joo		
			酏 E	醑 T'e	醖 Chen		
			酏 Koo	醑 Hoo	醖 Heun		
			酏 ⁶ Ch'ow	醑 Sen	醖 Ch'ow		
			酏 Jung	醑 Sing	醖 ¹⁷ Ling		
			酏 Hwō	醑 T'an			
				醑 Yun			

里 ² Le	金 ² Kin	鈐 ² Fun	鈇 ² Keaou	鎬 ² Ch'wang	鎔 ² Kwan
重 ² Chung	釘 ² Ting	鈇 ² Yun	鈇 ² Jin	鋒 ² Fung	鎔 ² Maou
野 ⁴ Yay	針 ³ Chin	鈇 ² Pe	鈇 ² Ch'e	鈇 ² Hing	錫 ² Seih
量 ⁵ Lëang	鈇 ³ Teaou	鈇 ² Ko	鈇 ² E	鈇 ² Wan	錫 ² Koo
釐 ¹¹ Le	鈇 ³ Këë	鈇 ² Keun	鈇 ² Urh	鈇 ² Leuë	錫 ² Che
	釐 ³ Ch'uen	鈇 ² Foo	鈇 ² Chow	鈇 ² Ts'oo	錫 ² Ts'o
	釐 ³ Ch'ae	鈇 ² Ling	鈇 ² Yin	鈇 ² Hëen	錫 ² Yay
	釐 ³ Han	鈇 ² Choo	鈇 ² Keun	鈇 ² P'oo	錫 ² Lëen
	釐 ³ Kang	鈇 ² Ping	鈇 ² Ch'ung	鈇 ² Teaou	錫 ² Ko
	釐 ³ Këang	鈇 ² Keu	鈇 ² Tung	鈇 ² Lang	錫 ² Kwo
	釐 ³ Kung	鈇 ² Koo	鈇 ² Chih	鈇 ² 8	錫 ² Juy
	釐 ³ Jih	鈇 ² Pö	鈇 ² Sëen	鈇 ² Tsuy	錫 ² Juen
	釐 ³ Heih	鈇 ² T'ëen	鈇 ² Ts'uen	鈇 ² Keu	錫 ² Chin
	釐 ³ Kin	鈇 ² Chin	鈇 ² Choo	鈇 ² Chang	錫 ² Too
	釐 ³ Yin	鈇 ² Heuen	鈇 ² Shoo	鈇 ² Kang	錫 ² Ts'eaou
	釐 ³ Pa	鈇 ² Chaou	鈇 ² Ming	鈇 ² Ch'ang	錫 ² Chin
	釐 ³ K'in	鈇 ² Paou	鈇 ² Han	鈇 ² Lüh	錫 ² Tsung
	釐 ³ Fang	鈇 ² Ho	鈇 ² Hew	鈇 ² Hëen	錫 ² Füh
	釐 ³ Foo	鈇 ² Yuë	鈇 ² Han	鈇 ² Chuy	錫 ² Low
	釐 ³ Nā	鈇 ² Pö	鈇 ² Chö	鈇 ² Ch'uy	錫 ² Jow
	釐 ³ Ngö	鈇 ² Jen	鈇 ² Juy	鈇 ² Tsze	錫 ² Ngö
	釐 ³ Tun	鈇 ² K'ëen	鈇 ² K'ew	鈇 ² Tsang	錫 ² Yang
	釐 ³ Kow	鈇 ² Füh	鈇 ² Seaou	鈇 ² Shun	錫 ² Hëa
	釐 ³ K'ëen	鈇 ² Yuen	鈇 ² Tsin	鈇 ² Tun	錫 ² Sing
	釐 ³ Fan	鈇 ² Pö	鈇 ² Ts'o	鈇 ² Ting	錫 ² Hwang
	釐 ³ Sā	鈇 ² Ching	鈇 ² Ūh	鈇 ² K'e	錫 ² Ch'ä
	釐 ³ Jin	鈇 ² Mang	鈇 ² Mei	鈇 ² Ts'ëen	錫 ² K'e
	釐 ³ Ch'au	鈇 ² T'ing	鈇 ² Chuë	鈇 ² Chuy	錫 ² K'ëë
	釐 ³ New	鈇 ² Hing	鈇 ² Kin	鈇 ² Mow	錫 ² How

里¹⁶⁶
金¹⁶⁷

167 金	鑒 Kéen	整 Ngaou	鎌 Léen	18 鐳 Néě	長 Chang	門 Mun
168 長	鍵 Kéen	鋤 Mwan	鍬 Keaou	鐳 He	長 Chang	門 Shen
6 119 門	鋤 K'ěě	鋤 Teih	鐵 T'ěě	鐳 Ts'wan	6 肆 Sze	門 Hěă
	鍾 Chung	鑿 Ngaou	鑲 Hwan	19 鐳 Lo	15 襲 Neaou	2 閃 Ke
	鎡 Ch'a	鏗 Käng	鑄 Tang	鐳 Tswan		閃 Shen
	鎌 Léen	鏘 Ts'ang	鐸 Tō	鐳 Lwan		3 閉 Han
	錯 Hěă	鏘 Ts'an	鏹 Keu	鑿 Ts'ō		閉 Pe
	鏢 Sō	鏡 King	14 鏹 Heun	20 鑿 K'ěě		4 開 K'ae
	鏢 Lew	鏹 Low	鏹 Chō			開 Juy
	鏹 Yě	鑿 Tsan	鑄 Choo			開 Heae
	鐳 Yung	12 鐳 Hwa	鑄 Hwō			開 Mun
	鎖 So	鐳 K'ang	鑄 Chih			開 K'ang
	鎗 Ts'ang	鑄 Sew	15 鑄 Luy			開 Fang
	鎗 Sō	鑄 Naou	鑄 Ch'en			開 Hung
	鎗 Chuy	鑄 Fan	鑄 P'ung			開 Hwäng
	鎗 Pō	鑄 Keuě	鑄 Shō			開 Jun
	鎗 Tsze	鑄 Leaou	鑄 Chō			開 H'een
	鎗 Hwang	鑄 K'ěě	鑄 Leu			開 H'een
	鎗 K'ae	鑄 K'ěě	鑄 P'eaou			開 K'een
	鎗 Shae	鑄 Sin	鑄 K'een			開 Min
	鎗 Haou	鑄 Ke	鑄 K'een			開 Naou
	鎗 Chin	鑄 Chung	鑄 Loo			開 Chen
	鎗 Yih	鑄 Täng	鑄 Tsin			開 Ch'ă
	鎗 Pe	鑄 Tun	17 鑄 Yō			開 Tan
	11 鎗 Ngow	鑄 Ts'eu	鑄 Ch'an			開 Pe
	鎗 Ts'ō	鑄 Chō	鑄 Jaug			6 閱 Kae
	鎗 Ts'uh	鑄 Shuh	鑄 S'ang			閱 Kō
	鑄 Léen	鑄 Ngaou				

關 K'euě	閩 Yin	阜 Fow	降 Hēang	陶 T'au
閩 Fā	閩 Lan	叻 Leh	Keang	陷 Hēen
閩 Kwei	閩 Shai	阡 Ts'ēen	E	陸 Lü
閩 Min	閩 Too	阡 T'o	Kae	陽 Yang
閩 7 K'wān	閩 T'een	阡 4 Keih	7 Ts'eaou	陟 Ch'ing
閩 Lang	閩 T'ā	陟 Yang	Fang	陟 Jing
閩 Leu	閩 K'ae	陟 Ngeh	陟 Pe	陟 Shing
閩 Heh	閩 Nēē	陟 Fan	Hēā	陟 Hēā
閩 Yuě	閩 Hō	陟 Yuen	Kēā	陟 Yin
閩 8 Lin	閩 K'euě	陟 Che	陟 Shen	陟 Yu
閩 Chō	閩 Ch'wang	陟 Tsing	陟 Shing	陟 Lung
閩 Fo	閩 Ch'in	陟 Fang	陟 Ch'ih	陟 Wei
閩 Ch'ang	閩 K'euě	陟 5 Hen	陟 Hēen	陟 Nēē
閩 Yen	閩 Kwei	陟 Keu	陟 Tow	陟 Tuy
閩 Yen	閩 Kwan	陟 Heuen	陟 Yuen	陟 Say
閩 Ō	閩 12 Hwā	陟 K'eu	陟 Chin	陟 To
閩 Ngae	閩 Wei	陟 Tsao	陟 Ch'oo	陟 Hwang
閩 Hwān	閩 Han	陟 Tsao	陟 8	陟 Keae
閩 Hēang	閩 Kan	陟 O	陟 P'ei	陟 10 Ma
閩 K'euě	閩 Hwa	陟 T'o	陟 Chow	陟 Keh
閩 Yu	閩 Heih	陟 Pe	陟 Tsow	陟 Yun
閩 K'wō	閩 Hwuy	陟 P'ei	陟 E	陟 Woo
閩 Chun	閩 Ch'en	陟 P'o	陟 Yin	陟 Kwei
閩 Jō	閩 13 P'eth	陟 Foo	陟 Fow	陟 Yae
閩 Ngan	閩 Ch'en	陟 6 Ch'e	陟 Ch'uy	陟 11
閩 Wei	閩 Hēang	陟 T'o	陟 Chin	陟 K'eu
閩 Ch'e	閩 Hwan	陟 Low	陟 P'o	陟 K'eih
	閩 Tā	陟 Meh	陟 Kang	陟 Tse
		陟 Hēen	陟 Ling	陟 Chang

門 169

阜 170

170 卑	隕 ¹²	隸 ⁹	隹 ^{Ch'uy}	離 ^{Ts'oo}	雨 ^{Yu}	霽 ^{P'ei}
171 東	隕 ^{T'uy}	隸 ^{Le}	隹 ^{K'ea}	離 ^{Ts'ä}	雪 ^{Souë}	霽 ^{Fei}
172 佳	隕 ^{Ch'en}	隸 ¹²	隹 ^{Ch'ih}	離 ^{Yung}	霽 ⁴	霽 ^{Fei}
173 雨	隕 ¹³	隸 ^{T'ao}	隹 ^{Sua}	離 ^{Ko}	霽 ^{Hwüh}	霽 ^{Chen}
	隕 ^{Suy}		隹 ^{Hö}	離 ^{Le}	霽 ^{P'ang}	霽 ^{Ne}
	隕 ^{Ch'ih}		隹 ^{K'eö}	離 ¹¹	霽 ^{Yun}	霽 ^{Lin}
	隕 ^{H'een}		隹 ^{Ts'ö}	離 ^{Nan}	霽 ^{Fun}	霽 ^{Jen}
	隕 ^{Fun}		隹 ^{Yen}	離 ¹³	霽 ^{Ling}	霽 ^{Woo}
	隕 ¹⁴		隹 ^{Chin}	離 ^E	霽 ^{Luy}	霽 ^{Ngao}
	隕 ^{Tso}		隹 ^{Heng}	離 ¹⁴	霽 ^{Pö}	霽 ^{Ch'ä}
	隕 ^{Taon}		隹 ^{Ya}	離 ^{Yö}	霽 ^{Füh}	霽 ^{Fun}
	隕 ^{Seih}		隹 ^{Tseih}		霽 ^{T'een}	霽 ^{Shwang}
	隕 ^{Yin}		隹 ^{Koo}		霽 ⁶	霽 ^{Ling}
	隕 ¹⁵		隹 ⁵		霽 ^{H'ä}	霽 ^{H'ä}
	隕 ^{Hwuy}		隹 ^{Che}		霽 ^{Wän}	霽 ¹⁰
	隕 ¹⁶		隹 ^{Ts'ze}		霽 ^{Seu}	霽 ^{Chin}
	隕 ^{Lung}		隹 ^{Yung}		霽 ⁷	霽 ^{Kwö}
	隕 ¹⁷		隹 ⁶		霽 ^{Müh}	霽 ^{Jen}
	隕 ^{Ch'an}		隹 ^{Ts'ö}		霽 ^{Käng}	霽 ^{Meh}
			隹 ^{Lö}		霽 ^{Fow}	霽 ^{Hwö}
			隹 ^{Choo}		霽 ^{S'een}	霽 ^{P'ang}
			隹 ^{Ch'ow}		霽 ^{Seau}	霽 ^{Chuy}
			隹 ^{Tze}		霽 ^{Chin}	霽 ^{Lew}
			隹 ^{Taou}		霽 ^{Mei}	霽 ^{Woo}
			隹 ⁹		霽 ⁸	霽 ¹¹
			隹 ^{Chung}		霽 ^{T'een}	霽 ^{Fei}
			隹 ^{Suy}		霽 ^{Ngan}	霽 ^{Yin}
			隹 ¹⁰		霽 ^{Chow}	霽 ¹²
			隹 ^{Shwang}		霽 ^{Hö}	霽 ^{S'een}
			隹 ^{K'wan}		霽 ^{Shä}	霽

東 Chung	青 Ts'ing	非 Fe	面 Mëen	革 Keh	輓 Ngäng	雨 173
露 Loo	晴 Tsing	幫 Fei	醅 Hwō	鞞 Ch'a	鞞 Keuen	青 174
戮 Tao	靖 Tsing	斐 Fei	醅 Hwuy	鞞 Tēh	鞞 T'eaou	非 175
香 Hwuy	靚 Ts'ing	斐 Fei	醅 Foo	鞞 Kin	鞞 Seaou	面 176
露 P'elh	靚 Ts'ing	斐 Fei	醅 T'een	鞞 Heuē	鞞 K'ung	革 177
靚 He	靚 Ts'ing	斐 Fei	醅 E	鞞 Ngang	鞞 Chang	
靚 Pa	靚 T'een	斐 Fei	醅 Ngan	鞞 Pa	鞞 Chuē	
靚 Ts'e	靚 Tsing	斐 Fei	醅 K'ew	鞞 Yin	鞞 T'au	
靚 Mae	靚 Hoo	斐 Fei	醅 12	鞞 Sā	鞞 K'een	
靚 Now			醅 Hwuy	鞞 Keu	鞞 Ch'ang	
靚 Mung				鞞 P'wan	鞞 Keuh	
靚 Lēh				鞞 Fūh	鞞 Fūh	
靚 Ling				鞞 E	鞞 Keih	
靚 Chō				鞞 Hēh	鞞 Shih	
靚 17				鞞 P'e	鞞 Hēh	
靚 Jang				鞞 Hung	鞞 Keae	
靚 Ngae				鞞 Hwang	鞞 Fūh	
靚 Chūh				鞞 Yang	鞞 Che	
靚 18				鞞 Keau	鞞 T'ew	
靚 Fung				鞞 Yin	鞞 Keuh	
靚 Fei				鞞 Fūh	鞞 Fang	
靚 Tao				鞞 Keih	鞞 K'een	
				鞞 Heae	鞞 P'een	
				鞞 Ngan	鞞 T'e	
				鞞 E	鞞 10	
				鞞 K'ung	鞞 T'au	
				鞞 7	鞞 Kwō	
				鞞 Chē	鞞 Heae	

177 革	韞 Jung	韞 Wei	韞 Wei	非 Kew	音 Yin	頁 Hēē
178 韞	韞 P'wan	韞 Jin	韞 Hwuy	非 Kew	韻 Yun	頂 Ting
179 韞	韞 11 Fung	韞 Fūh	韞 13 Chen	垂 Sā	韻 5 Fūh	頃 K'ing
180 音	韞 韞 Chang	韞 Choo	韞 韞 Yih	載 Sēen	韻 9 Shaou	頃 Hēang
181 頁	韞 Ngow	韞 Mei	韞 Tūh	鐵 Sēen	韻 Hwang	頃 Ch'a
	韞 Chay	韞 Kān	韞 Hēen	鐵 Heae	韻 Yun	順 Shun
	韞 12 Fun	韞 Keuen		鐵 Tse	韻 13 Yin	順 Ngan
	韞 Kēō	韞 Fūh			韻 E	順 Hwan
	韞 Heuē	韞 Kēā			韻 Hēang	順 Seu
	韞 Ke	韞 Kō			韻 Hoo	順 Heūh
	韞 13 Kēang	韞 Foo				順 K'e
	韞 Chen	韞 Kēā				順 Kwei
	韞 Heae	韞 Seaou				順 Sung
	韞 Suy	韞 Han				順 Hang
	韞 14 K'ēen	韞 Ch'ang				順 Ngang
	韞 Hēen	韞 Shē				順 Yu
	韞 15 Tsēen	韞 Hēa				順 Wan
	韞 Wā	韞 Wei				順 Chin
	韞 16 Lung	韞 Kēh				順 Fun
	韞 Ch'an	韞 Fūh				順 5 Tun
	韞 Se	韞 10 Taon				順 Ho
		韞 Kow				順 Heuen
		韞 11 Ch'au				順 Jen
		韞 Pēh				順 P'o
		韞 Pao				順 Haou
		韞 12 Hae				順 Chin
		韞 Hae				順 Ling

顙 ⁶ Sin	顙 ⁶ Chuy	顙 ⁶ Luy	風 ⁴ Fung	飛 ⁸ Fei	食 ² Shih	頁 ¹⁸¹
顙 ⁶ Kēā	顙 ⁶ Ting	顙 ⁶ Haou	颶 ⁴ Foo	飢 ⁸ Choo	飢 ² Yu	風 ¹⁸²
顙 ⁶ Hwuy	顙 ⁶ Han	顙 ⁶ Tseaou	颶 ⁵ Heuě	飢 ¹² Fan	飢 ² Ke	飛 ¹⁸³
顙 ⁶ Keaou	顙 ⁶ K'e	顙 ⁶ Koo	颶 ⁵ Heuě	飢 ¹³ Hwan	飢 ⁴ Ting	食 ¹⁸⁴
顙 ⁶ Ō	顙 ⁶ Seu	顙 ¹³ Han	颶 ⁵ Chen		飢 ⁴ T'un	
顙 ⁶ Hēě	顙 ⁶ K'o	顙 ¹⁴ Chen	颶 ⁶ Fūh		飢 ⁴ Jin	
顙 ⁶ Kēā	顙 ⁶ E	顙 ¹⁴ Joo	颶 ⁶ Sā		飢 ⁴ Jung	
顙 ⁶ Hwō	顙 ⁶ E	顙 ¹⁴ Kae	颶 ⁶ Fūh		飢 ⁴ Ch'ih	
顙 ⁶ E	顙 ⁶ Hwān	顙 ¹⁴ Hēen	颶 ⁶ Hew		飢 ⁴ Shih	
顙 ⁶ T'eaou	顙 ⁶ Hwuy	顙 ¹⁴ Fan	颶 ⁶ Fan		飢 ⁴ Chaou	
顙 ⁶ E	顙 ⁶ Sae	顙 ¹⁴ P'in	颶 ⁶ Keu		飢 ⁴ Ngeh	
顙 ⁶ Hae	顙 ⁶ Ch'in	顙 ¹⁵ Ngō	颶 ⁶ Che		飢 ⁴ Yin	
顙 ⁶ P'ing	顙 ⁶ Hēa	顙 ¹⁵ Loo	颶 ⁶ Chow		飢 ⁴ Fan	
顙 ⁶ K'wān	顙 ⁶ T'e	顙 ¹⁵ Ch'an	颶 ⁶ Fung		飢 ⁴ Sun	
顙 ⁶ Ch'ing	顙 ⁶ Ngeh	顙 ¹⁵ K'enen	颶 ⁶ Ch'uy		飢 ⁵ Yang	
顙 ⁷ T'ow	顙 ⁶ Ngō	顙 ¹⁷ Yu	颶 ⁶ Keu		飢 ⁵ Ts'ze	
顙 ⁷ Chay	顙 ⁶ Yen		颶 ⁹ Ngan		飢 ⁵ E	
顙 ⁷ Kēě	顙 ⁶ Yung		颶 ⁹ Yang		飢 ⁵ Choo	
顙 ⁷ Ying	顙 ⁶ Chuen		颶 ¹⁰ Yaou		飢 ⁵ E	
顙 ⁷ Keun	顙 ⁶ Yuen		颶 ¹⁰ Sow		飢 ⁵ Keung	
顙 ⁷ Han	顙 ⁶ E		颶 ¹⁰ K'ae		飢 ⁵ Peih	
顙 ⁷ Ch'ung	顙 ⁶ Sang		颶 ¹⁰ Leih		飢 ⁵ Fan	
顙 ⁷ King	顙 ⁶ Kae		颶 ¹⁰ Fan		飢 ⁵ Kan	
顙 ⁷ Ngo	顙 ⁶ Tēen		颶 ¹¹ Ngaou		飢 ⁵ Sze	
顙 ⁷ T'uy	顙 ⁶ Kēang		颶 ¹¹ P'eaou		飢 ⁵ Paou	
顙 ⁷ P'in	顙 ⁶ Luy				飢 ⁵ Shih	
顙 ⁸ Tsze	顙 ⁶ Kaou					

184 食					首 Show	香 Hēang
185 首	餒 ⁶ Kae	餉 Shang	餹 Kaou	餹 ¹⁹ Lo	馱 ² K'wei	馱 ⁴ Fun
186 香	餗 Yang	餖 Keu	餗 Ch'á	餖 He	馱 ⁸ Kwō	馱 ⁷ Han
	餗 T'een	餖 Fei	餗 Sew			馱 ⁸ Fei
	餗 Shih	餖 Tséen	餗 Kin			馱 ⁹ E
	餗 Ts'an	餖 Wei	餗 He			馱 ¹⁰ Ngan
	餗 Keaou	餖 Chuy	餗 ¹² San			馱 ⁹ Ngae
	餗 Ping	餖 Jin	餗 Ch'e			馱 ¹⁰ Fūh
	餗 Tsze	餖 Keuen	餗 Kwei			馱 ¹¹ Yun
	餗 Hēang	餖 Hēen	餗 Ch'wang			馱 ¹² Wán
	餗 Yang	餖 T'an	餗 Chan			馱 ¹¹ Hae
	餗 Jin	餖 Chang	餗 Chuen			馱 ¹¹ Hing
	餗 Urh	餖 Wei	餗 Ch'uh			馱 ¹² Fun
	餗 ⁷ Ts'an	餖 Kwan	餗 Shen			
	餗 Ch'uh	餖 ⁹ Nwan	餗 Ke			
	餗 Nuy	餖 Sing	餗 Jaou			
	餗 Kēā	餖 Hoo	餗 ¹³ Ngaou			
	餗 Ngo	餖 Ngae	餗 Taou			
	餗 Ch'ing	餖 Hwang	餗 Kēen			
	餗 P'oo	餖 Han	餗 Hēang			
	餗 Chě	餖 Kēen	餗 Chen			
	餗 Tseun	餖 T'ēē	餗 Fun			
	餗 T'ow	餖 Jow	餗 ¹⁴ K'ēen			
	餗 Sūh	餖 How	餗 Ching			
	餗 Yu	餖 Fun	餗 Mung			
	餗 ⁸ Heaou	餖 ¹⁰ Tang	餗 Yen			
	餗 Hwān	餖 Hēen	餗 ¹⁷ Ch'an			
		餖 Hēā	餗 Ts'an			

馬 Ma	駮 Heuen	駮 Ngo	駮 Ts'ung	驚 Meh	駮 17
馭 Yu	駮 Chin	駮 Tsin	駮 P'een	駮 Ngaou	駮 S'ang
馮 Fung	駮 Foo	駮 Yao	駮 Ch'un	駮 Ts'an	駮 Ke
駮 Han	駮 She	駮 Heuen	駮 Heae	駮 P'eaou	駮 K'een
駮 Seun	駮 Peih	駮 Tuy	駮 K'een	駮 K'eu	駮 18
駮 Fan	駮 T'o	駮 Tseun	駮 T'o	駮 Heu	駮 Hwan
駮 Ch'e	駮 T'o	駮 Ch'ing	駮 H'ea	駮 Heaou	駮 19
駮 Jih	駮 Sze	駮 Ching	駮 K'wei	駮 Hwa	駮 Le
駮 Choo	駮 Choo	駮 Sin	駮 Ch'ia	駮 F'a	駮 Lo
駮 Jih	駮 Noo	駮 Lüh	駮 Jow	駮 Hwang	
駮 T'o	駮 Hew	駮 Chuy	駮 Kwa	駮 Ch'ay	
駮 Keae	駮 P'een	駮 Chow	駮 K'een	駮 Chan	
駮 Foo	駮 Chaou	駮 Chō	駮 Ch'uy	駮 T'o	
駮 Pō	駮 Hwang	駮 P'een	駮 He	駮 Tan	
駮 Ngang	駮 She	駮 Fow	駮 Shing	駮 Heaou	
駮 Paou	駮 Jung	駮 Chuē	駮 Chih	駮 Keaou	
駮 Fun	駮 Meh	駮 Lao	駮 Lew	駮 T'ee	
駮 K'wae	駮 Ch'e	駮 Chang	駮 T'ang	駮 N'een	
駮 Keuē	駮 Chow	駮 K'ang	駮 Yuen	駮 Yen	
駮 Keung	駮 Sin	駮 Tsung	駮 Tsow	駮 Chen	
駮 Chaou	駮 Urh	駮 Keth	駮 Sze	駮 K'ing	
駮 K'eh	駮 Heae	駮 K'e	駮 Saou	駮 Yih	
駮 Keu	駮 Choo	駮 E	駮 Shen	駮 Tsow	
駮 Keu	駮 E	駮 Yen	駮 E	駮 Hō	
駮 P'ei	駮 K'wang	駮 Fei	駮 Lo	駮 Yen	
駮 K'ea	駮 Yin	駮 Woo	駮 Chang	駮 Leu	
駮 K'eu	駮 Lō	駮 驚	駮 Fe	駮 T'o	

馬 187

188 骨	骨 Kūh		16 臚	臚 Loo	高	高 Kaou	髟	髟 Pew	髻	髻 To
189 高	𩑦 Ting	8 腔	腔 K'ang		𩑦	𩑦 K'eaou	髻	髻 Kwān	髻	髻 Teih
190 髟	髟 Ke	髟	髟 P'een	17 髻	髻	髻 Haou	髻	髻 Te	髻	髻 Ts'ung
	髟 Kūh	髟	髟 Chuē		髻	髻 11 Ch'au	髻	髻 Fā	髻	髻 10 Jung
	髟 Wei	髟	髟 E		髻	髻 12 Haou	髻	髻 Pa	髻	髻 Chin
	髟 Wei	髟	髟 Pe		髻		髻	髻 Fang	髻	髻 Hē
	髟 Kan	髟	髟 9 How		髻		髻	髻 Jen	髻	髻 11 P'ung
	髟 Hang	髟	髟 Kē		髻		髻	髻 Fei	髻	髻 Ch'an
	髟 Ke	髟	髟 Hē		髻		髻	髻 Fūh	髻	髻 E
	髟 T'ow	髟	髟 Ngow		髻		髻	髻 K'een	髻	髻 12 Fūh
	髟 Heae	髟	髟 Kē		髻		髻	髻 Jen	髻	髻 Sou
	髟 Fang	髟	髟 Kēn		髻		髻	髻 Ts'ze	髻	髻 13 K'wei
	髟 K'o	髟	髟 Ngaou		髻		髻	髻 T'eaou	髻	髻 Hwan
	髟 K'au	髟	髟 Heaou		髻		髻	髻 Chin	髻	髻 14 Ch'ow
	髟 P'e	髟	髟 Ch'uy		髻		髻	髻 Ke	髻	髻 Pin
	髟 Ts'ze	髟	髟 11 K'eu		髻		髻	髻 Keih	髻	髻 15 Lē
	髟 Kūh	髟	髟 K'ō		髻		髻	髻 Urh	髻	髻 Ch'wang
	髟 K'oo	髟	髟 Low		髻		髻	髟 7 Ch'wa	髻	髟 16 Jang
	髟 Heae	髟	髟 12 Ch'wang		髻		髻	髟 8 Sung	髻	
	髟 Keaou	髟	髟 Tsang		髻		髻	髟 Chow	髻	
	髟 How	髟	髟 13 T'e		髻		髻	髟 K'uen	髻	
	髟 Keh	髟	髟 T'uh		髻		髻	髟 Chō	髻	
	髟 T'uy	髟	髟 Suy		髻		髻	髟 9 Fūh	髻	
	髟 Hwan	髟	髟 14 Hwō		髻		髻	髟 Na	髻	
	髟 Foo	髟	髟 15 K'wan		髻		髻	髟 Hē	髻	
	髟 Kāng	髟			髻		髻	髟 Hoo	髻	

門 ⁴ Tow	𩶛 ⁹ Ch'ang	𩶛 ⁶ Leih	鬼 ³ Kwei	𩶛 ¹⁴ Ke	魚 ² Yu	門 ¹⁹¹
𩶛 ⁵ Fun	𩶛 ¹⁷ Sen	𩶛 ⁷ Hae	𩶛 ⁴ Mei	𩶛 ¹⁴ K'ang	𩶛 ³ Jin	𩶛 ¹⁹²
𩶛 ⁶ Naou	𩶛 ¹⁷ Yü	𩶛 ⁸ Foo	𩶛 ⁴ K'wei	𩶛 ¹⁴ Ch'ow	𩶛 ³ Hung	𩶛 ¹⁹³
𩶛 ⁸ Hung		𩶛 ⁹ Sin	𩶛 ⁴ Hwän	𩶛 ¹⁴ Yen	𩶛 ³ K'eih	𩶛 ¹⁹⁴
𩶛 ¹⁰ Heih		𩶛 ¹⁰ Ts'ing	𩶛 ⁴ Hang	𩶛 ¹⁴ Hwan	𩶛 ³ Fun	𩶛 ¹⁹⁵
𩶛 ¹¹ Tow		𩶛 ¹⁰ Ngaon	𩶛 ⁴ K'e		𩶛 ³ Keae	
𩶛 ¹² Lew		𩶛 ¹² Chüh	𩶛 ⁴ Hwän		𩶛 ³ Ch'in	
𩶛 ¹³ Han		𩶛 ¹⁶ Käng	𩶛 ⁴ Hwa		𩶛 ³ Fang	
𩶛 ¹⁸ Tow		𩶛 ²¹ Käng	𩶛 ⁴ Pá		𩶛 ³ Fan	
𩶛 ²¹ Fun			𩶛 ⁴ Mei		𩶛 ³ Ngo	
𩶛 ²¹ Kew			𩶛 ⁴ Peh		𩶛 ³ Tun	
𩶛 ²¹ Kwei			𩶛 ⁴ K'ä		𩶛 ³ Foo	
			𩶛 ⁴ Foo		𩶛 ³ Loo	
			𩶛 ⁴ Tuy		𩶛 ³ Tse	
			𩶛 ⁴ Wang		𩶛 ³ Chow	
			𩶛 ⁴ Läng		𩶛 ³ K'eu	
			𩶛 ⁴ K'e		𩶛 ³ Cha	
			𩶛 ⁴ Hwö		𩶛 ³ Füh	
			𩶛 ⁴ K'e		𩶛 ³ Che	
			𩶛 ⁴ Wei		𩶛 ³ Foo	
			𩶛 ⁴ Ch'ay		𩶛 ³ Ke	
			𩶛 ⁴ Ch'e		𩶛 ³ Keu	
			𩶛 ⁴ Heu		𩶛 ³ H'ä	
			𩶛 ⁴ Mo		𩶛 ³ N'een	
			𩶛 ⁴ Ke		𩶛 ³ Soo	
					𩶛 ³ T'o	
					𩶛 ³ Paon	

195 魚
196 鳥

鯢 Hoo	鯢 K'wán	鰲 Ngaou	鱗 Lin	鳥 Neaou	鵝 Keih
鯢 Sēang	鯢 Tsow	鰲 Kwan	鯢 Ts'e	鵝 Yih	鵝 Yen
鯢 K'e	鯢 K'ing	鰲 Ts'au	鯢 14 Joo	鵝 Foo	鵝 K'en
鯢 Chaou	鯢 Fei	鰲 Ts'au	鯢 Ch'ow	鵝 E	鵝 Yā
鯢 Keau	鯢 Ling	鰲 Ch'ing	鯢 Ch'en	鵝 Kew	鵝 Kēa
鯢 Kāng	鯢 Ts'ing	鰲 Ying	鯢 Ch'ang	鵝 Fung	鵝 Chung
鯢 Chow	鯢 Ngō	鰲 Chuen	鯢 E	鵝 Han	鵝 Koo
鯢 Choo	鯢 Foo	鰲 Heae	鯢 15 Chin	鵝 Hwan	鵝 Foo
鯢 Che	鯢 Han	鰲 Peaou	鯢 16 Ngō	鵝 Yuen	鵝 Ken
鯢 Hēa	鯢 Ch'un	鰲 Ken	鯢 Heae	鵝 She	鵝 Cha
鯢 Wei	鯢 Ts'ew	鰲 Chuen	鯢 Loo	鵝 Ming	鵝 Ya
鯢 Sēen	鯢 Chung	鰲 Kwei	鯢 17 K'ēen	鵝 K'ēen	鵝 Chā
鯢 Heae	鯢 Fei	鰲 Shen	鯢 22 Sēen	鵝 Hoo	鵝 Yuen
鯢 Urh	鯢 Hwan	鰲 Ke		鵝 Hwūh	鵝 Yang
鯢 Mo	鯢 Hēa	鰲 Hwang		鵝 Che	鵝 Keaou
鯢 Kwāu	鯢 Che	鰲 Ts'in		鵝 Chung	鵝 Ling
鯢 Foo	鯢 Pēen	鰲 K'wei		鵝 Hang	鵝 Ken
鯢 Ch'ē	鯢 K'e	鰲 Shen		鵝 Fun	鵝 Pēen
鯢 Kāng	鯢 Hwān	鰲 T'o		鵝 Kenē	鵝 Heaou
鯢 P'oo	鯢 Yen	鰲 Tsun		鵝 Paou	鵝 Ching
鯢 Hwan	鯢 Choo	鰲 Kēen		鵝 Ngang	鵝 Kō
鯢 Le	鯢 Hēa	鰲 Keaou		鵝 Foo	鵝 Woo
鯢 Sha	鯢 Pēen	鰲 13 Sea		鵝 Fang	鵝 Ko
鯢 Tseih	鯢 10 Che	鰲 How		鵝 Fow	鵝 Joo
鯢 E	鯢 Kēen	鰲 Fun		鵝 Keaou	鵝 Lēē
鯢 Ne	鯢 Haou	鰲 Heae		鵝 Heuen	鵝 Choo
鯢 Hēen	鯢 She	鰲 Ngaou		鵝 Chin	鵝 Keaou
鯢 Ken					

鳴 Hwuy	鵬 P'ang	鵝 Jun	鵝 Che	鸛 Hēō	鹵 Loo	鳥 196
鰕 Jung	鵬 Teaou	鵝 Mūh	鵝 Lew	鸛 Chēn	鹵 K'ang	鹵 197
鵝 Ch'ing	鵝 Ts'ēō	鵝 Chung	鵝 Chūh	鸛 Chēn	鵝 Chan	
鵝 E	鵝 Kēen	鵝 10 Ts'ang	鵝 Tsō	鵝 Fun	鵝 8 Ch'ang	
鵝 Hew	鵝 Too	鵝 Ch'uen	鵝 12 Keuē	鵝 Heun	鵝 9 Kēen	
鵝 Yuen	鵝 Chang	鵝 Ying	鵝 Keūh	鵝 Ch'ow	鵝 10 Kan	
鵝 Ngae	鵝 Hwō	鵝 Kēen	鵝 Shoo	鵝 Yō	鵝 12 Kan	
鵝 Hung	鵝 Chuy	鵝 Ko	鵝 Tseou	鵝 Yu	鵝 13 Kan	
鵝 Ts'ze	鵝 Kwān	鵝 Hō	鵝 Hwa	鵝 Chin	鵝 14 Kan	
鵝 T'uh	鵝 Neih	鵝 Hēā	鵝 Chang	鵝 Ying	鵝 15 Yen	
鵝 Kan	鵝 Shun	鵝 Jō	鵝 P'ēō	鵝 Luy		
鵝 Fow	鵝 K'ēuh	鵝 Hwūh	鵝 Fan	鵝 16 Loo		
鵝 Hō	鵝 Chih	鵝 Tsze	鵝 K'eaou	鵝 Hō		
鵝 Kūh	鵝 Heuen	鵝 Ts'ze	鵝 Leaou	鵝 17 Shwang		
鵝 Ūh	鵝 Han	鵝 Yaou	鵝 Yen	鵝 Ying		
鵝 E	鵝 Ch'un	鵝 Yen	鵝 Kaou	鵝 18 Kwan		
鵝 Ngo	鵝 Hwang	鵝 Ke	鵝 Tsew	鵝 Keu		
鵝 Keuen	鵝 Ngan	鵝 Kow	鵝 Hēen	鵝 19 Le		
鵝 Pūh	鵝 Ts'ew	鵝 Chay	鵝 Tsun	鵝 Lwan		
鵝 K'ēen	鵝 Te	鵝 11 Chang	鵝 Ying			
鵝 Ken	鵝 Chua	鵝 Ngaou	鵝 Loo			
鵝 K'ang	鵝 Ngō	鵝 Yaou	鵝 13 Shūh			
鵝 K'e	鵝 Fūh	鵝 Kow	鵝 Ngaou			
鵝 Woo	鵝 Mei	鵝 Ngan	鵝 K'e			
鵝 Fei	鵝 Chun	鵝 E	鵝 E			
鵝 Foo	鵝 Sēō	鵝 Ngow	鵝 Hwan			
鵝 Fūh	鵝 Hō	鵝 Chang	鵝 E			
鵝 Ngan						

198	鹿	Lüh ²	麀	11	麀	11	麥	Meh ²	麻	Ma ³	黃	Hwang ⁴	黍	Shoo ³
199	麀	Yew ²	麀	12	麀	12	麀	Mang ³	麼	Mo ³	𪔐	Kwang ⁴	黎	Le ³
200	麀	Ke ⁴	麀	13	麟	13	麀	Hwūh ³	麼	Mei ⁴	𪔐	K'ang ⁴	黏	Nēn ⁴
201	麀	Ch'in ⁴	麀	14	麟	14	麀	Foo ³	摩	Ma ⁴	𪔐	Tun ⁵	粉	Le ⁴
202	麀	Paou ⁴	麀	15	麟	15	麀	Keu ⁶	摩	Mo ⁵	𪔐	Ching ⁵	稗	Fung ⁵
	麀	Keun ⁵	麀	16	麟	16	麀	Mow ⁶	麼	Me ⁶	𪔐	Tun ⁶	稗	Keu ⁶
	麀	Kēa ⁶	麀	17	麟	17	麀	Ping ⁷	麼	Mo ⁷	𪔐	Hwang ⁷	稗	Cha ⁷
	麀	Choo ⁶	麀	18	麟	18	麀	Foo ⁷	麼	Hwuy ⁸	𪔐	Ch'en ⁸	稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Me ⁶	麀	19	麟	19	麀	Foo ⁸	麼	Hwuy ⁹	𪔐	Hung ⁹	稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Ke ⁷	麀	20	麟	20	麀	Chan ⁸	麼	Kan ⁶	𪔐	Heung ¹⁰	稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Yu ⁷	麀	21	麟	21	麀	Ke ⁹	麼	Me ⁶			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Heaou ⁸	麀	22	麟	22	麀	Mēn ¹⁰	麼	Me ⁷			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Keun ⁸	麀	23	麟	23	麀	Sē ¹⁰	麼	Me ⁸			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Ne ⁸	麀	24	麟	24	麀	So ¹¹	麼	Me ⁹			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Ngaou ⁹	麀	25	麟	25	麀	Fung ¹²	麼	Me ¹⁰			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Ke ⁹	麀	26	麟	26	麀		麼	Me ¹¹			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Lüh ⁹	麀	27	麟	27	麀		麼	Me ¹²			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Keun ⁹	麀	28	麟	28	麀		麼	Me ¹³			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	King ⁹	麀	29	麟	29	麀		麼	Me ¹⁴			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Le ⁹	麀	30	麟	30	麀		麼	Me ¹⁵			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Hēang ⁹	麀	31	麟	31	麀		麼	Me ¹⁶			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Kēa ⁹	麀	32	麟	32	麀		麼	Me ¹⁷			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Me ¹⁰	麀	33	麟	33	麀		麼	Me ¹⁸			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰
	麀	Shay ¹⁰	麀	34	麟	34	麀		麼	Me ¹⁹			稗	Ch'e ¹⁰

黑 ³	Heh	黴 ¹²	Mei	荷 ⁴	Ch'e	龜 ⁴	Māng Min	鼎 ²	Ting	鼓 ⁵	Koo	黑 ²⁰³
黠 ³	Chō	黠 ¹²	He	勸 ⁴	Fun	龜 ⁴	Yuen	馮 ²	Meih	擊 ⁵	Tuug	黠 ²⁰⁴
墨 ⁴	Meh	黠 ¹²	Ch'ay	敲 ⁵	Fūh	龜 ⁵	Ts'ūh	葉 ²	Nae	錢 ⁶	Foo	龜 ²⁰⁵
黔 ⁴	K'een	黠 ¹²	Ch'ing	黠 ⁷	Foo	龜 ⁵	Keu	菲 ²	Tsze	鼓 ⁶	T'au	鼎 ²⁰⁶
默 ⁴	Meh	黠 ¹²	K'een	黠 ⁷	Foo	龜 ⁵	K'eu			擊 ⁸	P'e	鼓 ²⁰⁷
黠 ⁵	K'een	黠 ¹²	Yen			龜 ⁵	Chaou			鼓 ⁸	Chang	
駐 ⁵	Choo	黠 ¹²	Tūh			龜 ⁵	P'o			鼓 ⁸	Kaou	
黛 ⁵	Tae	黠 ¹²	Ch'an			龜 ⁵	Me			鼓 ⁸	Fun	
黠 ⁵	Ch'ūh					龜 ⁵	Wa					
黠 ⁵	Yew					龜 ⁵	Me					
黠 ⁵	T'een					龜 ⁵	Ngaou					
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